SEALED AND DELIVERED

- in the presence of us -

(Signed) A Pettit

" Robert Caldcleugh.

Received the day of the date of the above written Indenture of the above named The United States of America the full consideration monies above mentioned to us payable.

(Signed) Ann Poyntell
" R. A. Caldcleugh
" Rebecca Caldcleugh

Witnesses at signing;

(Signed) A. Pettit
" Robert Caldcleugh.

The thirtieth day of April A. D. 1829 Before me the subscriber one of the Alderman of the City of Philadelphia came the above named Ann Poyntell and Robert A. Caldcleugh and Rebecca his Wife and acknowledged the above written Indenture to be their and each of their Act and Deed and desired the same might be recorded as such: she the said Rebecca being of full age and by me separate and apart from her husband examined declared that she sealed and as her act and Deed delivered the said Indenture voluntarily and of her own free will and accord without any compulsion or coresion of her said husband and the full contents thereof by me first made known to her.

Witness my hand and seal .

(Signed) A Pettit (Seal)
Ald.

Recorded in the office for recording deeds for the city and county of Philadelphia in Deed Book G.W.R.NO. 30 Page 12 &c.
Witness my hand and seal of office this first day of may A.D. 1829.

(Signed) George W. Riter ,
R.

(Seal)

Enrollment Office of City & County of Philadelphia.

1908. BACKED/ April 30 1829.
DEED)- Ann Poyntell & R.A.Caldcleugh & Wife TO The United States of America.

Paris 22 Avril 1834.

Monsieur Saml. Moore Philadelphie.

Nous avons l'honneur de vous accuser réception votre lettre du 7. du mois dernier couvrant une remise de f 1,350.— sur nous mêmes à 60 j. devue (20 juin) dont nous créditons le compte de Mr. Franklin Peale suivant vos instructions.

Nous avons l'honneur de vous saluer avec une parfaite considération.

Hottinguer

A/c [illegible] Dr.

1853			
Sepr	Bt over	1763	91
	Changing	2	60
	Discount on gold	26	
	Carting	2	50
25	To Cabriolet hire	3	50
	Do Board	36	50
	Do Butter	5	
	Do Bacon	[illegible]	
	Do Pork	1	
	Coach	1	65
	Conductor		15
26	To Dinner [illegible] to Calais	3	50
	Do Breakfast	3	50
	To Bill at Calais	9	
	To Passage to Calais	49	50
	Do additional baggage	6	50
	Do waiter and guide	3	
	Carried over	1973	81
		Shillings	Pence
30	To passage to Dover	30	
	To Breakfast	2	
	Do waiter	1	
	Coach	5	
	Do Custom house	3	6
Dec 3	Do Portage	2	6
	Do Omnibus hire	8	
22	Do Portage	3	6
24	Do Instrument for S Guests	15	
	Carried over £3	10	6

1833	a/c Continued				
Octr 24	Bt over	£	3	10	6
	Do Phial for acid			3	
	Do attendant at mint			2	6
25	Do ditto			2	6
	Do omnibus fare			2	
	Do attendant at mint			2	6
27	Do omnibus				6
[illegible]	Do Cab hire			1	6
[illegible]	Do Sample Coins		5	19	0
29	Do Cab hire			2	
	Do workmen at mint			2	6
30	Do Postage			2	4
30	Do Board to this date		17	9	4
			28	3	8
	Plaister casts omitted			18	6
		£	29	2	2
	Equal to	$	129	.	24
	For 2081 Francs at 5.28		394	.	01
	Per Contra Cr				
May 4	By Cash $500				
July	By Cash 250 750.00				
	Balance		226		
	750.00		750		00
Nov 25	By Balance	$	226		[illegible]
	E.E.				

Franklin Peale

London
Nov 25 1833.

Dr. Samuel Moore in acc. with Fr. Peale for Expenses incurred in the prosecution of Mission on behalf of the Mint of the United States

				Dr. Francs	Cents
1833	May	4	To Cost of bill on [illegible] & co	25	
		6	" passage to N York & Portage	20	
			& travels	1	25
			To passage to Havre	700	
			To Portage	1	75
	June	4	To carriage from Havre	3	
			To passport	5	
			To expenses at Havre	24	30
			To washing	11	
			To valet de place	10	
		5	To part passage to Rouen in	20	
			To Diligence remainder	47	
		6	Portage	2	50
			Breakfast	4	50
			Dinner	2	
			Blanchissage [illegible] in Paris	25	
		11	To Cost on bill on Phil	3	
		14	To Board and chamber	50	
			To washing	2	75
		27	To Sundry work on assaying	92 see	
	Jul.	4	To washing	5	
		9	To "Art of assaying by Lampa"	3	
			To "Manuel d'Essayeur"	3	50
			To one Cabriolet	3	
			To paper and ruler	3	50
			Carried over	1073	05

Exp continued

			Fr	
1833		Bt over	1073	05
July	16	To washing	3	65
		Do	1	60
		Proportione Compagnie	20	
		Colours & Brushes	9	
	20	To Domestics	10	
		Do ditto omitted last month	10	
		To [illegible] Speaker	180	
		[illegible]	1	20
		To Pencils		90
Augt	1	To paper	4	50
		To Cabriolet	2	
		To Paper	1	50
		To Cabriolet	1	25
	20	To Board	173	
		To Domestics	5	
		To washing	2	10
		To ditto	8	75
		To Cabriolet	1	50
		To ditto	1	50
	28	To Curiosities & Book	14	
		To Expenses at Office de Paris	51	16
		To Transportation, bag to Havre	3	
		To washing	5	25
Sep	7	To Postage		70
		To Freight	2	50
		To Cabriolet hire	4	50
	14	To Board	172	
			1763	91

Paris le 29 Mai 1829.

Extrait du traité passé entre M. le Chevalier Luc Podesta, fils du directeur de la monnaie, établie dans la ville de Gênes, et M. Poisat, affineur de métaux précieux, à Paris.

M. le Chev.er Luc Podesta désirant acquérir toutes les connaissances et la pratique nécessaires pour introduire dans les opérations que son père dirige, les nouveaux procédés relatifs à l'art de l'affinage et départ des matières d'or & d'argent par le moyen de l'acide sulfurique, s'est adressé à MM. S.t André Poisat affineurs du Commerce à Paris, lesquels s'engagent à communiquer et à apprendre leur art à M. Podesta, aux conditions ci après :

1° M. Poisat enseignera à M. Podesta tout ce qu'il sait relativement aux meilleurs et plus économiques moyens et procédés qu'il emploie dans l'affinage et départ des matières d'or & d'argent, ainsi que toutes les opérations préparatoires actuellement en usage ou dépendantes, comme traitement préalable des alliages plus bas, des sulfates, ou sels provenant des affinages, résidus, cendres, en un mot l'ensemble et complément parfait de l'art, de manière que M. Podesta vienne à bien connaître et posséder le même art et tout ce qu'il faut lui pour monter l'établissement comme pour le pratiquer et la direction des travaux dont il s'agit, d'après l'étude qu'il fera ainsi et les exemples qu'il verra aux ateliers de M. Poisat.

2° M. Poisat promet de tout apprendre absolument à M. Podesta afin que les ateliers d'affinage et choses nécessaires indiquées qu'établira M. Podesta puissent être mis en activité le plutôt possible et bien suivis de la même manière que sont établis et suivis ceux de M. Poisat, bien entendu que rien ne sera négligé de part et d'autre pour arriver à lever toutes les difficultés par le moyen de la correspondance que M. Poisat entretiendra avec M. Podesta afin de lui donner tous les éclaircissements qu'il pourrait demander.

3° M. Podesta s'engage à ne communiquer à personne l'art qu'il apprendra de M. Poisat.

4° Pour prix de toutes les instructions, soins et peines et en général de toutes les obligations ci-dessus contractées par M. Poisat, M. Podesta s'oblige à lui payer la somme de vingt six mille francs en deux payemens égaux.

Fait en double expédition et signé par les deux parties contractantes qui en ont tiré chacune un original.

Paris le 29 Mai 1829.

Signé S.t André Poisat & C.ie

Signé L. Podesta.

Pour extrait conforme à l'original.

Abstract of the agreement passed between M. Podesta, son of the director of the mint in Genoa, and M. Poisat, refiner of precious metals, in paris.

The chevalier Luc podesta, desiring to acquire all the knowledge and practice necessary to introduce in the operations under the direction of his father, the new processes concerning the art of refining and parting the matters of gold and silver by means of the sulphuric acid, adressed himself to MM. St André Poisat, Refiners for the commerce in paris, and they have taken the engagement to communicate and learn to M. Podesta their art at the following conditions.

1st. M. Poisat will learn M. Podesta all what he knows himself concerning the best and more economical means and processes employed in the refining and parting of the matters of gold and silver, as well as all the preliminary operations now in use necessary or depending as the manner of treating the low alloys, the sulphats or salts from the metals refined, the remains of every description, in one word, the whole necessary to have a complete knowledge of the art, in a manner convenient to give M. Podesta the knowledge and possession of the art, and all what is necessary to form the establishment and be able to practice and direct the works, according to what he will have studied and what he will have seen practised in Mr. Poisat's workhouse.

2. M. Poisat promises to learn absolutely all what he knows, so as to permit M. Podesta to construct and put in activity as soon as possible a work house and every thing necessary for the refining and parting of metals with a latitude of success, as are established and succeed the work houses of M. Poysat. it is well understood that nothing of the two sides shall be neglected to clear all doubts or difficulties by means of the correspondence entertained between M.M. Poisat and Podesta to give the latter all the explanations required or necessary.

3°. M. Podesta takes the engagement not to communicate to any body the art learned by him of M. Poisat.

6a. for the price of all the instructions, cares, pains and generally of all the obligations entered here by Mr. Poitat, M. Godest takes the engagement to pay him the sum of 26000 francs in two equal payments.

made double and signed.

Leavit Harris Esquire

Chargé d' Affaires of the U. States
Paris

Aaron Vail Esquire

Chargé d' Affaires of the U. States

Franklin Peale London.

Care of Rubens Peale

Museum. New York.

Mint of the United States.
Philada, October 10, 1844.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 5th inst. has just been placed in my hands; and in answer to your inquiry respecting the process used at the Mint for parting Gold and Silver, I have to answer, that we still separate these metals with nitric acid, but that we recover the silver from the nitric solution by Arfwidson's process. In this, as you know, the silver is first precipitated, by common salt, in the form of a chloride, which is freed from all trace of nitric acid by repeated washings. It is then mixed with granulated Zinc and a small portion of ~~the~~ Sulphuric acid, & by a chemical action, which will be perfectly obvious to you, the silver is revived.

Ten years ago, Mr Peale (now Chief coiner of the Mint,) was sent to Europe, to learn the new Sulphuric acid process, & he succeeded fully in the object of his mission, so that we are in possession of all the knowledge necessary for the introduction of this process. It has not been deemed expedient to employ it, however, for the following valid reasons.

1. The apparatus could not be placed in our Mint building, for want of room. It requires two stories, to be occupied, one above the other, & we have them not at command.

2 The fumes of the Sulphurous acid given off are so offensive as to give rise to a nuisance not to be tolerated in the midst of a city.

3 The apparatus required is very expensive. The platina vessels which would be needed would alone

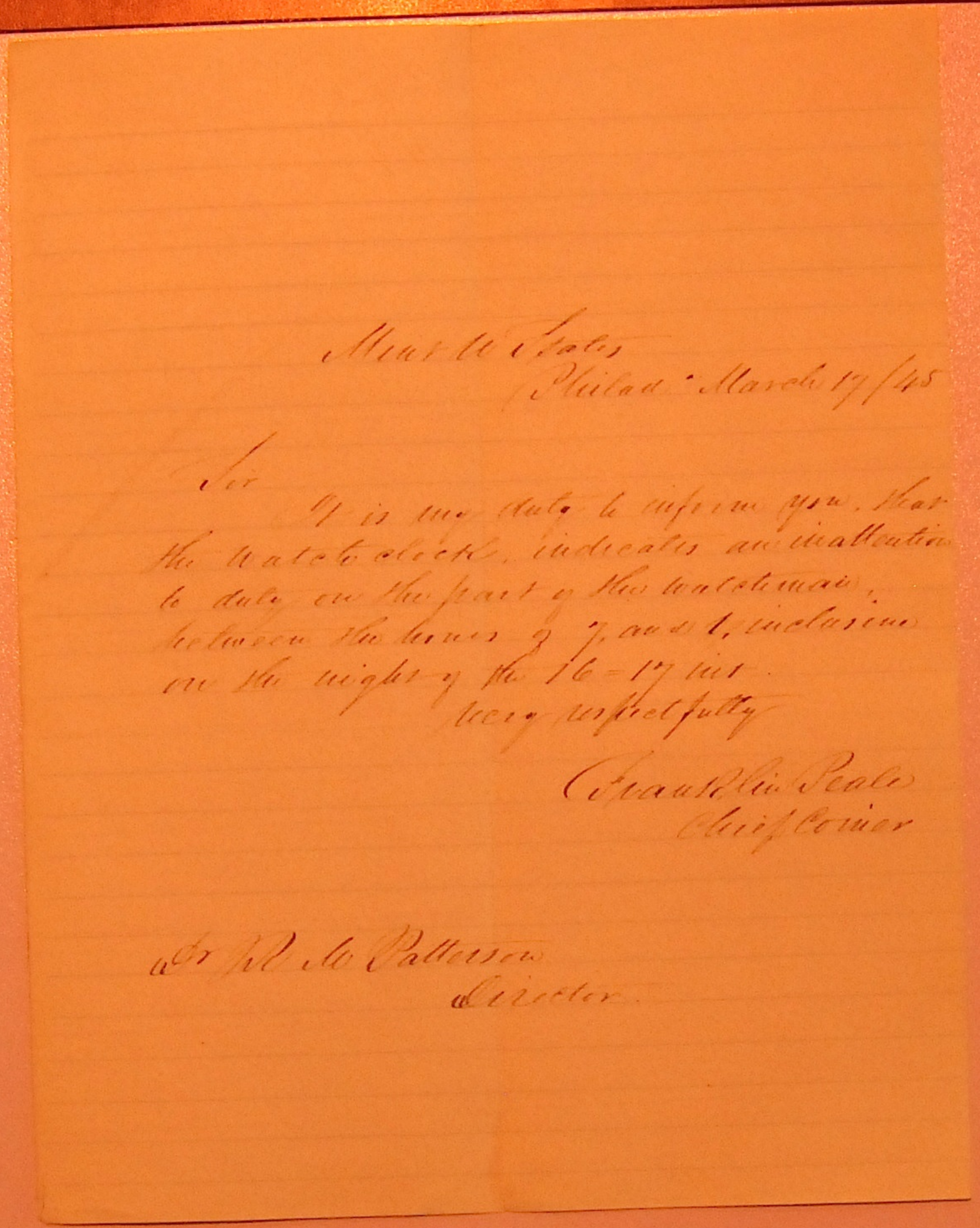
cost $20,000, and the other fixtures not less than $10,000, more. With the small amount of parting that we have to do, the new process, with the first cost considered, would be far from economical. The interest alone of this outlay would be $1800; and all the Nitric acid used by us last year cost but $1160.

4. The work, in this process, would have to go on at night as well as by day; and it is unsafe, and on other accounts objectionable, to have the Mint open at night. I hope you will see, in these reasons, a sufficient apology for me, in seeming to have permitted the Mint to be behind the times in any of its processes. With the improvement introduced by Arfwedson, the separation by Nitric Acid is not only more simple and less annoying, but, on the limited scale on which we operate, is even more economical.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson.

To/
Profr J. W. Webster,
Harvard University,
Cambridge,
Mass:

To/ Prof. J. W. Webster
Harvard University
Cambridge
Maſs:
Oct 10. 1844



Mint U States
Philad^a March 17/45

Sir

It is my duty to inform you, that the watch clock, indicates an inattention to duty on the part of the watchman, between the hours of 7 and 1, inclusive on the night of the 16-17 inst.

Very respectfully

Franklin Peale
Chief Coiner

Dr R M Patterson
Director.

Mint of the U. S.
March 22. 1843.

Dear Sir,

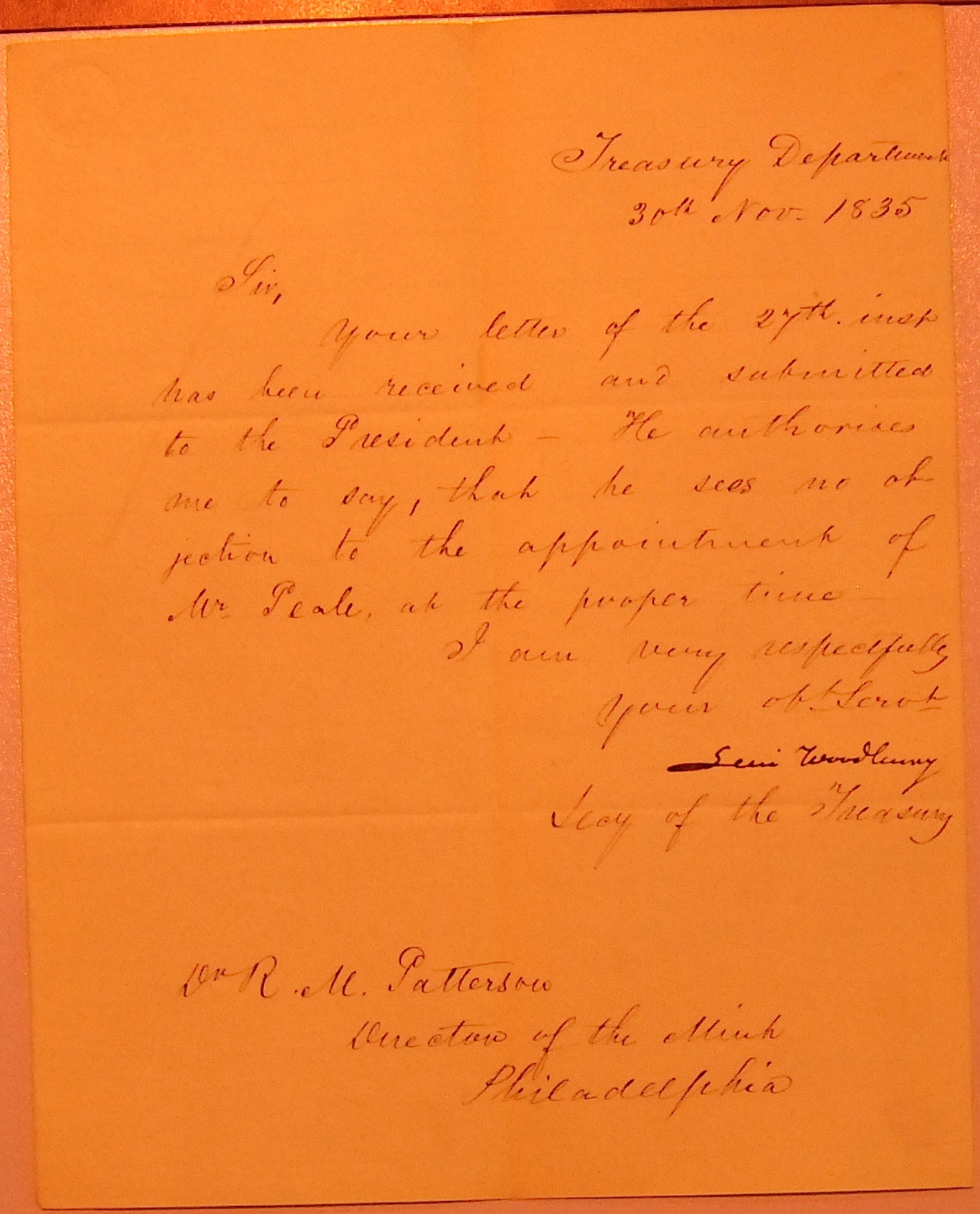
Your ~~letter~~ remittance by Mr. Brinkerhoff has come duly to hand, & I enclose the regular Mint receipt for it.

I regret that it is not in our power to give him the returns for your former deposite, in consequence of the large amount of claims in advance of yours. Mr. Peale tells me that it may be yet a week before it could be paid, and that the whole amount coming to you can be paid in about two weeks. I am mortified to be obliged once more to make apologies of this kind, but you will not be surprised at it when I tell you that our govt. deposite of gold is reduced to less than $55,000.

Your gain on the first deposite is but trifling, in consequence of a loss on melting as the coins were old. The last deposite being almost entirely of new coins will not be subjected to any deduction on this account.

R. M. P.
D.

For/
Geo. Newbold, Esq.,
Pres. Bk. America,
New York.



Treasury Department
30th Nov. 1835

Sir,

Your letter of the 27th. inst has been received and submitted to the President — He authorises me to say, that he sees no objection to the appointment of Mr. Peale, at the proper time —

I am very respectfully
Your obt. Servt.
Levi Woodbury
Secy of the Treasury

Dr. R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, Nov. 5, 1835.

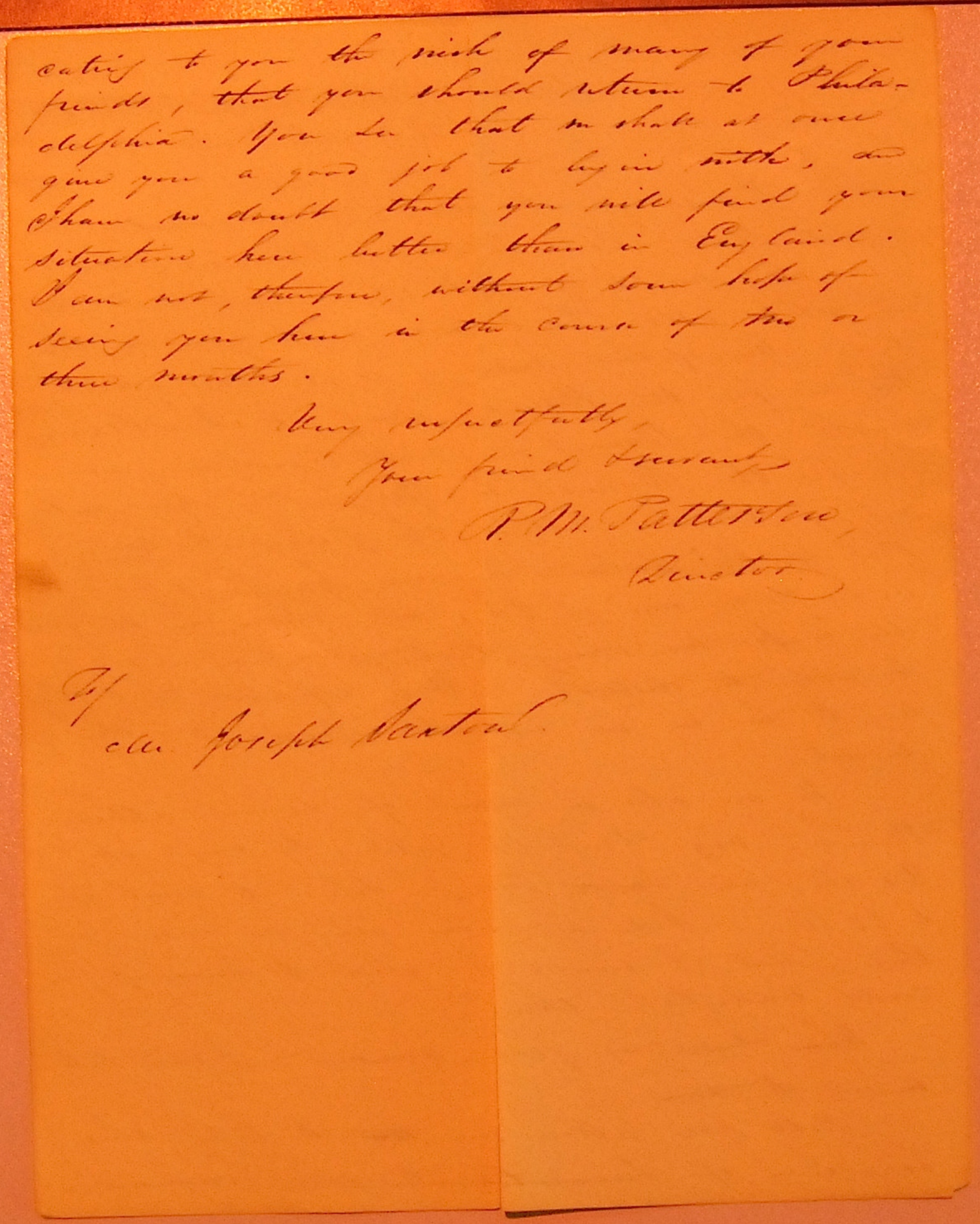
Dear Sir,

I wish you to make, for the Mint of the United States, Five Assayers' Balances, ~~exactly~~ after the model of that which you made for us while Mr. Peale was with you in London. One of these balances is for this Mint, two are for the Branch Mint at New Orleans, one for the Branch in North Carolina, and one for the Branch in Georgia. You will not, of course, allow the price to *exceed* that of the balance in our hands, which, I understand, was £26, ~~and I hope, as the order is for so many, that you may even be able to deduct~~ It is expected that they are to be in no respect *inferior* to the model.

We are also in want of several other Beams, viz Four for Gold, to weigh up to 25 lbs, and ~~two~~ Two for Silver to weigh up to 80 lbs. I do not now give an order for these, but I would be glad to know if you could undertake them.

~~When I receive your answer, I will take measures to have~~

Will you allow me, ~~take~~ to take this occasion of ~~suggesting to you~~ communi-



cated to you the wish of many of your friends, that you should return to Philadelphia. You see that we shall at once give you a good job to begin with, and I have no doubt that you will find your situation here better than in England. I am not, therefore, without some hope of seeing you here in the course of two or three months.

Very respectfully,
Your friend & servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director

To
Mr Joseph Saxton.

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Sep. 26, 1835.

Sir,

We have just completed, under the superintendence of Mr. Peale, a model of a Coining-press, formed from plans which he saw in successful operation in France and in Germany, and possessing many very important advantages over the screw-press now employed at the Mint. Among these, one of the most important is that it admits the immediate and easy application of steam-power. At present our larger presses require the operation of three men each, while I am sure that one man could attend two of the new presses. The work too may be done much more rapidly,—a desideratum of which we now feel the necessity.

Under these circumstances I am anxious to have one of the new presses constructed immediately for this Mint, to be employed for the copper coinage; and I should not hesitate to order it on my own authority, but for a difficulty which makes it proper that I should apply for your consent. It is that the mechanics of here, of sufficient skill to execute the work, are all so much engaged, that I cannot have it done, without interrupting the contract for the screw-presses for the New Orleans Branch. If this can be permitted, Mess. Merrick and Co. will commence the new press immediately, and we will give it a fair trial. If it succeed to our confident expectations it ought to be made the model for all the ~~New Or~~ Branch Mint Presses; and, on this account, it is important that the experiment should be ~~promptly~~ made without delay. I ask, therefore, your approbation of my proposed employment of Mess. Merrick and Co. upon this work.

[illegible] most respectfully, Your faithful Servt,

R. M. Patterson, Direc.

The Hon. Levi Woodbury }

Treasury Department
December 21st 1836

Sir

I am in the receipt of your favor of the 17th inst. for which you will be pleased to accept my thanks. Mr Peale's nomination will go to the Senate to-day.

I am Sir respectfully
your obedient Servt
Levi Woodbury

Sec. Treasy

To
Dr R. M. Patterson

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Jan 11, 1836

Sir,

The accounts of the late Melter and Refiner, Mr. Joseph Cloud, have been finally closed this day, under the conditions of the law, and to ~~my~~ our entire satisfaction.

Mr. Peale has also this day taken his Oath of office before Judge Hopkinson. I have placed it among the records of the Mint, as I find this to have been the custom heretofore.

I send you enclosed Mr. Peale's Bond with Sureties, for the faithful discharge of his office. The law on the subject, after requiring the oath, says "and (he) also shall become bound to the United States of America, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the sum of five thousand dollars, with conditions for the faithful and diligent performance of the several duties of his office." ~~I think the sum~~ I am well acquainted with the gentlemen associated with Mr. Peale in his bond, and cannot hesitate to say that I think them good for the amount, which, by the bye, is a very small one if it is to be considered as a security for the millions with which the Melter & Refiner is entrusted.

Very respectfully your faith. svt
R. M. P. Director

To Hon. Levi Woodbury &c

I fear that his present scheme is one of them. The test, however, ~~to~~ by which it may fairly be tried ~~subjected~~ is a very simple one: let it be freely and fully explained. If this is refused, or ~~if~~ secrecy is insisted on, I hope, Sir, you will agree with me, that the Mint of the United States is not a fit place for the projected experiments, and I earnestly pray that its officers may not be subjected to the mortification of engaging in them. Men of real science, have no mysteries.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson.

To/
Hon. Th. H. Benton.

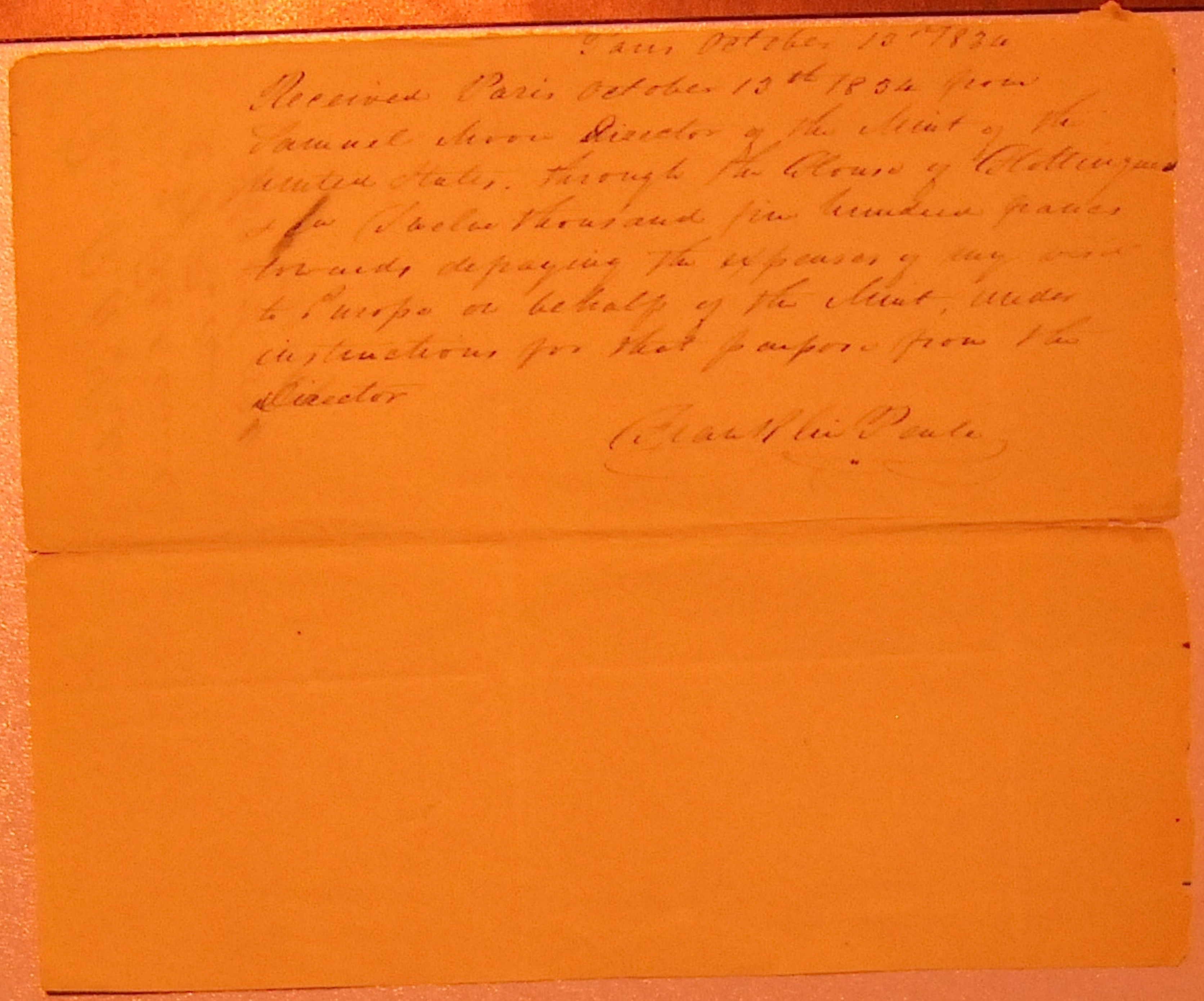
Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Oct. 30, 1835

Sir,

In consequence of the great interest which you take have always shown in the concerns of the Mint, I take the liberty of ~~writing to you~~ asking your attention to a subject now before the Senate, and which is of ~~great~~ deep importance to us. Mr. Cloud, the present Melter and Refiner, leaves his office tomorrow. Mr. Franklin Peale has been nominated, by the President, to supply his place, and I am informed by Mr. Woodbury that the nomination is before the Senate. So long as it remains unconfirmed an indispensable link in the operations of the Mint ~~is~~ will be broken, and the coinage must stop, although we have near a million of uncoined bullion now in our vaults. I hope, therefore, that no unnecessary delay may [illegible] in acting upon this nomination. I can conscientiously say that

As to the qualifications of Mr. Peale, ~~I can conscientiously say that I consider them~~ I consider Mr. Peale eminently qualified for the office, both [illegible] his talents, personal character, and knowledge. He was sent from this Mint to Europe, for the express purpose of making himself acquainted with all the recent improvements in the very department which we now ask to have placed under his care, and where ~~a complete~~ great changes must be introduced. My Predecessor has borne testimony to the able manner in which Mr. Peale discharged the duties of his mission, and ~~I am happy to be able to join~~ I have had abundant evidence, to the same effect point, since I have been in the Mint.

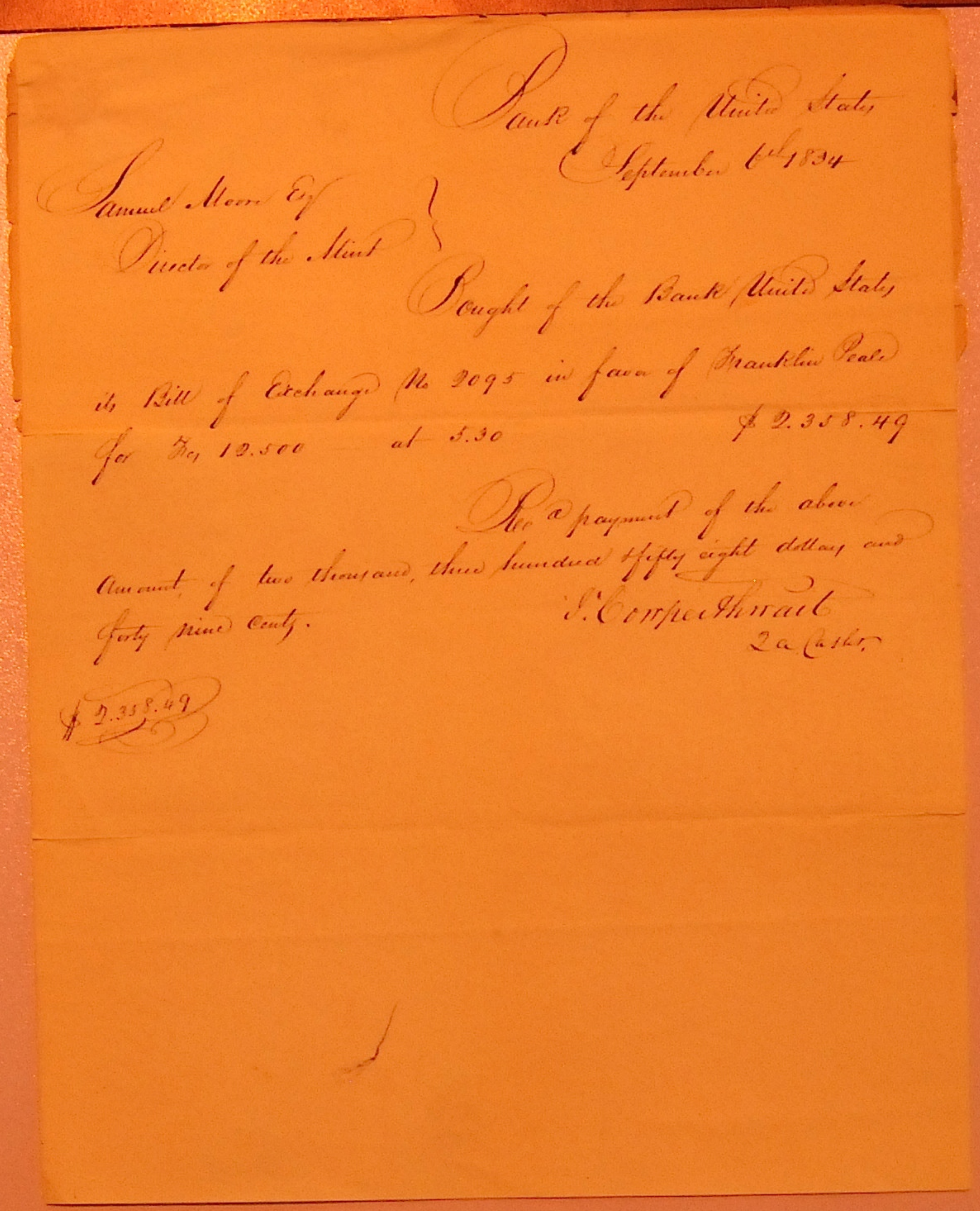
Will you permit me to take this occasion of troubling you with another subject? I see, by the Washington papers, that the Committee of Finance have reported to the Senate a joint resolution directing that certain experiments be made at the Mint of the U.S., under the direction of Dr. Jas. S. Barclay of Virginia, with a view to the improvement of the Gold Coin. — I have some acquaintance with Dr. Barclay, and ~~respect him as an individual,~~ know him to be a very respectable man; but ~~that he~~ ~~has~~ I also know that he has ~~more than~~ sometimes ~~once~~ permitted the most visionary projects to lay hold of his imagination, and



Paris October 13th 1834

Received Paris October 13th 1834 from Samuel Moore Director of the Mint of the United States, through the House of Hottinguer & Co Twelve thousand five hundred francs towards, defraying the expenses of my visit to Europe on behalf of the Mint, under instructions for that purpose from the Director

Franklin Peale



Bank of the United States
September 6th 1834

Samuel Moore Esq
Director of the Mint

Bought of the Bank United States

1st Bill of Exchange No 2095 in favor of Franklin Peale
for Frs 12.500 at 5.30 $ 2.358.49

Recd payment of the above Amount of two thousand, three hundred & fifty eight dollars and forty nine cents.

J. Cowperthwait
2d Cashr

$ 2.358.49

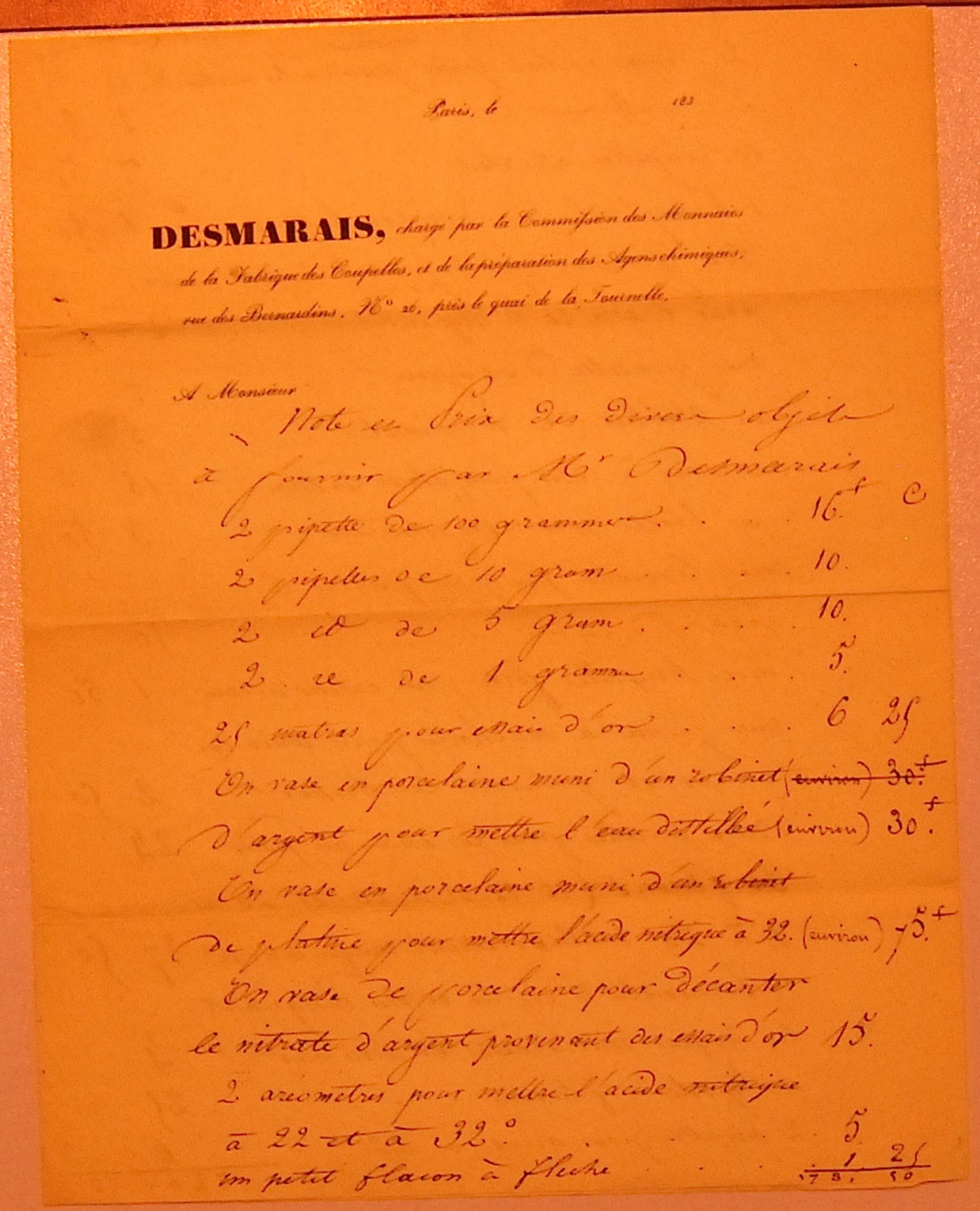
Dr Samuel Moore Director U S Mint in accᵗ Current with Franklin Peale Cr

1833.					5	–
May	4th	To Cash paid Premium Bank U.S. on Bill of Hottinger & Co. of Paris	4	25		
–	6th	– Do. Expenses to New York including Passage	11	89		
–	8th	– Do Expenses at New York $10 Passage $[illegible]39.	142.	50.		
–	–	– Do. Passage to Havre and Expenses				
June –	5th	– Do. Passage and Expenses from Havre to Paris	28.	87.		
September	17th	– Do. paid Expenses in Paris from June 5th to this date Inclusive	143	25.		
–	–	– Do. Expended on acct of Mint Apparatus and materials as above date			39	51.
–	26	– Do. Expenses and Passage from Paris to Calais	16.	66.		
–	29th	– Do. do. and do. from Calais to London	9	25.		
November	25th	– Do. do. in London and passage from London to Calais	97.	44.		
–	–	– Do. Expended in London for Materials and [illegible] on acct of Mint			39.	04.
–	27th	– Do. Expenses at Calais and Passage to Paris	14.	60.		
1834. March		– Do. Expenses and Passage from Paris to [illegible] and back	13.	72.		
June	–	– Do. do – do – do – do – do	26	–		
October	–	– Do. Sundry Apparatus for Assaying			307	–
December	–	– Do. Expenses to Freiburgh & Dresden including Drafts and Instruments			231.	39.
–	18th	– Do. Expenses in Paris to this date from November 27th 1833 inclusive	443	54.		
–	–	– Do. Fees, Papers & Materials do – do – do. on acct of Mint			63.	25
–	–	– Do. Passage and Expenses from Paris to Dover	25	–		
		Do. do. Do. – Dover to London	5	60.		
–		Do. Expenses in London from December 20th 1834 to April 11th 1835 Inclusive	180.	26.		
		Do. [illegible]			0	36
1835		Do. Do. on Apparatus in London, Assaying Instruments &c			1	
April –	–	Do. Do. Journey from London to Cornwall and thence to Liverpool	102	25.		
–	–	Do. Expenses in Liverpool	9	25.		
May	1st	Do. Passage and Expenses from Liverpool to New York	115	60.		
June	15th	Do. do. to Philadelphia and Expenses at New York	10.	50.		
–	–	Do. Bill of Expenses on Shipments made from Europe to New York	1339	93		
–	–	– on account of Mint, during my mission, and paid on my return				
–	22	Do. Paid Samuel Moore Esqr. this day			1	
–	31	– Balance to Credit				
					1.	
					$3	

1833 May	4th	By Cash received this day from Samuel Moore		500.	–
October	26th	– Cash draft on Hottinger & Co. of Paris		250	–
1834. June	21st	– Cash Draft – Hottinger & Co of Paris		250	–
October	7th	– Cash Draft – Hottinger & Co of Paris		500	–
December	8th	– Cash Draft – Hottinger & Co of Paris		2343	75
				$3843	75
				197.	41.

15626
7758.49
78[illegible]

Philad



Paris, le 183

DESMARAIS, chargé par la Commission des Monnaies de la Fabrique des Coupelles, et de la préparation des Agens chimiques, rue des Bernardins, N° 26, près le quai de la Tournelle.

A Monsieur

Note et Prix des divers objets à fournir par Mr Desmarais

2 pipette de 100 gramme	16.f	c
2 pipettes de 10 gram	10.	
2 id de 5 gram	10.	
2 id de 1 gramme	5.	
25 matras pour essais d'or	6	25
Un vase en porcelaine muni d'un robinet ~~(environ) 30.f~~ d'argent pour mettre l'eau distillée (environ)	30.f	
Un vase en porcelaine muni d'un robinet de platine pour mettre l'acide nitrique à 32. (environ)	75.f	
Un vase de porcelaine pour décanter le nitrate d'argent provenant des essais d'or	15.	
2 areomètres pour mettre l'acide nitrique à 22 et à 32°	5.	
un petit flacon à flèche	1	25
	178,	50

	529f	c
Deux éprouvettes	1	50
un petit balon pour essais de cuivre .		50
une capsule en porcelaine	3	
une capsule en porcelaine plus grande	6	
un fourneau, modèle de celui de M. D'arcet, moyenne grandeur avec double portes &c	30	
6 moufles de rechange à 75	4	50
une cisaille suivant le modèle du laboratoire des essais	12	
une plaque pour poser les essais	3.	
une lime dans son plateau pour ajutter les essais	3	
une douzaine de plateaux	3.	
Touchaux de comparaison (3) pour or & allié sur le cuivre, l'argent, l'argent et cuivre	60	
Touchau pour l'argent	12	
Pierre de touche moyenne grandeur 12 à	15.	
25 creusets à recuire les essais d'or et de doré	5	
Total ..	687,	50

Paris April 29th 1834

Dr Moore

Dear Sir

I had the pleasure to receive your last dated March 9th 1834 in answer to mine of the first of Jany. on the 22nd of this month, and I thank you for the remittance that it advises me of. It did not come until my funds were entirely exhausted. I was, however, so fortunate as to find a friend who by a timely loan prevented any inconvenience. Enclosed are the receipts in the usual form.

I wrote on the 10th of December from London a long letter to you embracing many matters of interest, and full explanations of my operations and prospects. As you do not notice it I fear it has failed to reach you. I should be sorry if such were the fact, for its details were such as were required for a full understanding of my occupation, position and prospects besides other matters of interest.

No further information has been received from [illegible] at St Petersburg so that my position as it regards that place remains the same as at the date of my last.

My occupations have been such as to require [illegible] labour, incessant application. I have now worked up all the matters prepared in England, and finished all my observations in the Mint of Paris, having carefully examined all its processes and noted every thing likely to be useful, and am now engaged in practising assaying in all the varieties that its laboratory presents, both of Gold and Silver, as the ingots are received this does not give the usual varieties of the Coin, but I do not feel at liberty to ask a fee, to any private assayer, but will confine myself to their work when it is the usual practice to make alloys in known proportions for the sake of practice, and where every facility is given without cost.

I have been forcibly struck from the first with the extensive scale upon which Silver is melted in the Mint of Paris. I have already told you that large crucibles of wrought iron are used and that they are capable of holding from 650 to 750 Killogms of Silver or 150,000 francs. They are coated with loam and the metal is dipped with wrought iron ladles likewise coated with loam. In your letter you desire to have one of these crucibles but I cannot venture to order it until you are aware of the price, which although they are beautifully made is enormous. The cost to the Director of the Mint of Paris is 500 frcs and no doubt to us would be dearer, besides the cost of transportation from Lille where they are made to Paris and from thence to Havre and N York. They last at the longest 80 meltings but the usual term is between 30 and 40. After they become too thin for further use they are sold to the persons who buy the precious metals for recovery from its waste [illegible] forms, who treat them with a solution of Muriatic acid for the recovery of the Silver.

The only means of preventing the oxidation of the Copper while melting is to keep the surface covered with charcoal, the same remark is applicable to ladles with which it is dipped. Before my departure for London I made full drawings of the furnaces, crucibles, utensils, and ingot moulds of the Silver Melting Room.

The melting of Gold is as usual in Black lead Crucibles, and presents no features different from the practice in England except that charcoal is the only fuel. And the fixtures are not so convenient. The moulds will bear no comparison to the beautiful ones used there. They are very small 1½ inch wide and a scant ¾ deep, and 9 to 10 inches long. The ingots are cast with offensive beards, in consequence of the imperfect fitting of the moulds, which is necessary, that the air may escape. All these faults originate in the insufficient rolling apparatus, being driven by horse power, and therefore not permitting the ingots to be cast sufficiently large.

I am extremely sorry to hear of the accident to the scale. I can attribute it to nothing more than the Custom house officers in N York in opening it. I can scarce believe that a heavy fall could have injured it so much as it was packed with reference to all the usual contingencies. I hope however that no serious injury will result.

I enclose the statement of a complete set of articles for an assay laboratory by Mr Desmarais who is charged with their making by the Commission of the Mint. I regret that it amounts to a sum much larger than I anticipated, but it is very complete and the heaviest item 900 francs for pure silver twice reduced from the chloride is nearly an exchange.

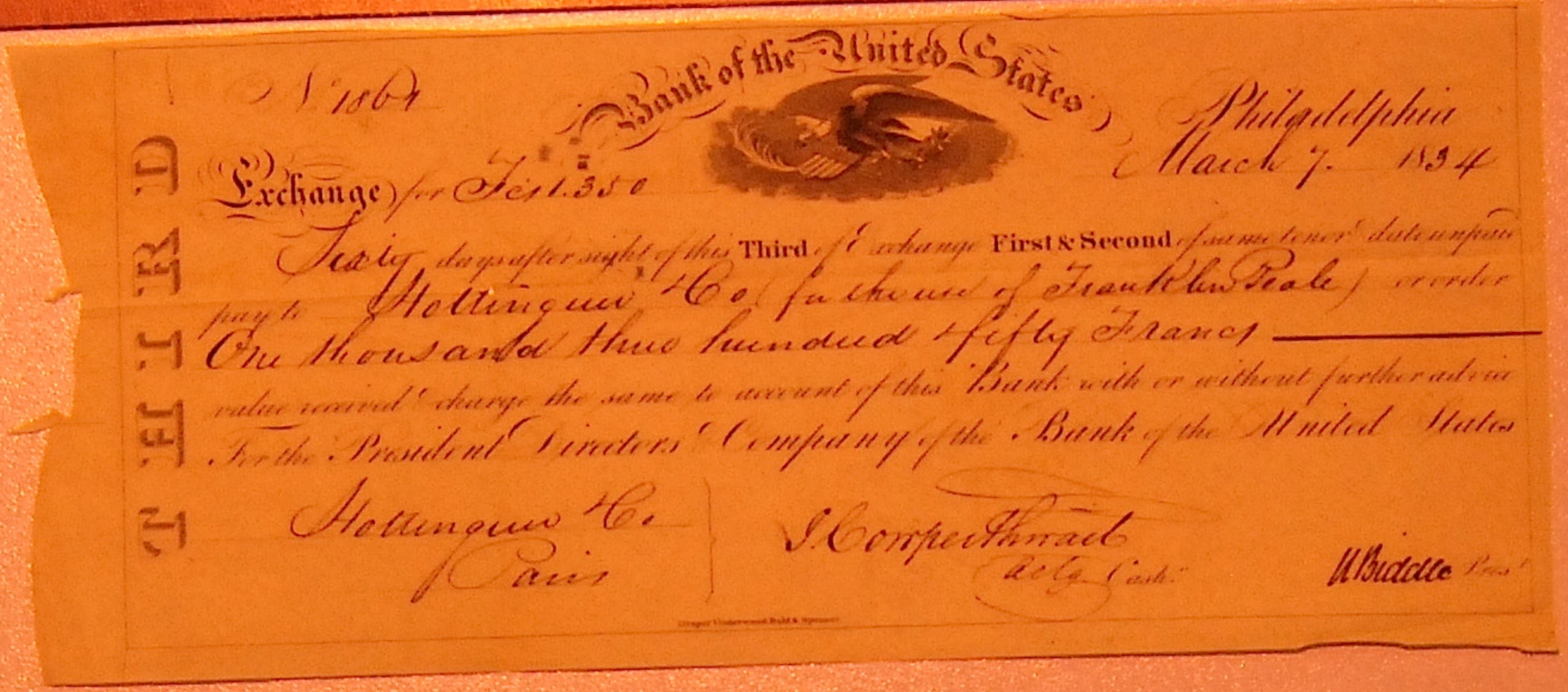
Thus far I have had abundant [illegible] to [illegible]

for the time occupied in my researches, at present
I have only my practice in assaying, and a diligent
study of the language to occupy my time, and then
for looking anxiously for the arrivals of the Packets
(which have latterly been long apart and uncertain)
in hopes to receive my final instructions, and the
means ~~necessary~~ for their prosecution, or at
all events, funds, for the apparatus of Coinage & pay
the articles in the enclosed list, and then for my
homeward journey. In the mean time I shall
continue to occupy myself as I have cheerfully
done, in the manner you have directed, in the
hope that I may hear finally before I can
reasonably expect an answer to this letter

With much esteem I remain
your obliged
Franklin Peale

F. Peale
April 29. 1834

2464



THIRD

No. 1864

Bank of the United States

Philadelphia
March 7. 1834

Exchange for Fr. 1.350

Sixty days after sight of this **Third** of Exchange **First & Second** of same tenor & date unpaid pay to Hottinguer & Co for the use of Franklin Peale or order One thousand three hundred & fifty Francs value received & charge the same to account of this Bank with or without further advice

For the President Directors & Company of the Bank of the United States

Hottinguer & Co.
Paris

J. Cowperthwait
Actg Cash.

N. Biddle Pres.

Mint of the United States
Philada 30 April 1834

Dear Sir —

Yours of [illegible] to the Mint was recd on the 16th ulto — ~~[illegible]~~ It is not in my power at this late day to add any further information as to the appropriation expected in aid of your instruction in ~~[illegible]~~ parting gold & silver & procuring the requisite ~~[illegible]~~ models &c &c — It will be included if successful in any form I presume in the general appropriation Bill — this important Bill lingers still before the House of Representatives with great uncertainty as to the period of its passage — we are much ~~[illegible]~~ embarrassed by this infelicitous state of things & concerned for ~~this~~ ~~the~~ its uncertain issue —

I remitted you $250 on March 7th. advanced from my private funds — this ~~[illegible]~~ makes the sum of $1000 in all — As soon as possible I will advise you further and ~~[illegible]~~ will try to place a further small sum at your disposal now for your immediate relief — Remain in Paris [illegible] — ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ Happily the Assay process in all its details in ~~[illegible]~~ the ~~[illegible]~~ humid & dry modes will be a ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ object for for your attention not readily exhausted and your time ~~[illegible]~~ employed [illegible] in this will be well spent.

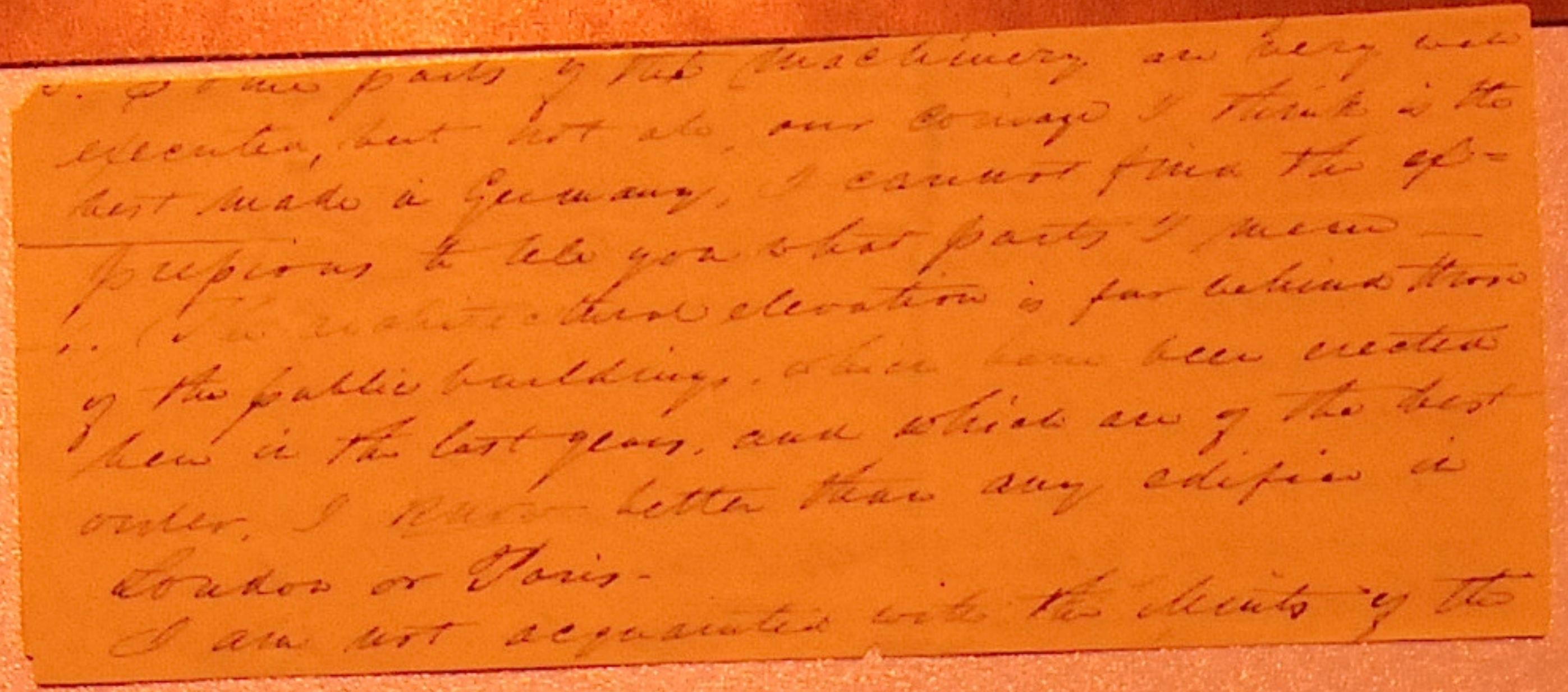
Please ascertain thoroughly among other things recommended, the ~~[illegible]~~ preparation ~~which is~~ silver ~~[illegible]~~ undergoes at the Mint before it is cast into ingots ~~of Mint~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] of the [illegible] of the Mint~~ — Say Spanish dollars ~~or~~ Mexican &c — do they merely regulate the alloy in bringing this form of Bullion for ~~[illegible]~~ the rolling Mills, or do they first refine the silver before introducing the alloy — Much of this kind of silver is brittle and cracks more or less under the rolls — the ~~few~~ French coins appear generally to have ~~[illegible]~~ superior ductility indicating that ~~they~~ ~~[illegible]~~ they have been refined — The question recurs is, whether they do this ~~[illegible]~~ former on the test or in the humid way by solution and precipitation — and in either case is this a Mint process or does it pertain to ~~[illegible]~~ private establishments — ~~the~~ Having ~~[illegible]~~ as yet no extensive refineries here ~~the~~ silver comes directly to us ~~[illegible]~~ often in a refractory state ~~&~~ requiring to be ~~be~~ so ~~upon the test~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~: I will write you again as soon as I can communicate any thing of moment.

Franklin Peale Esqr

Very respectfully
and truly
~~yours~~
Saml Moore

Berlin, I addressed a letter to a Gentleman of great intelligence with whom I had formed an acquaintance in travelling and received a prompt answer from which the following is an extract.

"It gave me great pleasure to receive today your letter dated London the 19th of July. I had lost since some months every hope to get news from you & from your welfare during my lifetime. The more agreeable was my feeling when I saw



1. Some parts of the machinery are very well executed, but not all; our coinage I think is the best made in Germany. I cannot find the expressions to tell you what parts I mean —

2. The architectural elevation is far behind those of the public buildings, which have been erected here in the last years, and which are of the best order. I know better than any edifice in London or Paris.

I am not acquainted with the merits of the

Rouen March 4th 1836

Dear Sir

On Saturday last I left Paris for this place in order to visit the Mint in which is a refinery by sulphuric acid. A Mixture of good and bad success has attended me, the former consisting in ample opportunities to examine the processes of the refinery, and the latter in finding the works at rest in consequence of the necessity of repairs (the latter also applies to the coinage, the Mint also being idle. I cannot afford to wait the 10 or fifteen days that may intervene before it resumes operations, and I must be satisfied with what I have seen. The refining process as far as it goes, or in other words I have all that I can have, unless I take off my coat and go to work in the laboratory which is I am fully aware absolutely requisite in a process that is, unless it is conducted with absolute knowledge, likely to subject the operator to loss. I therefore wait your next letter with great interest for without a fee the necessary opportunity cannot be had in France unless it may be through Mr Briant then I [illegible] to expect would put me into the [illegible] of the bases for a refinery were purchased from him, of this I cannot in the present stage of matters give a pledge.

The last letter mentions the application.

to the Secretary of the Treasury. My future operations must depend on the result.

I have since my last received another letter from Soho much less satisfactory than the first and which has much dampened my expectations from that quarter.

I have finished or nearly so the working up of my materials from England including drafts of the machinery and furnaces, and have written descriptions of them. I have also succinct accounts of the organization of the Mints of France and England, both of which embrace features of great importance I think of vital interest if a new act of Congress to condense and remodel the laws of the U.S. on the Mint is in contemplation.

My drafts amount to fifty six in number mostly of a large size, and my report as far as written to 120 pages of foolscap paper.

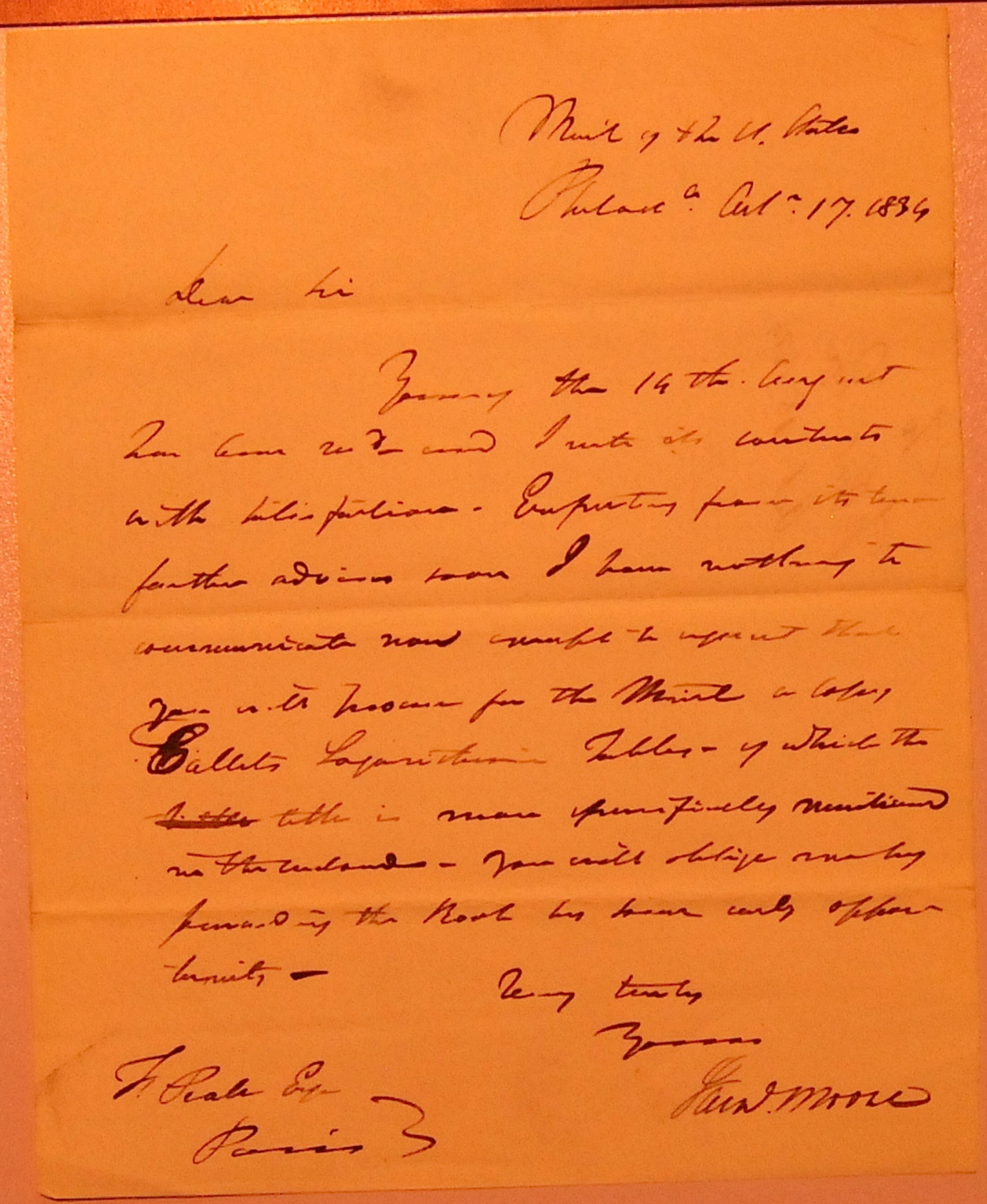
If it is in your power you will oblige me by sending a copy of the laws of the United States Mint, for the Commission of the Mint at Paris, who have given me theirs a part of which I have sent you.

My stock of money is nearly exhausted. And I am anxious to have your directions relative to the apparatus for humid assay, which is finished and waiting my orders. (I have been fortunate enough to make a small improvement which is now adopted in the laboratory of assays in the Paris mint) I beg leave also to remind you of the articles of assay &c ordered before my departure for England. The amount I do not know at the present moment but it is about the amount mentioned in my letter on this subject.

I have the honour to be most
respectfully your obliged

Franklin Peale

Dr Samuel Moore
Director of the Mint



Mint of the U. States
Philada. Octr. 17. 1834

Dear Sir

Yours of the 14th. August has been recd. and I note its contents with satisfaction. Expecting from its tenor further advices soon I have nothing to communicate now except to request that you will procure for the Mint a copy Callet's Logarithmic Tables — of which the ~~[illegible]~~ table is more specifically mentioned in the enclosed — You will oblige me by forwarding the Book by some early opportunity —

Very truly
Yours
Saml. Moore

F. Peale Esqr.
Paris }

Mint of the United States
Philada. March 7. 1834

Dear Sir—

Your favor of the 1st January was rec'd a few ~~[illegible]~~ days since, and I embrace the earliest opportunity to ~~[illegible]~~ apprise you of a further supply of funds ~~[illegible]~~ which I apprehend ~~[illegible]~~ will ~~[illegible]~~ arrive too late ~~[illegible]~~ to obviate all inconvenience in this particular — Your previous letter not having ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ alluded to this topic, I did not ~~[illegible]~~ it appears, duly ~~[illegible]~~ estimate the competency of your means ~~[illegible]~~ ~~that an appropriation would~~ ~~[illegible]~~ By this packet I remit in the usual manner to Hottinguer & Co. 1350 fr. = $250 — which I trust will be recd. in due course. — and in duplicate receipts in favour a [illegible].

In my letter of Jany. 14th. I adverted to the probability of an appropriation by Congress ~~[illegible]~~ for the purpose of enabling me to furnish you with the means of paying a reasonable fee for instruction in the assay of gold & silver parting — I can add nothing further on that point — my hopes of success in the application have neither been confirmed nor impaired by any thing that has since occurred —

The considerations which have induced your visit to Rouen I am satisfied have been of adequate value — even if you hereafter become a pupil at one of the Paris Laboratories, & acquire full information as to the processes there, your previous examination of the ~~[illegible]~~ establishment at Rouen will possess real value as ~~a~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~the~~ call ~~[illegible]~~ refiners have, ~~[illegible]~~ probably, something peculiar & ~~[illegible]~~ worthy of special notice.

Your information from Mr. Clay in regard to the ~~[illegible]~~ situation offered in ~~[illegible]~~ St. Petersburgh are so favourable to ~~[illegible]~~ ~~my anticipations~~ ~~[illegible]~~ and ~~[illegible]~~ claim our respectful acknowledgement even if it should not be found inexpedient to visit that place — On this topic ~~[illegible]~~ I have now only ~~[illegible]~~ ~~that you~~ to repeat that no measure may be taken, ~~[illegible]~~ especially no semblance of commitment in this regard, until you are further advised in relation to it. The manner in which you are employed ~~[illegible]~~ in acquiring various ~~information, the~~ ~~[illegible]~~ your perfect advantages in ~~[illegible]~~ processes being, as I presume constantly held in view as one of the most principal of the objects of your visit, does not allow me ~~[illegible]~~ to feel that the procrastination of ~~the~~ another special object, the [illegible] ~~in~~ thus far to be regarded as unfortunate.

I do not now recollect ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ having particularly directed your attention to the process of Melting gold & silver for the formation of Ingots, preparatory to ~~[illegible]~~ coinage — ~~But~~ Your watchful observation & enquiries in regard to this, both in ~~France~~ France & England if you should visit the latter when the Mint processes are ~~[illegible]~~ in train. — The method in France ~~[illegible]~~ must I remember, since they empty the melting vessels by dipping — They use, it is understood, large melting vessels of wrought iron which it is believed ~~must in~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~some~~ some respects be preferable to cast iron. wrought iron Please become familiar with this subject — learn how these melting pots are formed — their capacity — how long they endure continued service — as they used both for gold & silver — do they become penetrated with the grains or particles of ~~[illegible]~~ these metals after being often used — how are these grains recovered — what measures are taken to prevent the metal from becoming ~~[illegible]~~ — ~~[illegible]~~ too fine by the dissipation of the copper of the alloy while in fusion — ~~[illegible]~~ After all bring home with you an actual melting pot ~~of~~ made after the ~~[illegible]~~ best Paris fashion, and if they use any other dipping vessel ~~[illegible]~~ than the ordinary Hessian Crucible, bring ~~[illegible]~~ with you one of ~~the~~ these dippers —

~~Yo~~ The elegant Assay balance we received a few days since. — By rough handling or by

~~The~~ agitation of land carriage, I regret to say,
~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ the ~~[illegible]~~ glass plates ~~of~~ on
~~[illegible]~~ two sides of the case were broken, and a heavy piece
having ~~[illegible]~~ fallen & rested on the radiated arch & arms ~~[illegible]~~
attached to the columns had considerably deranged those
parts — Mr [illegible] has however fortunately I believe rested them
so as to obviate all injurious effects of the ~~[illegible]~~ disaster —
The packing, he observes had evidently been done with
great care & to ~~[illegible]~~ which he attributes the escape of this beau-
tiful instrument from being any ~~[illegible]~~ essentially
injured — ~~[illegible]~~
The contents of the drawers were unpacked with
the cautious delicacy ~~[illegible]~~ suggested in the notes of
~~[illegible]~~
instructions on that subject ~~[illegible]~~ time has
~~[illegible]~~
not yet however been allowed for unpacking the barrel,
this will be done in a day or two when the Professor
will have the satisfaction of trying this instrument in
actual service.

With the great respect

Yours truly

Edwd Moore

Franklin Peale Esqr

Paris

Edwd Moore
to
Franklin Peale
Paris
March 7 1834
~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]
[illegible]

2469

Paris Augt 23rd 1834

Dear Sir

Enclosed is a duplicate receipt of the money received on acc of my expenses the first having been addressed to you on the 14th of the present month.

According to my promise I enclose also some further information on the process of Bronzing particularly the manner of operating on lead.

By the first opportunity that occurs I will send you a large medal of the present King in lead, as a specimen of this art, executed by a foreman in the "Monnaie des Medailles" (I beg your pardon for using a French name but we have no correspondent name in English.) it will serve as a specimen of the art.

You take the liquor (Dérochement) in which copper has been frequently dipped whilst hot (composed of [illegible] acid and water) and which proceeds from the process of annealing, in the manufactory of Medals, and heat it strongly, then dip into it the lead medal held by a pair of copper tongs, for an instant only, if it is blacked it must be recommenced, if it has not taken the colour it must be dipped a second time, then wash it and dry it before a fire as it will not bear wiping. You will then sprinkle with a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] over the face of the medal and rub it lightly with a piece of raw cotton. Then with a fine soft brush dipped in black lead, brush lightly over the face occasionally breathing on it to give it moisture.

(Two parts of Tin to one of Lead is a good alloy for Medals for bronzing, but in any proportions, combined these metals are better than either separately.

I observe by the papers that the standard of gold has been altered to 899. 22 Millièmes, (and a little more) thus bringing it so nearly except the same to the same Standard as the French. much of their Gold is at 899.25, 899.50 and 899.75 although it is as often that much above the the medium Standard of 900. Millièmes. The Tolerance (allowance I think it is called) is also nearly the same 2 1/4 Mill^s. the French is 2. above and 2. below only. there is however a most important difference in the fact, that there is no limit above in our law

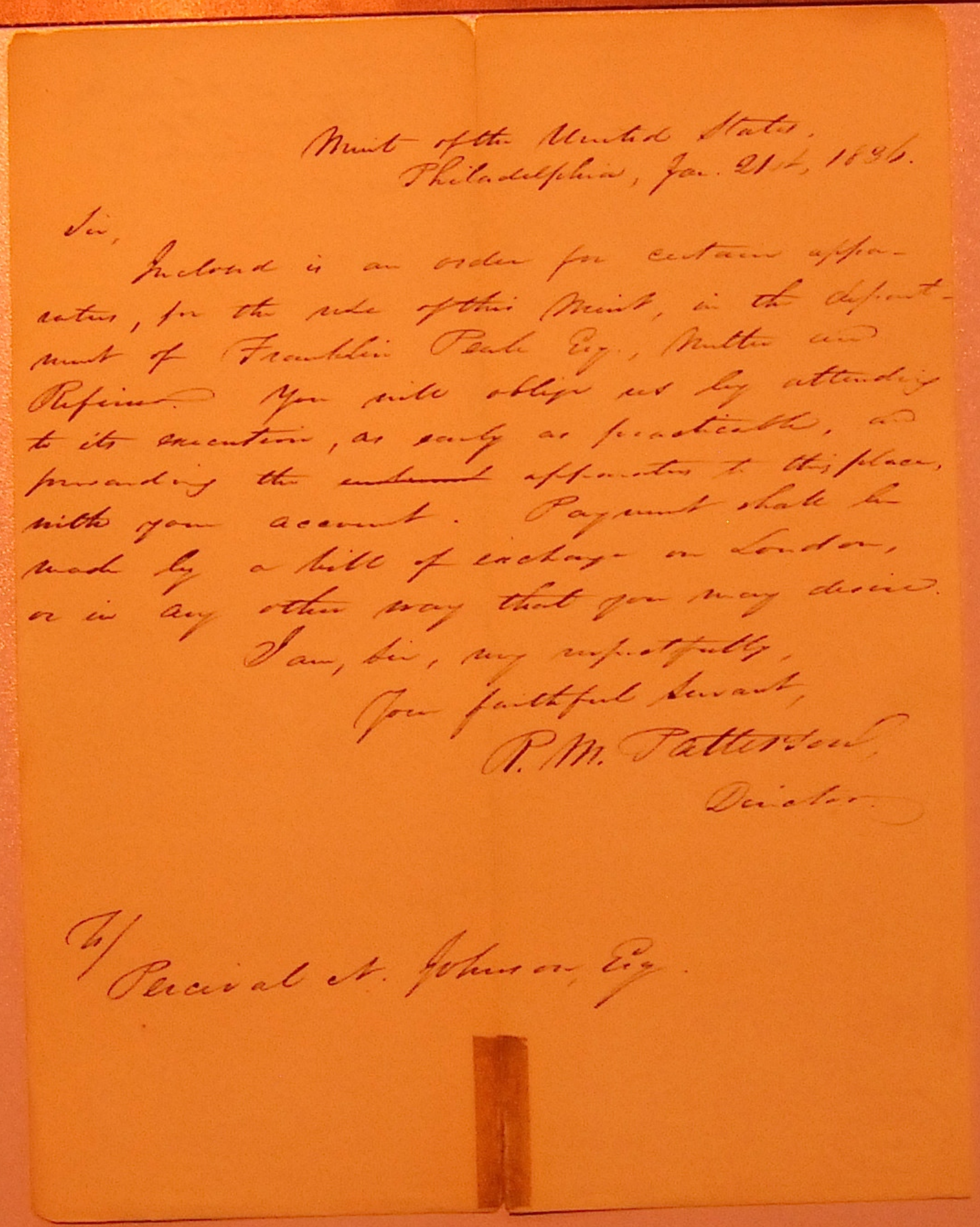
The reserved pieces are to be assayed each year, as is the case in England (at the command of the King) but there is a trial of every "journee" or "fabrication" (separate set of pieces) made previous to emission, and in France these examinations are made by the Assayer without any knowledge from whence these pieces come or by whom they are fabricated.

My prospects have not changed since I had the pleasure to write to you last, and I have therefore nothing further to communicate at the present moment.

Yours with sincere Respect

Franklin Peale

P.S. Much labour is saved in the manufacture of medals of a very bold relief by casting them in moulds, and a large proportion of the French medals are made in this way. they require of course care in the moulding, and in the heat of the metal. it is of course the only means of making bronze medals.



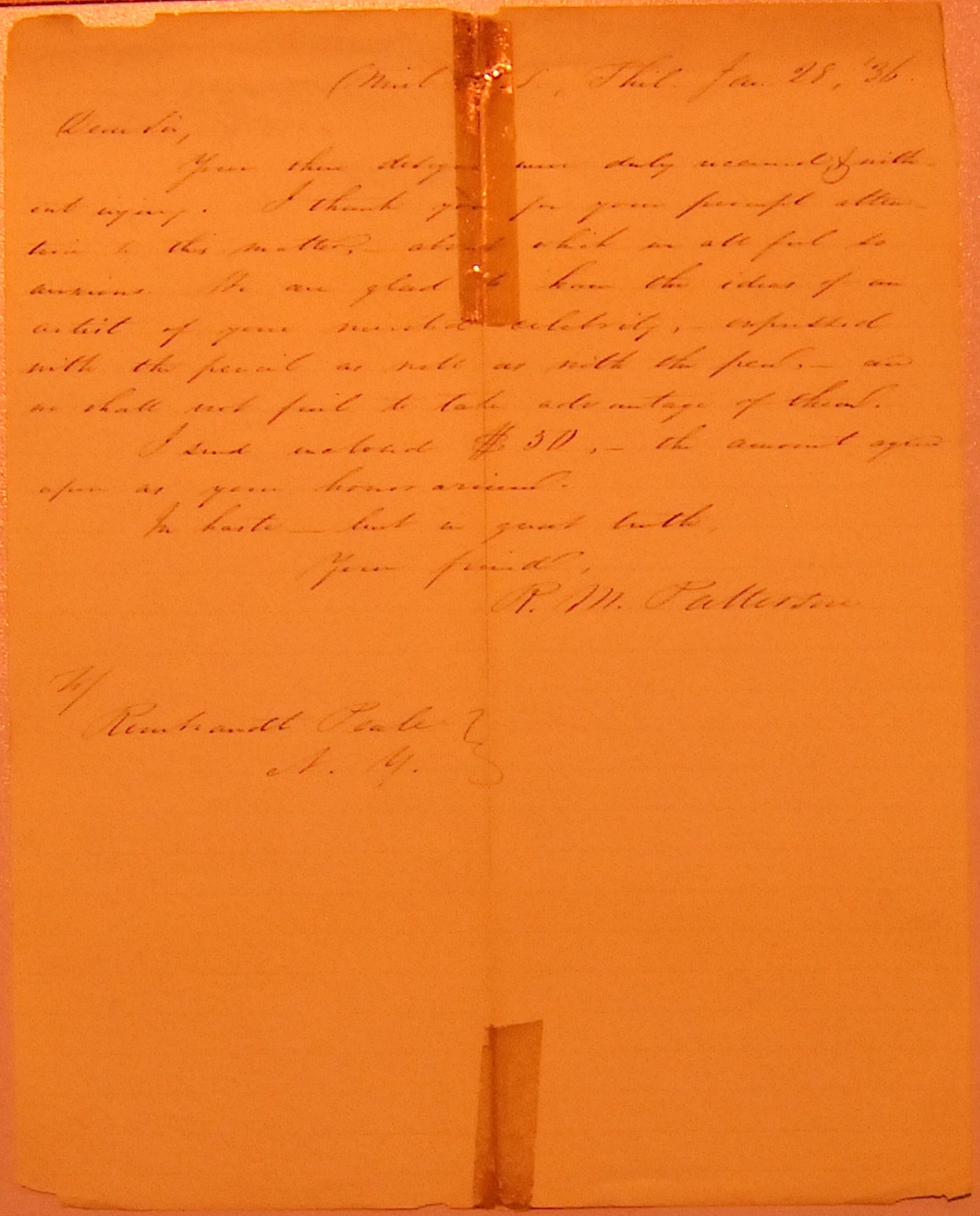
Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Jan. 21st, 1836.

Sir,

Inclosed is an order for certain apparatus, for the use of this Mint, in the department of Franklin Peale Esq., Melter and Refiner. You will oblige us by attending to its execution, as early as practicable, and forwarding the [illegible] apparatus to this place, with your account. Payment shall be made by a bill of exchange on London, or in any other way that you may desire.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To/
Percival N. Johnson, Esq.



Mint U. S., Phil. Jan. 28, '36.

Dear Sir,

Your three designs were duly received & without injury. I thank you for your prompt attention to this matter, about which we all feel so anxious. We are glad to have the ideas of an artist of your merited celebrity, — expressed with the pencil as well as with the pen, — and we shall not fail to take advantage of them.

I send enclosed $30, — the amount agreed upon as your honorarium.

In haste — but in great truth,

Your friend,

R. M. Patterson

To/

Rembrandt Peale

N. Y.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Peale to Mr. Saxton dated,

Mint of the United States
Philada March 5. 1836

Dear Saxton

The absence of Dr. Patterson from the city at this moment, and the importance of the matter in progress render it necessary that I should reply immediately to your letter of the 1st Inst.

There are several points in the structure of the Assay scales that require attention. I will point them out, trusting to your well known skill to make such arrangements as will remove the deficiencies.

1st There is scarce room enough around the rod of the stirrups, in that part of the stand which supports the graduated scale; it would perhaps be better to make it entirely open in front.

2nd The hooks of the stirrups, which are jointed, some times twist on the knife edge, thereby making a variation in the weighing; if it is possible to guard against this without impairing the sensibility of the instrument it would be an important improvement.

3rd Some means of adjustment, in the lifting of the Y's which bring the beam to its place, to compensate for wear in the roller and inclined plane under the stand.

(You need not make weights, as it will be quite as convenient to send to Paris, by which course we have the actual weights made so as to correspond with other weights, all of which are decimally divided; this form has become essential in consequence of our having adopted the decimal system of stating standards in the U. States Mint and Branches both for gold and silver.

Take care not to pack the steel parts of the balance in paper, as some of those, in the scale which I brought home were touched with rust; or if paper is used, take especial care that it is *dry* & *oiled*.

The additional cost of palladium will be allowed in your bill, as it was not included in the bill for the one in our possession; but of course there will be a reduction for weights which were included in the former case.

As you mention your intention to return in July or August next, it is not necessary to say anything on the subject of large scales. They may be left for future and more convenient arrangement here, the plan and details of construction not yet being determined; but they are essential, and must be finished within the year. So bear this fact in mind in your arrangements for return to this country.

(The remainder of the letter is private and unofficial)

(signed) Franklin Peale.

Sunday morning Feby 28th 1836

My dear Doct:

No letter paper to be found this morning, no matter you will not regret that small matters are put on irregular paper, and there is nought but things of small addition to communicate, not so small either, when we recollect the consequences. And firstly, in the many conversations that I have had with Mr Gobrecht, he has advanced positively a principle that must be combated to the death ere we can hope to see upon our coin such a specimen of the arts as shall satisfy you or any one possessing a particle of genuine taste or judgement in such matters, it is that, in the reduction of designs to the small size of dyes &c it is necessary to make small parts, such as folds of small dimensions, may I say peculiarly larger than the proportion calls for. Now I am sustained by Sully and all artists with whom I have conversed in the fullest conviction that this principle is utterly fallacious it is the principle of caricaturists, of inferior artists, of any body but a sound artist. I have not yet attempted to combat such a notion, but deem it a duty to communicate it to you, that when the time comes you may not have an idea presented for which we are unprepared. As yet nothing is done Mr Gobrecht is awaiting reductions and intends

con-

com-
mencing on Steel. We have proved here that much
more Convexity on the face of the dyes is requisite to
bring up the impression well, and to correspond
in this respect with the French and English Coins
the planchet [illegible] are used in preference to Mr Patt[erson]
who sustains this position perfectly, that the pressure
on a planchet should begin in the centre and
progress towards the borders, besides the superior
classical appearance of such Coins. — And
now for the next matter, Titian has executed
a design of an Eagle on the wing, which is
true to Nature for it is drawn from the Bird x
with rigid truth by the Camera Lucida at such
a distance as to render the perspective almost
invisible, it is so disposed as to fill up the
disk in a remarkable manner, and what is not
a little gratifying has the approbation of Mr Patt[erson]
to an extent that I have rarely if ever heard
him express. He and Mr Rowe alone have seen
it, the latter must speak, and no doubt will,
for himself, of course this matter shall rest in
quiet darkness until your return —
The other matters proceed generally in a satisfac-
tory manner. [illegible] are putting together our cran[e]
and on Tuesday I go out to inspect the patterns
for the Silver furnaces, a set of patterns are
completed for the twelve ingot moulds. which
will be
cast and in the finishers hands by Tuesday

Since your note on the prospect of heavy gold
deposits I have applied my mind to the furnaces
and fixtures of this department and have com-
pleted sets of drawings of furnaces and imple-
ments, which are all in the hands of one of the
pattern makers in town who has been directed to
work under my inspection, and I hope to be
ready against the time of call to duty — I can
scarcely say to you, that this department is
gloriously deficient as any other in the estab-
lishment they actually had not in it a single
pair of tongs for lifting a pot of the usual f[illegible]
of their fo[illegible]culating and pouring genera[lly].
It will be agreeable to you to know the result
of a number of experiments in melting Silver that
has resulted in producing ingots that are satis-
factory to Mr Eckfeldt being of superior toughness,
and such as are rarely produced from the deep
dollar — the mystery is only charcoal powder
put into the pots with the dollars or other matter
to be melted and kept upon the surface, — deox-
oxide or reduce the Copper. Any man may say they will
"make ingots" so good that they cannot spoil them
in the rolling room" — and so much for gossip —
I have just received a letter from Rowe
who is well — & enjoying himself much —

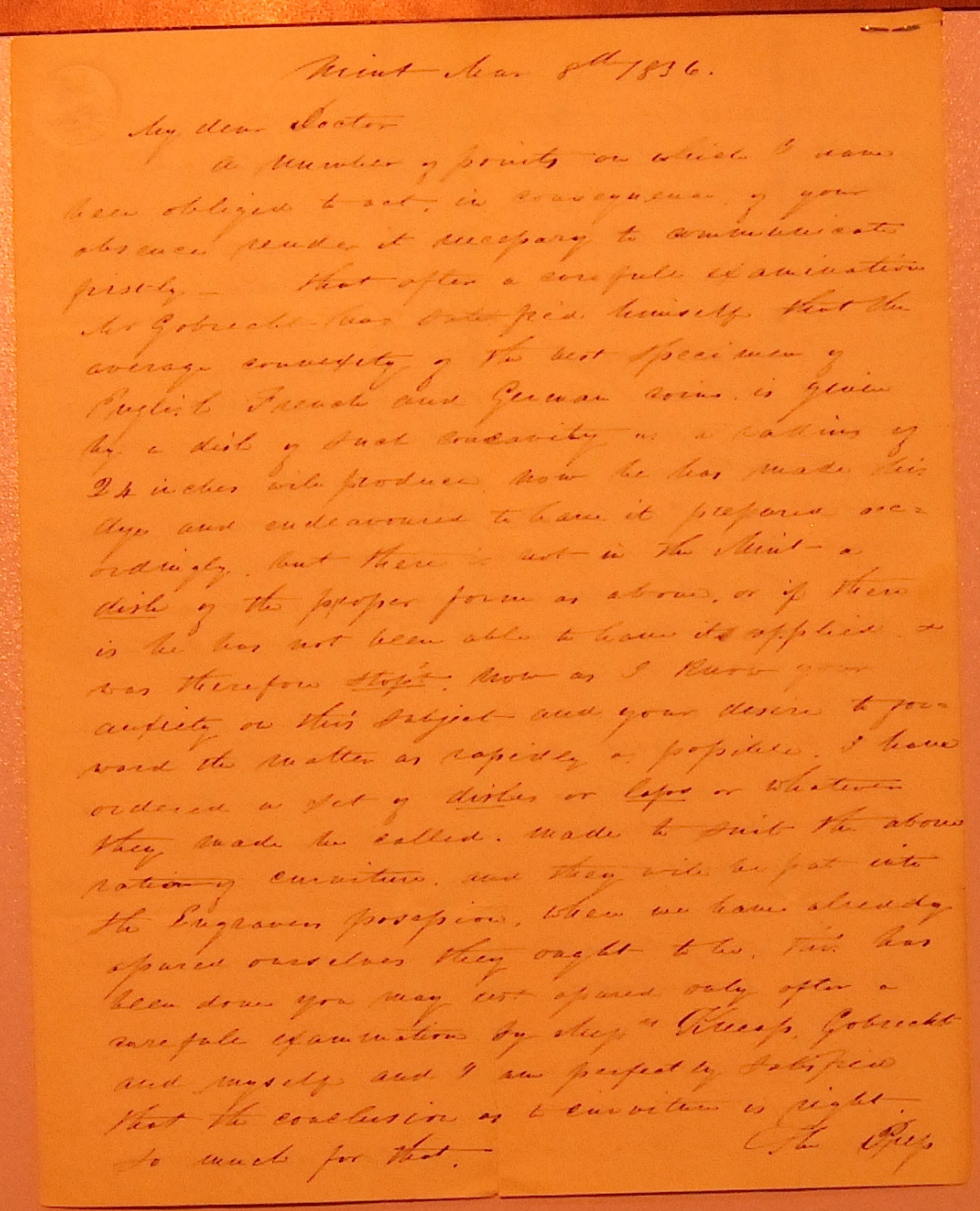
x is a fine specimen recently falling into his hands, just at this moment it are not [illegible]

your request relative to the house in Bloom St
has already been complied with or shall then
when you need them. No doubt when this is
despatched I shall think of a dozen things that
should have been named by this occasion

R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint of
the U. States
Gadsby's Hotel
Washington City
D.C.

PHIL
28

but there is no room here to add that I
am ever yours &c — Franklin Peale.
The Small Letters &c —



Mint Mar 8th 1836.

My dear Doctor

A Number of points on which I have been obliged to act, in consequence of your absence render it necessary to communicate. firstly — that after a careful examination Mr Gobrecht has satisfied himself that the average convexity of the best specimens of English French and German coins, is given by a disk of such concavity as a radius of 24 inches will produce. Now he has made this dye and endeavoured to have it prepared accordingly, but there is not in the Mint a disk of the proper form as above, or if there is he has not been able to have it applied & was therefore stopd. Now as I know your anxiety on this subject and your desire to forward the matter as rapidly as possible, I have ordered a set of disks or laps or whatever they may be called. made to suit the above ratio of curvature. and they will be put into the Engravers possession, when we have already assured ourselves they ought to be. This has been done you may rest assured only after a careful examination by Messrs Kneass, Gobrecht and myself and I am perfectly satisfied that the conclusion as to curvature is right. So much for that.

The Pres

is now finishing slowly but beautifully of the period of completion I cannot make even a conjecture

The Milling machine works to admiration the feeder for ½ dimes being completed and the feeder for dimes in progress.

The patterns for Gold furnace and fixtures are in active preparation and will not require long to complete. the arrangement will enable us to melt any desirable quantity in the days work as I estimate the pots to contain 1200 Oz and two can be worked at the same time.

The Silver furnace and Cranes &c are now cast or casting and in a few days I shall have some of them in our possession.

I am not satisfied with some of my men and we only wait your return to settle the rate of wages and days work as well as duties, we cannot be comfortable untill this is done, but I need not trouble you with this matter at the present moment.

All the Gold which I have in my possession has been granulated and as much of the Silver as we had Gold for in anticipation of parting which process we begin tomorrow.

I presume you are already aware that the Bd. has sent in $600,000 — we have an expectation of being able to play ball for a week or two.

Your request relative to house in ~~[illegible]~~ Broad Street has resulted in the application of the Miss Pleasontons — who like the house and will take it without the offer stating that the rent will be punctually paid, that there are no children &c &c. Of course I cheerfully promise to communicate their offer and give your reply the moment it was received. The offer of $100 to be taken off on account of the offer — please let me know as soon as you can what your decision may be.

I grieve for your present troubles, for well I know that the heart is worn away by the sickness of those we love. I hope however for more favorable accounts by next letters

We want you much here but I know also that your presence is desirable at Washn and ~~that~~ we must be patient

I had almost forgot to mention that I have attended to the Magazine room which has been fitted up handsomely counter and desk complete and all painted. We wait only for the River to open to procure sheet iron of a sufficient size for the Carpet to finish it entirely

And now in the hope to see you soon I am as ever yours truly

Franklin Peale

Extrait du traité passé entre MMrs St. André Poisat & Cie, affineurs de métaux précieux à Paris,
Et M. Vignes (Alexandre Raymond), Directeur de la Monnaie de Bordeaux,
Latrilhe (Pierre) Directeur de la Monnaie de Bayonne.

Il a été convenu ce qui suit:

Artle 1er Une Société formée entre nous pour l'exploitation d'un atelier d'affinage qui sera situé dans l'hôtel des monnaies, à Bordeaux.

Artle 4e MMrs St André Poisat & Cie s'engagent à faire profiter l'affinage de Bordeaux des avantages et des perfectionnemens dont ils pourront user eux-mêmes, de manière à ce que les deux établissemens aient toujours le même point de perfection sous tous les rapports.

Artle 5e L'opération de l'affinage aura lieu sur toutes les matières d'or ou d'argent qui seront apportées dans cet objet, à l'hôtel de la monnaie.

Artle 6e Mr Poisat donnera à Mrs Vignes et Latrilhe les instructions les plus détaillées sur toutes les parties de l'affinage afin qu'ils puissent travailler en son absence avec le même succès. Il établira le résultat de ces premières opérations, ainsi que les comptes auxquels elles donneront lieu et Mrs Vignes et Latrilhe seront tenus de les continuer de la même manière.

Artle 7e Les bénéfices résultant des diverses opérations d'affinage seront répartis ainsi qu'il suit: la moitié sera attribuée à MMrs Poisat, un quart à Mr Latrilhe et l'autre quart à Mr Vignes.

Artle 8e La durée de la Société est fixée à six ans.

Artle 10e MMrs Vignes et Latrilhe s'engagent de plus à n'enseigner à qui que ce soit les connaissances qu'ils acquerront dans l'affinage.

Fait triple à Paris, le 22 Décembre 1829.
Signé, Vignes.
Signé, Latrilhe
Signé, Poisat.
Pour extrait conforme à l'original.
Franklin Peale

Abstract of an agreement passed between Mess. St Andre [illegible]
Refiners of precious metals in paris
and M. Alex. Raymond Vignes, Director of the Mint of Bordeaux, and
M. Pierre Latrilhe, director of the Mint of Bayonne.

it has been agreed as follows.

1st. a Society will be formed between us for the establishment of a Workhouse for the Refinery of metals in the Mint house of Bordeaux.

4th M. M. St André Poisat and Co. take the engagement to make the refinery of Bordeaux profit of all the advantages and of the improvements the can use for themselves, so as the two establishments may be allways at the same point.

5. the operation of Refining must take place on all the maters of gold and silver brought for the object at the Mint house.

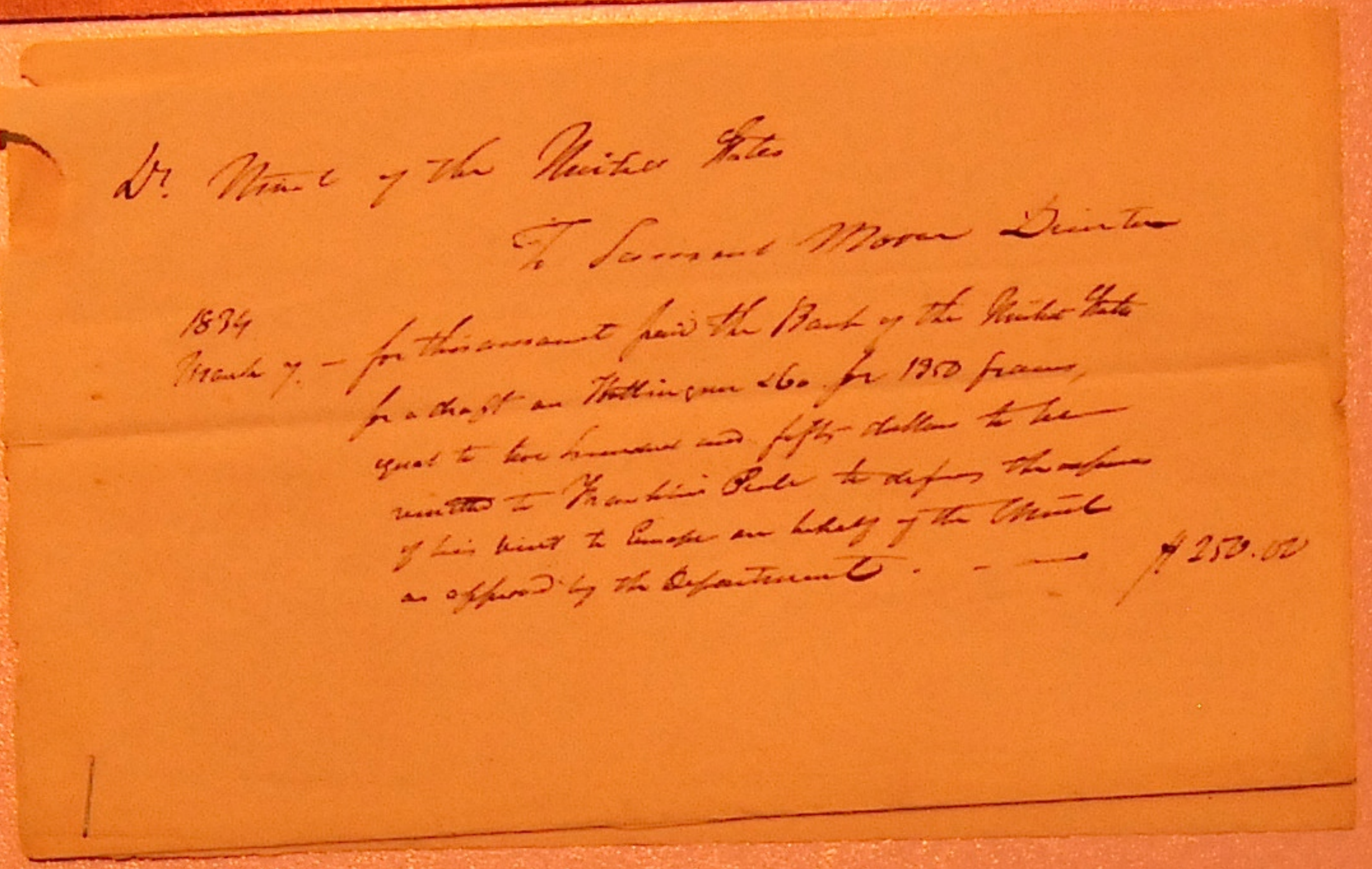
6. M. Poisat will give M. M. Vignes and Latrilhe the instructions the most extensive on all the parts of the art, that they may work, he being absent, with as much success as if he was present. he shall settle the account of the first operations and Mess. Vignes and Latrilhe shall be obliged to continue in the same manner

7. the profits obtained by the several operations of Refinery will be divided as follows.
the half of the profits are to belong to Mess. Poisat.
a quarter to M. Vignes.
the other quarter to M. Latrille.

8. The Society is established for six years.

10. M. M. Vignes and Latrilhe take the engagement not to learn to anybody the knowledge they may acquire in the Refinery of metals.

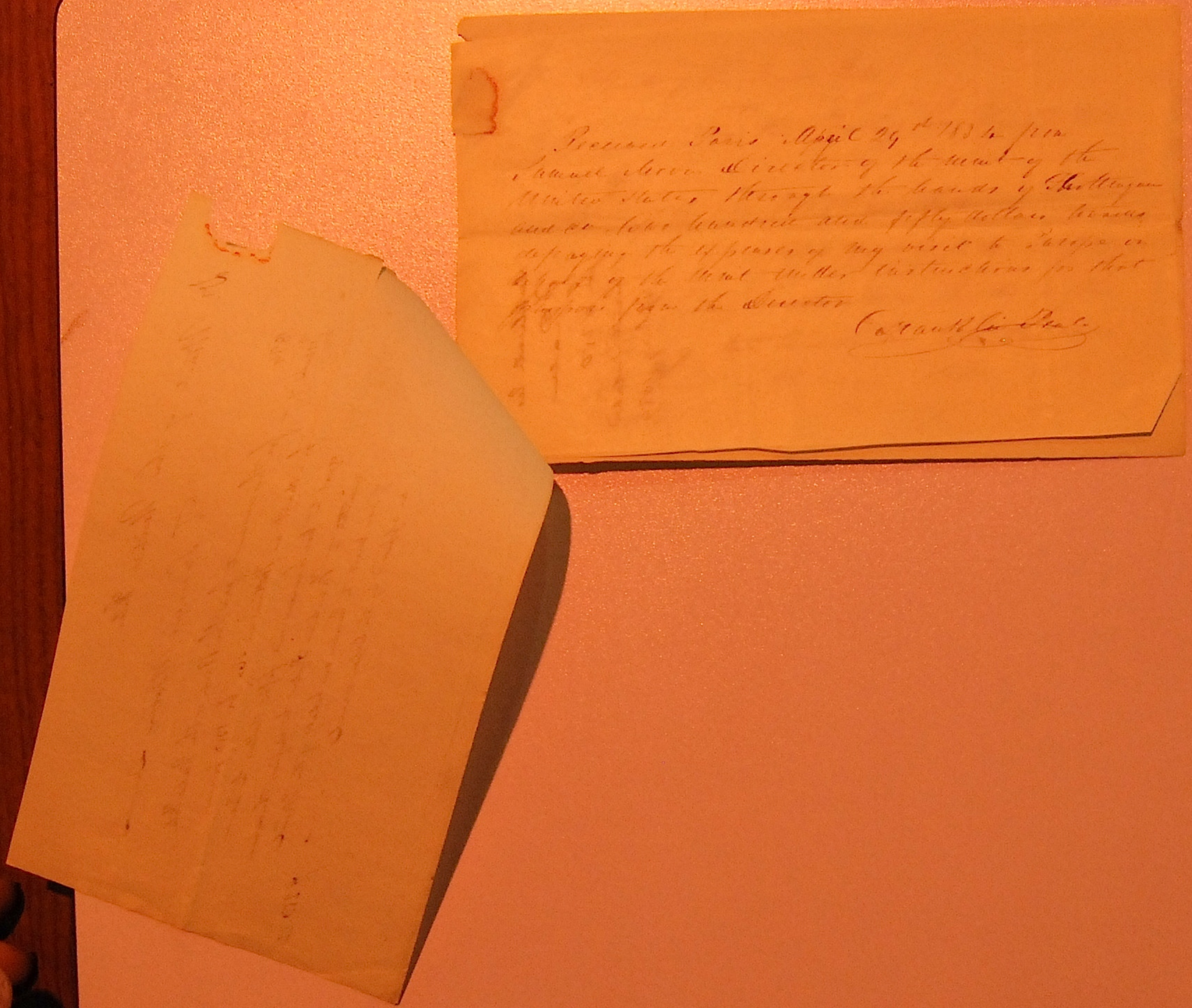
Done in paris. December 22th 1829.



Dr. Mint of the United States

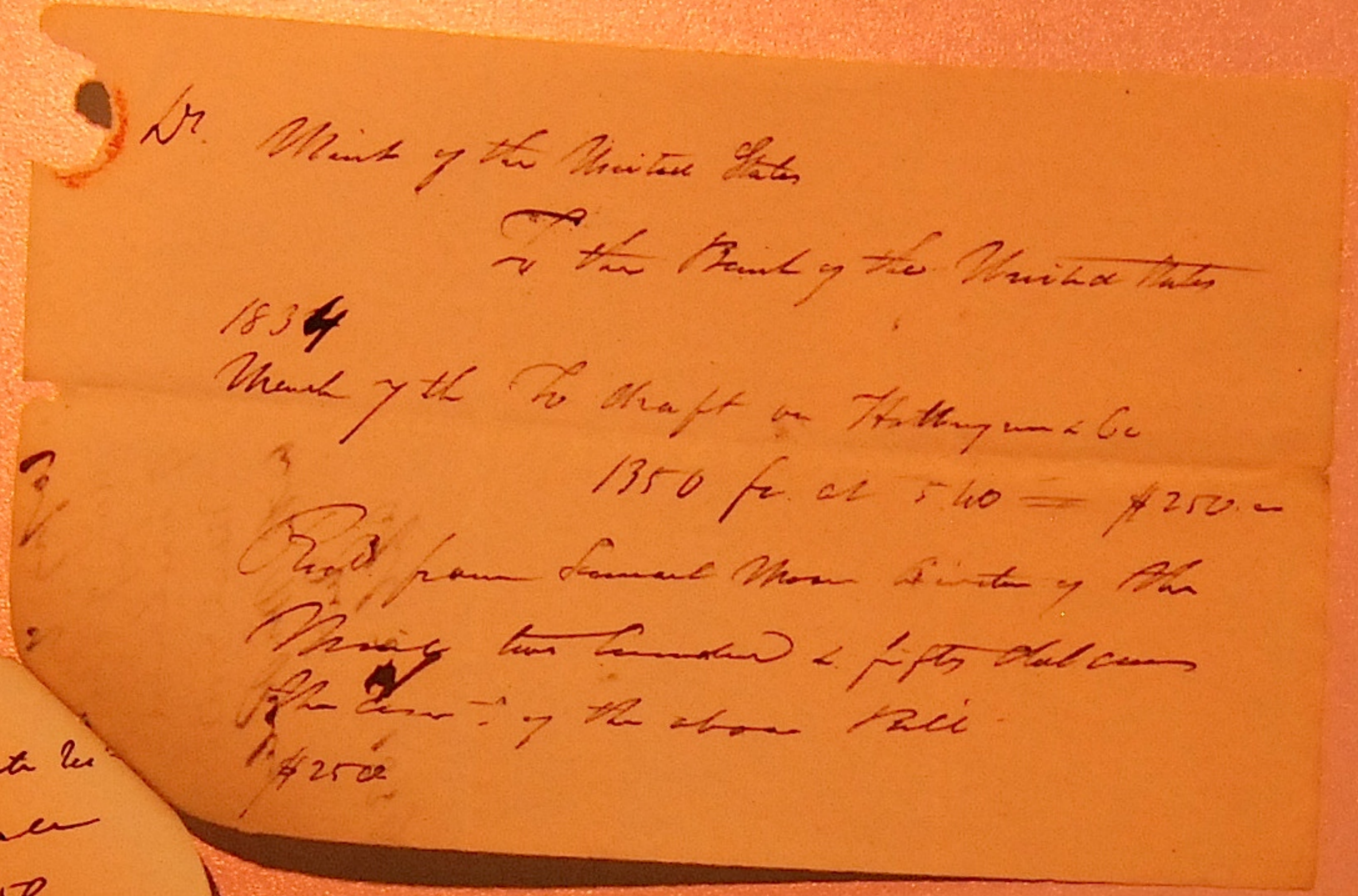
To Samuel Moore Director

1834
March 7. — for this amount paid the Bank of the United States for a draft on Hottinguer &Co for 1350 francs, equal to two hundred and fifty dollars to be remitted to Franklin Peale to defray the expenses of his visit to Europe on behalf of the Mint as approved by the Department. — — $250.00



Received Paris April 29th 1834 from Samuel Moore Director of the Mint of the United States, through the hands of Hottinguer and Co. four hundred and fifty dollars towards defraying the expenses of my visit to Europe in behalf of the Mint under instructions for that purpose from the Director

Franklin Peale



Dr. Mint of the United States

To the Bank of the United States

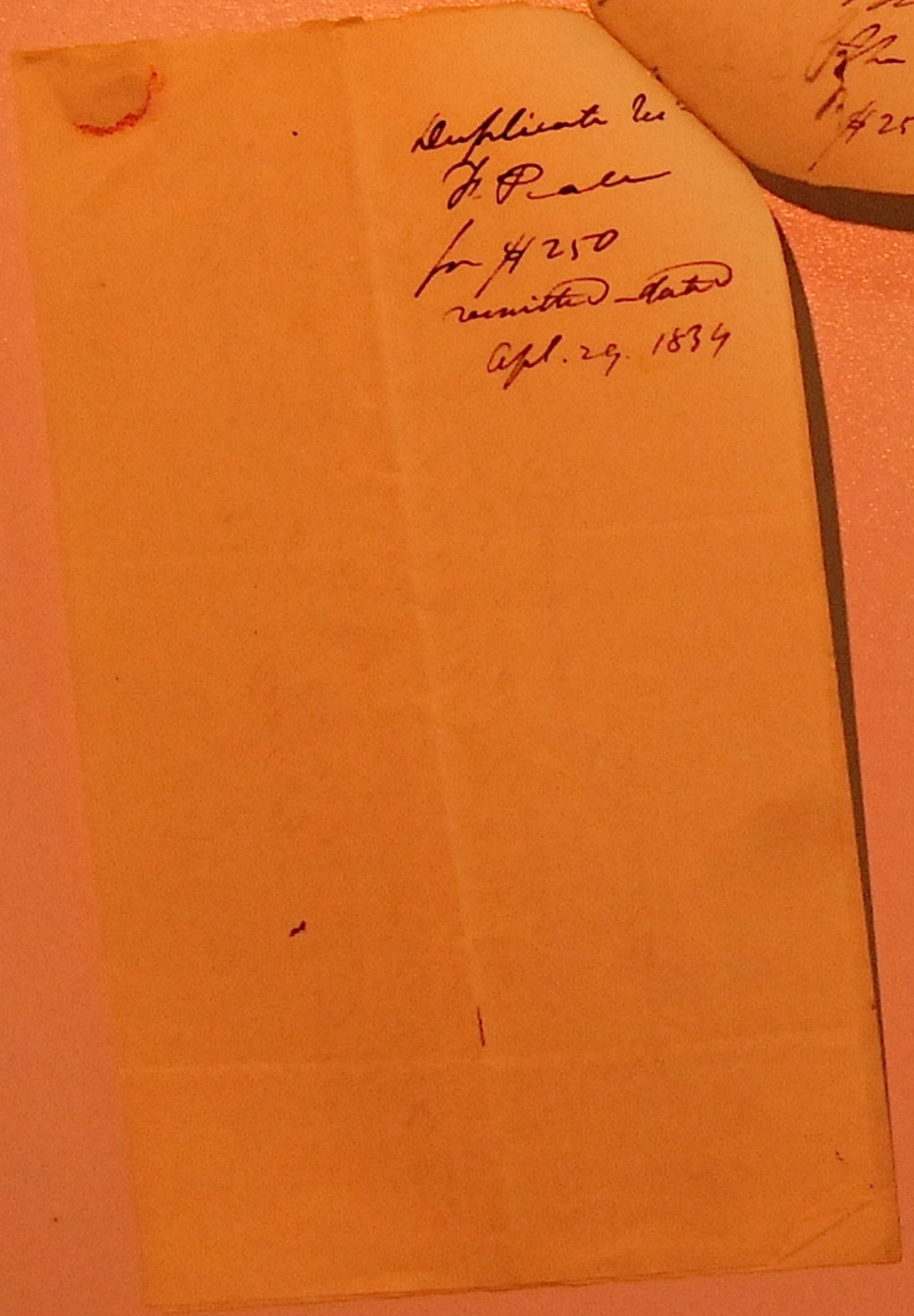
1834

March 7th To Draft on Hottinguer & Co

1350 fr. at 5.40 = $250.–

Recd from Samuel Moore Director of the Mint two hundred & fifty dollars in full payt of the above Bill

$250.



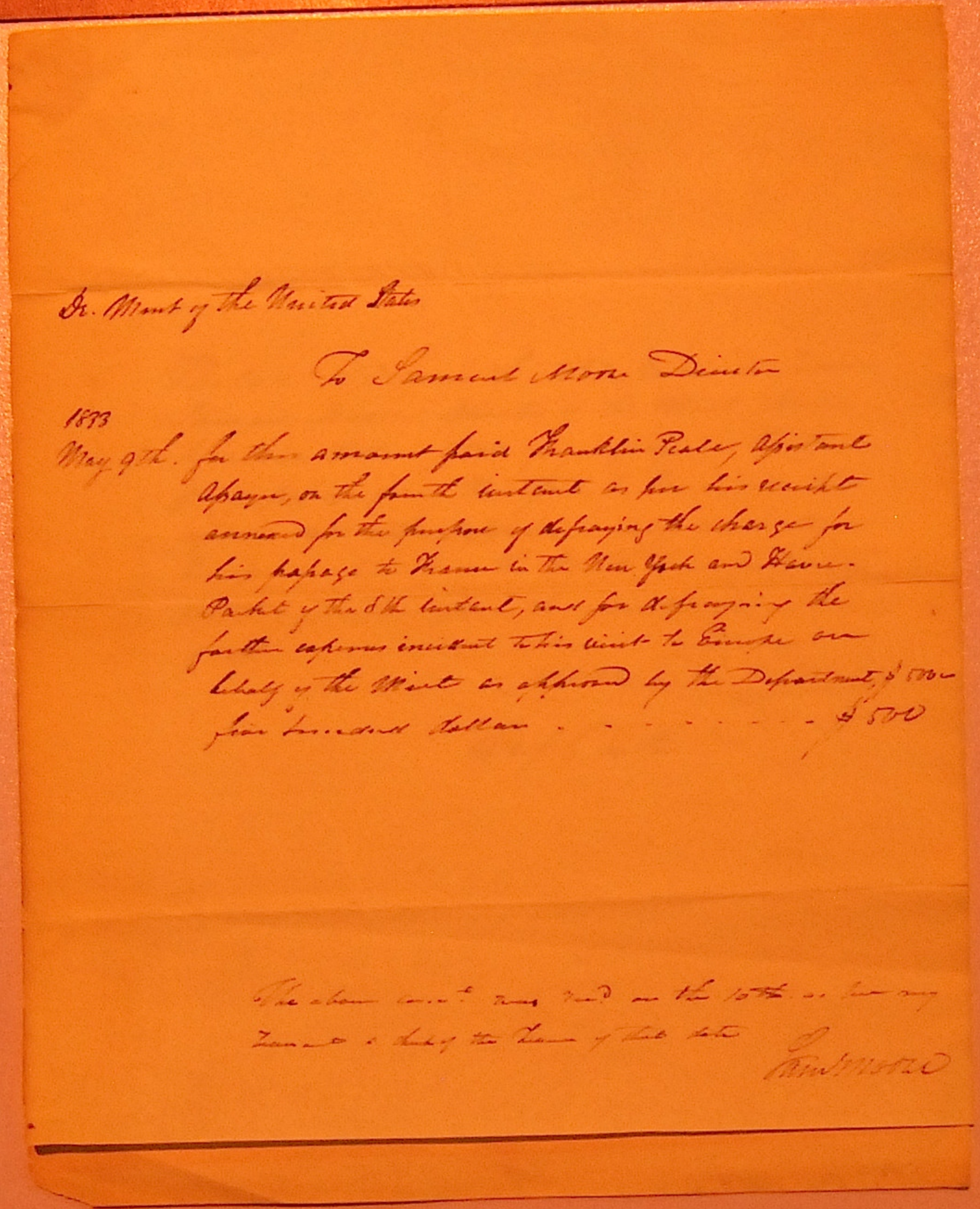
Duplicate Ex

J. Peale

for $250

remitted – dated

Apl. 29. 1834



Dr. Mint of the United States

To Samuel Moore Director

1833
May 9th. For the amount paid Franklin Peale, Assistant Assayer, on the fourth instant as per his receipt annexed for the purpose of defraying the charge for his passage to France in the New York and Havre Packet of the 8th instant, and for defraying the further expenses incident to his visit to Europe on behalf of the Mint as approved by the Department, $500 – five hundred dollars $500

The above acco.t was paid on the 10th as per my Warrant & check of the Treasurer of that date

Saml Moore

Philada May 4th. 1833, received from Samuel Moore Director of the Mint five hundred dollars $500, for defraying the expense of my passage from New York to Havre, and other expenses ~~[illegible]~~ of my visit to Europe on behalf of the Mint under instructions for that purpose from the Director.

$500

Franklin Peale

Duplicate.

Paris Jany 1st 1832.

Dear Sir.

I have delayed thus long in writing to you for want of such information as would enable me to write in a satisfactory manner. I have now that information yesterday an answer was received from Mr Clay at St Petersburg. an extract from which I send you. Count Nesselrode the Minister for foreign affairs to whom Mr Clay addressed himself replied as follows "that he did not think that there could exist an objection to you (meaning myself) making any researches that you might think proper as he was not aware that the process employed in the establishment was secret you may therefore count on receiving every facility in the prosecution of your labours, should you conclude to visit this capital." "The particular process of separating Gold and Silver in platinum vessels is practised in the Mint here and great importance is attached to it. Having no knowledge whatever of the extent to which it is practised in London & Paris I cannot say whether the laboratory of St Petersburg would afford you greater scope for observation or not. I presume that it would for two reasons 1st the establishment here is under the immediate control of the

Government and Gold, it is probable that a greater quantity of the precious metals is separated at a single mint than is to be seen in any other country. This list of them would enable you to form a very correct estimate of the difference in time and expense between the new method and that formerly employed. I have been promised a statement of the quantity of Gold &c separated at a time in the Platinum vessels and also the total no of Pounds that pass through the same process in the course of a year at the Mint in this place, and a report of the process in general. I hope to receive it next week and will then write to you again."

This is very satisfactory, and I have so replied to Mr Clay but before any definite arrangement can be made I must communicate another proposition made by a refiner at ~~Paris~~ Marseilles, who has invented a process for separating in Cast iron vessels with sulphuric acid. He has also a method of separating silver from Copper when the quantity of the former is small. a manufactory of Sul.c Acid is embraced in the same establishment and his offer includes a fee of 6.000 frs. I am sure almost, if not quite assured that no exact information can be had on the process in France without a fee of considerable amount. No second offer has been made by Poisat but I am in daily expectation of one as I have been desired by his friend to make no definite arrangement until I hear from him.

I have received an invitation from Mr Breant to visit with him and Mr Pepy Mr B you will recollect is the maker of Platinum, the latter Gentleman is known to Mr Dixon and is at present (having charge in the Mint of France) the Mint at Rouen where the separation by Sul.c acid acid is practised on an improved manner, this will at all events give me the opportunity of seeing the process and Mint at that place and I have accepted the invitation without hesitation. The particulars and terms at that place will form the subject of a letter from that ~~station~~ place and will in all probability be the next that I shall have the pleasure to address to you.

On the subject of my expenses I beg leave to remark that the rate of living is about that per month given in my estimate left with you, but my expenses have been somewhat increased by my journey to England and will be still further increased by this to Rouen but the objects accomplished and in view I hope will be considered of sufficient importance.

the addition, it is extremely difficult for me to be exact in any estimate that I can make, as my expenses cannot always be anticipated. in illustration let me mention that the duties on the [illegible] scale were 4.96 per. and the packing 3 per besides freight to Havre &c, none of which in the excessive occupation of my mind were foreseen. I expect that the rate of expenditure per Month will be about as in [illegible] not very different from that of the estimate. Should you have the kindness to transmit the funds as I shall have need before they can reach me, if it is not already done.

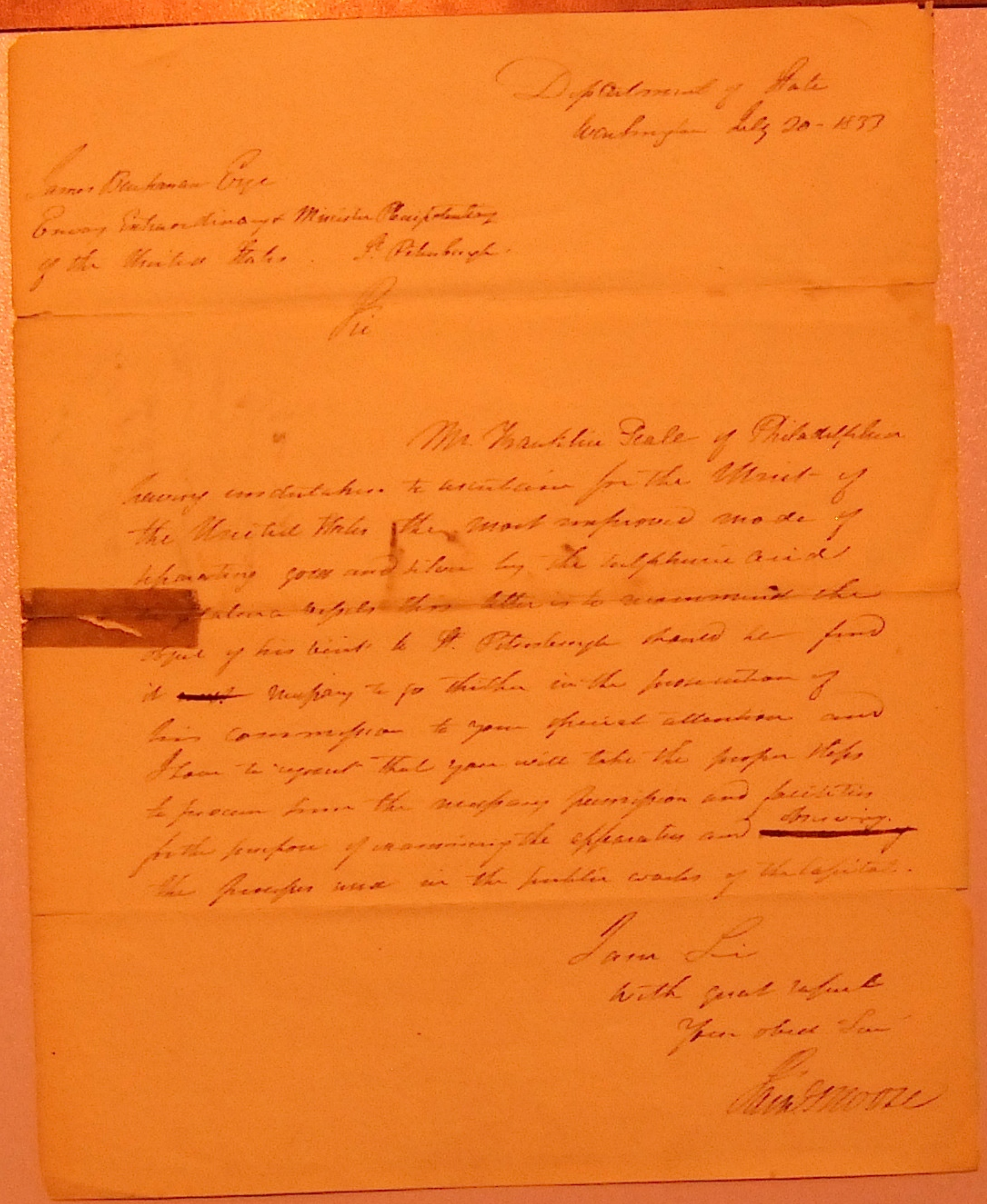
My labour has been excessive since my return from England, principally in making drafts of the furnaces and machinery of the Mint in that country, which I am anxious to finish while they are fresh upon my mind, and before I begin my [illegible] all.

I am perfectly satisfied that it will be impossible for me to finish all that I have in hand or to make a satisfactory report of all the matters entrusted to my attention in less than a year from the commencement, as I have several with the work, in the materials that are now by me and have other important objects in view. I feel however that all may be done if sufficient time is allowed me. I see you anxious, and determined to spare no pains to accomplish as much as possible, and to leave nothing undone that my abilities or opportunities may enable me to overcome.

With this assurance I beg leave to inform you of my uninterrupted health and comfort and remain your obliged friend and humble Servant

Franklin Peale

Dr Samuel Moore Director of the Mint
of the United States



Department of State
Washington July 20 - 1833

James Buchanan Esqr
Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United States. St Petersburgh

Sir

Mr Franklin Peale of Philadelphia having undertaken to ascertain for the Mint of the United States the most improved mode of separating gold and silver by the sulphuric acid [illegible] valuable objects this letter is to recommend the object of his visit to St Petersburgh should he find it ~~[illegible]~~ necessary to go thither in the prosecution of his commission to your special attention and I have to request that you will take the proper steps to procure him the necessary permission and facilities for the purpose of examining the apparatus and drawing the processes used in the public works of the capital.

I am Sir
With great respect
Your obedt Servt
Louis McLane

Thursday evg

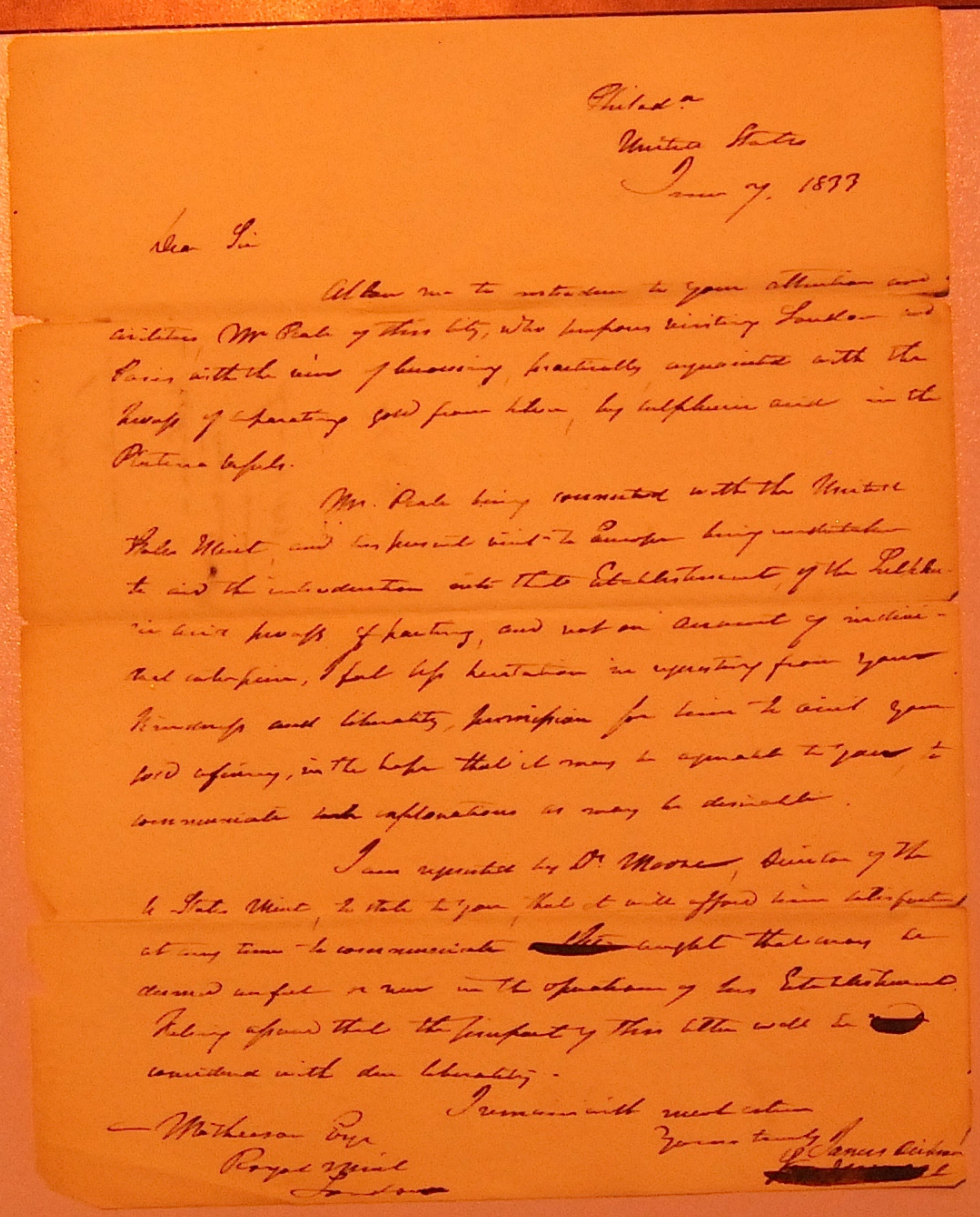
Dear Sir,

I enclose the letter to Mr. Mathieson also one to my particular friend Mr. Mitchell a nephew of the late Mr. Mitchell – who possesses the entire confidence of Mr. Mathieson – and acts generally for him in his department of the Mint. If it is possible for [illegible] gain admission, I feel certain that Mr. Mitchell will [illegible] it for Mr. Peale.

I will write in the course of a few days and request my Father to call at the Mint and see both Mr. Mathieson and Mitchell on the subject.

I am Yours truly
James Crichton

Dr. Moore.



Philada.
United States
June 7. 1833

Dear Sir

Allow me to introduce to your attention and civilities Mr Peale of this City, who purposes visiting London and Paris with the view of becoming practically acquainted with the process of separating gold from silver, by sulphuric acid in the Platina vessels.

Mr. Peale being connected with the United States Mint, and his present visit to Europe being undertaken to aid the introduction into that Establishment of the Sulphuric acid process of parting, and not on account of individual enterprise, I feel less hesitation in requesting from your kindness and liberality, permission for him to visit your gold refining, in the hope that it may be agreeable to you, to communicate such explanations as may be desirable.

I am requested by Dr. Moore, Director of the U. States Mint, to state to you, that it will afford him satisfaction at any time to communicate ~~the~~ aught that may be deemed useful or new in the operations of his Establishment.

Feeling assured that the purport of this letter will be [illegible] considered with due liberality.

I remain with much esteem
Yours truly
James Aitken
[redacted]

— Matheson Esqr
Royal Mint
London

Philada
United States
June 7th 1833

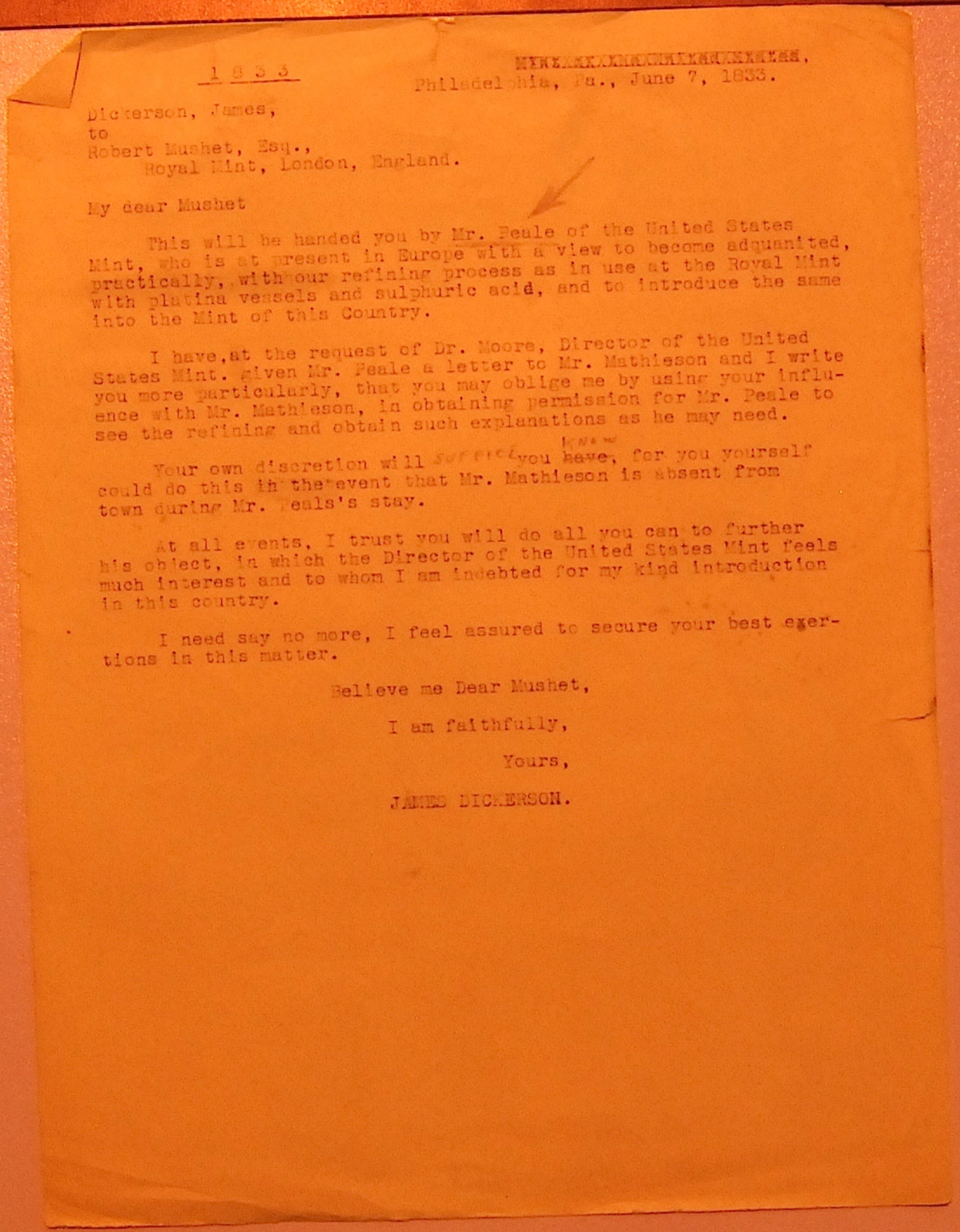
My dear Mushet

This will be handed you by Mr Peale of the United States Mint. He is at present in Europe with a view to become acquainted, particularly, with our refining process as in use at the Royal Mint with platina vessels and sulphuric acid; and to introduce the same [illegible] into the Mint of this Country. I have at the request of Dr Moore Director of the ~~Mint~~ U. S. Mint given Mr Peale a letter to Mr Matheson and I write you more particularly that you may oblige me by using your influence with Mr Matheson, in obtaining permission for Mr Peale to see the refining and obtain such explanations as he may need. Your own discretion will apprise you how far you yourself could [illegible] do this in the event that Mr Matheson is absent from town during Mr Peale's stay.

At all events I trust you will do all you can to further his object, one in which the Director of the U. S. Mint feels much interest and to whom I am indebted for my kind introduction in this country. I need say no more I feel assured to secure your best exertions in this matter.

Believe me dear Mushet
ever faithfully
Yours
James Dickson

Robert Mushet Esqr.
Royal Mint
London



1833

Philadelphia, Pa., June 7, 1833.

Dickerson, James,
to
Robert Mushet, Esq.,
Royal Mint, London, England.

My dear Mushet

This will be handed you by Mr. Peale of the United States Mint, who is at present in Europe with a view to become adquanited, practically, with our refining process as in use at the Royal Mint with platina vessels and sulphuric acid, and to introduce the same into the Mint of this Country.

I have, at the request of Dr. Moore, Director of the United States Mint, given Mr. Peale a letter to Mr. Mathieson and I write you more particularly, that you may oblige me by using your influence with Mr. Mathieson, in obtaining permission for Mr. Peale to see the refining and obtain such explanations as he may need.

Your own discretion will suffice you ~~have~~ know, for you yourself could do this in the event that Mr. Mathieson is absent from town during Mr. Peals's stay.

At all events, I trust you will do all you can to further his object, in which the Director of the United States Mint feels much interest and to whom I am indebted for my kind introduction in this country.

I need say no more, I feel assured to secure your best exertions in this matter.

Believe me Dear Mushet,

I am faithfully,

Yours,

JAMES DICKERSON.

Rio, May 8th 1852

Dear Sir

I had the pleasure to address you on the 29th ultimo, since which time no change has taken place in my operations, I have therefore nothing new to communicate.

I have received a letter from the [illegible] relative to [illegible] that I had received his attention to, and was sorry to find that provision has been made by government. I was not to be importunate but beg that you will [illegible] sight of the subject so as I [illegible] position in which I am here may [illegible] most [illegible] of but actual inconvenience [illegible] the last [illegible] was [illegible] exchange [illegible] and the [illegible] last a great [illegible].

I have the honor to be

yours most respectfully

Franklin Peale

Mint of the U. States
Philada. Janry 9. 1834

Dear Sir

I returned a few days since from Washington ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ where one of the objects of my special attention was ~~[illegible]~~ the appropriation requested in aid of ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ our wishes in regard to the [illegible] of [illegible] & letters – My impression is ~~that~~ the amt. asked for will be granted ~~[illegible]~~ as an item in the general appropriation Bill – That bill is before the Finance Com. of the Senate & probably ~~[illegible]~~ its final passage will occur ~~[illegible]~~ about ~~[illegible]~~ the end of this Month – As soon as practicable ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ thereafter I will inform ~~[illegible]~~ you, by a remittance or amount of your proposed expense & must necessarily defer it until then.

In regard to ~~the~~ a copy of the regulations of the U.S. Mint ~~[illegible]~~ in return for the ~~[illegible]~~ kindness with which we have been favoured with those of the Mint ~~[illegible]~~ Paris, it is considered better to ~~defer~~ ~~[illegible]~~ wait till some new regulations reported to Congress shall be adopted or rejected.

Very truly
Yours
Saml. Moore

F. Peale Esqr.
Paris

Duplicate — Mint of the United States
Philad. — July 7. 1834

Dear Sir

I have now the satisfaction of enclosing your draft for 2700 francs (2d) $500 on account of your expenses — I have this morning invited Dr. Griffith to call for such part of the sum of $1000 your salary for one year as he may be authorized by you to receive at this time — He will leave with me a certified copy of the power of attorney under which he receives it — such a document is desired by the Treasury for the satisfaction of the accounting Officers at Washington.

An appropriation according to my request has been granted on the subject of your instruction in the art of ~~[illegible]~~ parting by the sulphuric acid — close therefore as early as may be your negociation with a competent Refiner whom you may on the whole think preferable on such terms as you may find necessary not exceeding 12000 francs, twelve thousand francs — this being the amount mentioned in our former letters as demanded by one competent to give the requisite instruction which sum was mentioned in my communication to the Department and to Congress.

Pray pursue this interesting objects of your visit with your best attention. The Fee will not of course be required in advance. I will however remit you as this leaves my ready. I will in a few days write you more fully —

Very respectfully
& truly
Yours
&c
Wm Moore

July 14th. 1834

Dear Sir —

An application has been made from the Navy department respecting Bronze copies of the Medals voted for distinguished services rendered in the late War. In my reply I adverted to the probability of your being able to improve very much the art of bronzing by your observations ~~[illegible]~~ thereon in France — In addition thereto in regard to the art of bronzing ~~[illegible]~~ referred to the suggestion ~~[illegible]~~, in my original communication [illegible] 28 [illegible]

relation to the subjects of your ~~[illegible]~~ research, I would now further request your attention ~~to the~~ [illegible] thereto. think it is to be communicated practically in that manner [illegible] in its

Please take the necessary method to ascertain [illegible] — application both to copper & lead [illegible] if there be any difference. Some of the [illegible] of the [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~

Subject it to ~~[illegible]~~ a change of a few hundred [illegible] degrees as a [illegible] of [illegible] necessary to accomplish the object.

You mentioned in one of your letters the expediency ~~[illegible]~~ I think, of bringing platina plates home for the ~~[illegible]~~ construction of the boiler ~~[illegible]~~ here — this seems to me preferable on several accounts if you are satisfied as to the execution of the work ~~[illegible]~~ to be finished ~~[illegible]~~ on your return — Much will be thus saved it is to be presumed in expense, and some danger of accident to the boiler ~~[illegible]~~ on the ship avoided. — You will use your discretion however as to this, and if, as you are intimated, some advantage in regard to construction is to be obtained by contracting with the same house for the plate—name [illegible], you will do as you think best — It is not consi~~[illegible]~~dered ~~[illegible]~~ necessary to provide more for more than one boiler of the usual dimensions — depending on adding to the stock at a future day. You can remedy this easily by ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] proper authority.

Inform me by the earliest packet when you will be able to leave France, giving yourself sufficient time for the ~~[illegible]~~ process of heating — I shall not ~~[illegible]~~ object to your remaining until March ~~[illegible]~~ next if you regard the advantage to be gained by this delay as important — If you can

[illegible]

not wait so as to [illegible] much [illegible] an Court in all deliberation but not [illegible] urge your coming before Spring, as are [illegible] the business has fully set in City to be avoided when [illegible] can be without too much sacrifice.

Dr. Griffith rec'd a few days since your claim. $1000 from May 8. 1833 for one year.

Very truly
Yours
Saml Moore

Thaddeus Beale Esq

Dr
Thaddeus Beale Esq
July 14. 1834
24/72

London Nov 20th 833

Dear Sir

It is with great satisfaction that I acknowledge the receipt of two letters received this day, the first dated Sep 30th and the other Octr 23rd as they contain an approval of the mode of proceeding that I have adopted the particulars of which [illegible] by letters already [illegible] I beg you to feel assured that I have not (neither will I enter into any expensive engagements, as they have not neither do I anticipate that they will be required. With the exception of the apparatus for making assay, and the samples of assay instruments, a portion of which I have sent you, no expenses have been incurred in France, and in England like wise, I have been required with the exception of the cost of sample coins, a set of which I was obliged to purchase on account of the silver which you wrote for, none having been coined for a long period, and there being no expectation of their coinage being resumed at present — to which is to be added only a few trifling fees to the workmen who attended me whilst

employed in making measurements
and drawings of that machinery.
These sample coins which are of fine
metal and much better execution than
the usual coins of circulation, with a
few others presented to me by Mr Morrison
the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, will
be forwarded to you by the first convey-
ance. and also a collection of plaster
casts of antique and other Medals, suit-
able for models for the devices of American
coin, which Mr Kneass desired me to select
for his use. they are from the collection
of Mr Wyon who is very celebrated in
this way. and are executed by the best
modern artists, and finally are mod-
erate in cost, as you will perceive by
reference to the a/c which I enclose
according to your request.

I beg leave to assure you, that although
[illegible] I accomplish not so speedily as
possible, or as much as I can of the
great extent of matter calculated to me,
that I am not disposed to leave anything
undone, nor in any way disappointed with
my prospects, Some delay has already
taken place in regard to the parting press
but in every other respect I have been
perfectly successful.

Mr Bingley of the Royal Mint has not given

30 or 40 sheets of drawing paper you
will perceive that this has given me
some labour, and will yet require much
more to work up. I shall begin
with the most ample, so that if my
time will not suffice for the whole, the
most important will certainly be accom-
plished. Boulton and Watts have the
construction of the coining presses and
the machinery for connecting them with
the power of the engine. I have been
permitted to see and make drawings
of this extremely curious machinery
which is the more remarkable, in con-
sequence of my being assured by officers
and workmen who have been twenty years
in the premises that they had not
seen it. A constant vacuum is
maintained by means of air pumps
worked by the Engine. Cylinders and
pistons apply the weight of the atmosphere
alternately to the blow and recoil of
the press in a manner that cannot
be explained without drawings and
verbal description, it being complex
and consequently intricate. an
vacuum and the consequent press-
ure of the atmosphere is also the means of
punching out the planchets. The engine
is so covered. they are evidently so

inferior to the simple and efficient application of power in the pivoting process followed by the [illegible] that I could not think myself authorised in appropriating the time necessary to make drawings of it.

The hardening of dyes and their transfer forms a separate department from the engraving in the mint of London. the most important part of which is that the [illegible] completed by the [illegible] impressed the letters border, and all being completed by this operation (this is also the case in France.) They are still hardened by dipping, in consequence I presume of the imperfection of the apparatus for hardening by the fountain which they have but do not employ it is apparently embarrassed by faults in the arrangement which have destroyed its efficiency. I have pointed out the [illegible] construction and causes and hope to have some of the benefits arising for it would be strange indeed, if that which is so beneficial with us, should not have the same value or produce the same results here.

It would be superfluous to withhold a remark that I know you will feel satisfaction in perusing, it is, that I have not yet seen in any either in

you

11

France or England more carefully conducted or apparently with more accurate results than those made by Mr. Eckfeldt and that he is quite as advanced in the art as those who have the highest reputation on this continent.

I am now perfectly prepared to give in the result of my comparison of [illegible] and English [illegible] fabricators. There are numerous makers of these instruments in London but not one who has adopted any fixed form or price. they always make them to order, and I am satisfied if left to their own discretion would be more expensive and less neat than the French but at the same time I am equally certain that by vigilance and superintendance I could have one made in a manner equal to the French one at a cost something less say 500 francs

I would therefore recommend if such is required that I may be authorised to direct its formation according to plans that I could furnish, with the assurance that it will be at least equal to the excellent instrument made for the [illegible] and at a less cost

Immediately after my interview with

the Method by which my prospects
deriving information of the Sulphuric acid
process was closed in England, I wrote
to Mr Clay chargé des affaires at St P.g
giving him full information of my objects
and requesting him to make the necessary
inquiries as to the process there and
the facilities that would be extended
to me so that I fully expect to [illegible]
information of the most direct character
by the regular course of the post, and
shall thereupon be prepared to go to
St Petersburg in the spring if it is
desirable to be so directed. In the mean
time you will perceive that I have
abundance of occupation in the matter
that I have prepared

My whole attention as I have assiduously
given the study of the process, in which
I candidly confess I have found
myself very deficient, especially when
you take into consideration the accurate
and technical knowledge required for
the scientific investigation in which I
have been engaged.

A tender of sale has been made of a
set of coining machinery, the particulars
of which will be sent to you by the first
conveyance that I can find, as I do
not think it necessary to incur the

Mr [illegible] you

me that opportunity that is desirable
for close examination of his assays but
from various sources I have been
supplied with the lead and silver
tables employed by him, and the
measurement of his furnaces &c.
He has since made the offer of every
information, and I have in consequence
addressed him a note that [illegible]
with being [illegible]

His laboratory has however been the
most reserved of any that I have
visited since my arrival on this
continent.

Mr Miller chief Assayer of Goldsmiths
Hall has been very kind and attentive
and given me every facility for
observing his process. I have seen
his muffle charged with 104 assays at
the same moment. I have the measurement
of his furnaces and muffles through

Of Mr Percival Johnson I cannot
speak in too high terms. he has
been attentive and liberal to the utmost
extent and I have derived much
useful information in his refining
particularly of his method of separation Gold, Silver and Paladium by
a sulphuric process, I have made
memorandums, sketches and mea-

measurements of his fixtures to be worked up, with other materials in Paris during the coming winter.

The process of consolidating platinum is also familiar to me as practised by him, and I now feel perfectly confident in ability to direct the formation of [illegible] of this metal if they should be required in our future operations.

[illegible] assaying of this gentleman has also been practised in my presence without reserve.

In the multiplicity of occupations that have engaged my attention, I have not been able to make assays personally since I have been here, nor could I do so without giving inconvenience and deranging the usual operations of the gentleman of whom I have spoken. As I will have the opportunity in Paris during the winter I do not think it advisable on that account to remain here, especially as it is more than probable that I shall return at a future time when the matter can be resumed if advisable.

The Machinery of the Mint of London I have already told you is on the grand scale. I have made sketches and measurements that will occupy

Mr Bingley of

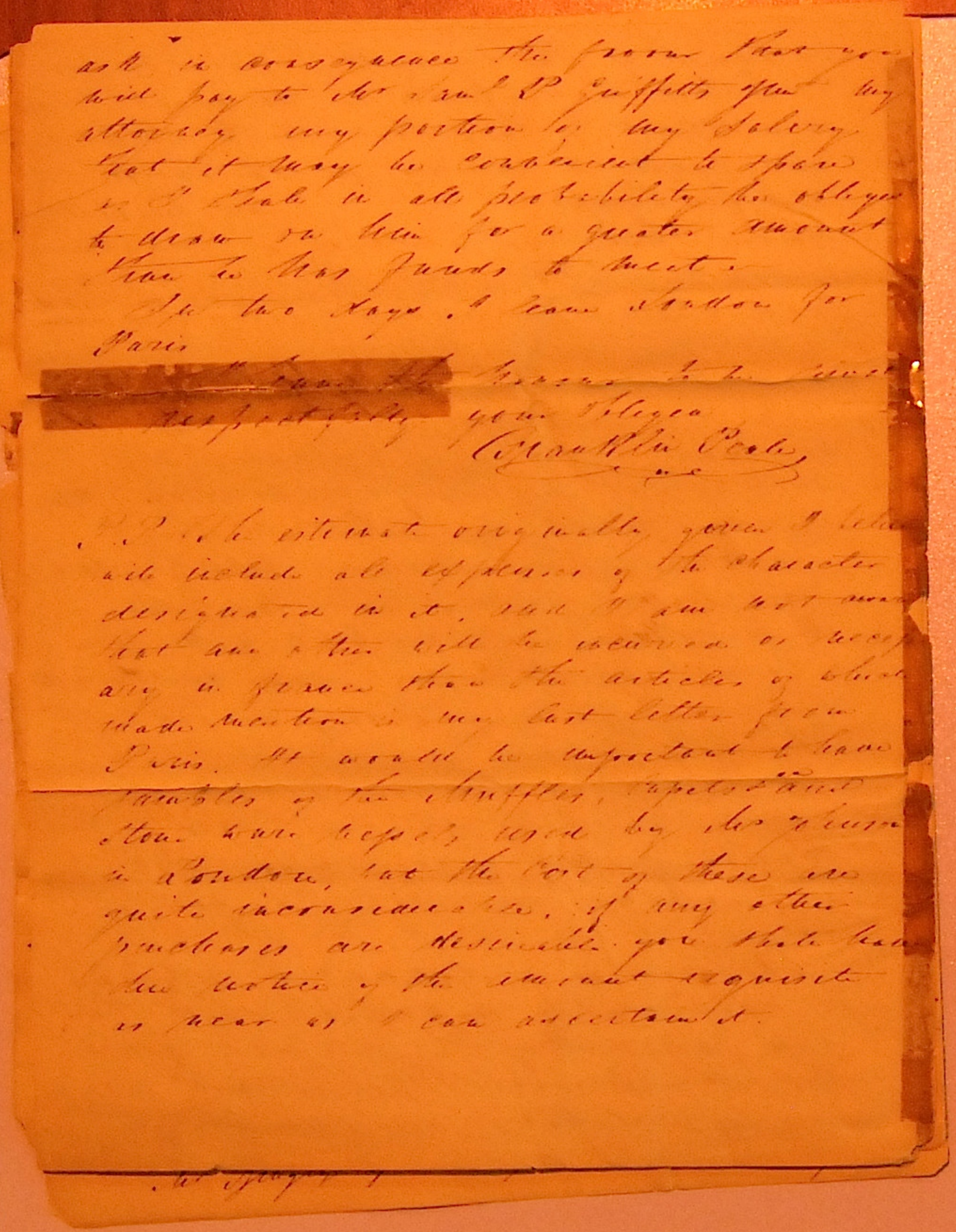
---

expense of the requisite papers by post.

The Machinery offered is "an exact counterpart of that in the Mint and equal to coining for the largest State in Europe." I am perfectly aware that no purchase of Machinery is contemplated, but the prices asked and other information relative to ~~them~~ it must have some interest for comparison and I feel it my duty to [illegible] transmit these propositions when they are made. The offer embraces six cutting out presses, four coining presses, the die multiplyer, three milling machines, three turning lathes, two pair 10 inch rollers and two pair of 14 in rollers, "all complete with their different appurtenances," and worth 216 they are "offered at a very considerable reduction" of say half price.

I have thus touched on all the points necessary for your full information of my proceedings and occupations and hope for your approval.

Enclosed is a statement of expenses. I confidently anticipate that they will fall within the estimate given but my private expenses will exceed my expectations, and am obliged to



ask in consequence the favour that you will pay to Mr Saml P Griffitts Jun my attorney any portion of my Salary that it may be convenient to spare as I shall in all probability be obliged to draw on him for a greater amount than he has funds to meet.

In two days I leave London for Paris.

I have the honour to be very
respectfully your Obliged
Franklin Peale

P.S. The estimate originally given I believe will include all expenses of the character designated in it, and I am not aware that any other will be incurred or necessary in France than the articles of which I made mention in my last letter from Paris. It would be important to have samples of the Muffles, Capels and Stone ware vessels used by Mr [illegible] in London, but the cost of these are quite inconsiderable. If any other purchases are desirable you shall have due notice of the amount requisite as near as I can ascertain it.

Paris July 15th 1834

Dear Sir

I am in the receipt of your two last letters. the latest of which was received yesterday and is dated the 9th of June.

To the former I have paid particular attention, inasmuch as its details I am well aware are very important. A short recital will give you all the information that I am possessed of up to this date.

After the receipt of yours I requested a letter of introduction from Mr Livingston to Mr Berthier the Profr of Chemistry and Metalurgy in the School of Mines which was promptly given, and I waited on this gentleman. his reception was as usual polite and communicative, I learned (if the fact can be so spoken of) that there are no gold mines in France and that of course no process is practised for its reduction from the ore. He was not able to say that the process as practised by the melters of Cinders &c was applicable to ore. and recommended a journey to the Hartz [illegible] to the mines [illegible] that part of Europe.

A polite invitation to the use of the library of the School of Mines in which is contained the reports of the Pupils of the School of Mines, some of whom are sent each year from Paris to the mining districts in order to obtain their practical information includes the whole that I have obtained from this source.

I have some time known the proprietor of one if not the only one of those establishments where Cinders, crusibles &ca are treated in a large furnace for the metals they contain. This process I have every reason and assurance to suppose is applicable with advantage to the treatment of ours but the proprietor cannot say with absolute certitude that such is the fact, not having made the necessary experiments on the ore in its gangue and therefore there is room for conjecture.

I have twice seen these works in operation, but in a very superficial manner, not as I wished but as I was permitted, and not in such a way as to derive the exact knowledge that would be necessary to direct its application or to be judge of its applicability, for the operation is complex and requires great experience and a most familiar knowledge. The Establishment is entirely private and whenever this is the case in France information must be paid for. I have therefore embraced this establishment and process with others that are of equal importance including the separation of Gold in Iron vessels. From its alloy with large quantities of Copper &ca [illegible] which I hope to be able to communicate [illegible] processes that we may reasonably expect to have placed at our disposal.

I am not yet able to say more on this subject as I have not received answers to enquiries that I have addressed to the proprietors of the establishments above referred to.

Your last letter of the Mint of June leads me to hope that we shall be ultimately successful but in the mean time I shall have little to shew for the intervening space. I shall endeavour however when the means do arrive to accomplish as much as possible in the shortest space of time.

I have no other objection than the above to a continued retention that you are well aware has not originated in myself. I trust however that the amount of information that I shall bring home under any circumstances may be considered equal in value to the time occupied, and if so shall have no regret

I am most respectfully
Your Obt Servant
Franklin Peale

Dr Samuel Moore
Director of Mint of U.S.

London 21st Jany 1835

Dear Sir

My last was dated Paris Dec 7th after my return from Germany, it gave you a notice of my movements up to that time, I have since been occupied in making out my notes collected during that period, and I finally arrived here about 3 weeks since.

I am again unfortunate as it regards the Mines there is little doing, and I [illegible] [illegible] observe in this branch [illegible] there is however consolation in the idea that there is nothing of any moment that has not already been visited.

My time is usefully occupied in Mr Johnson's Laboratory in observing and making assays of ore, and for the trade of the latter I have had no previous opportunity and am extremely glad to make use of the present.

The above named Gentleman has in addition to many other acts of kindness and liberality, given me an invitation to join him in a professional visit to the Mines and Smelting houses of Cornwall and at the same time recommends the journey as the most efficient means of information on Smelting especially as applied to Sweepings &c. his information and knowledge gain for me an unrestricted opportunity of information and I have therefore accepted this invitation, and leave London immediately after the meeting of the english Shareholders of the N. G. M. Compy on the 27th inst.

After a complete examination of Assay Balances in France Germany & England I have decided on employing Mr Saxton to make one according to designs and ideas of my own, which in simplicity of construction and excellence of workmanship, as well as some other points including economy, I do not fear will possess all that is required in an eminent degree. I do not fear to say so, for if I did not think it I would not feel authorized to order its construction. the instrument is in fact in progress. the Beam Stirrups &c are [illegible] of Palladium invented by Mr Johnson [illegible] properties peculiarly adapted to the purposes in view, such as extreme hardness, elasticity & exemption from oxidation. I expect to bring it with me on my return.

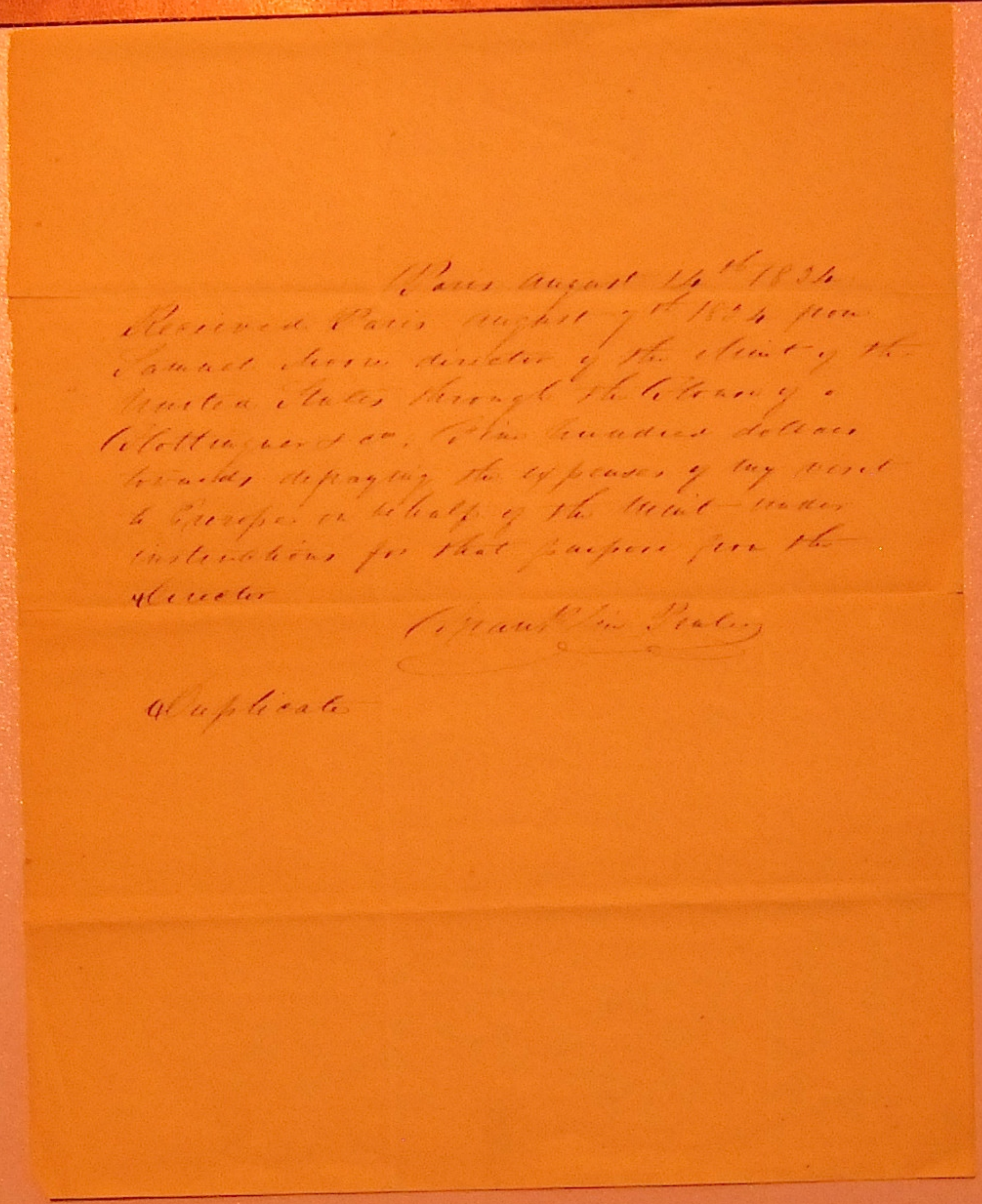
I have thus endeavoured to give a Statement of the objects which have engaged my attention you have seen that I have endeavoured to accomplish all the objects committed to my ~~attention~~ charge, although there are many minor ones, that I have not noticed in my letters; some of them fully, others less so according to my means and opportunities. During my prolonged stay I have left no means of acquiring useful information, untried, although frequently embarrassed from the multiplicity of new circumstances by which I have been surrounded. I can therefore make my arrangements for my return with satisfaction, say by the first of [illegible] and by the Liverpool Route,

Mr Dickson's return makes it unnecessary that I should occupy more of your time in further details, to him I beg leave to refer you for all particulars unstated.

Permit me to congratulate you most heartily on the success of the N. G. M. Compy. no circumstance could have given me more pleasure in which you are interested

I remain yours most respectfully
Franklin Peale

Dr Samuel Moore.



Paris August 14th 1834

Received Paris August 7th 1834 from Samuel Moore director of the Mint of the United States through the Agency of Hottinguer & Co. Nine hundred dollars towards defraying the expenses of my visit to Europe on behalf of the Mint under instructions for that purpose from the Director

Franklin Peale

Duplicate

Paris Augt 14th 1834.

Dear Sir

Yours of the 7th of July followed by that of the 15th were received at the interval of a week a few days since. I thank you for the enclosure in the former and enclose as usual the receipt for the amount. My thanks are also due for the account of Salary paid to Mr [illegible] Griffith. His receipt is of course satisfactory as he has a power of attorney in full for the transaction of all business in my name.

It is quite gratifying that an appropriation has been made for the parting process, we are thus assured of acquiring all that may be desired. Circumstances have occurred however since I had the pleasure to communicate to you that will in all probability change my proceedings in a great degree the particulars of which I will communicate in a few days, as at the present moment I am in doubt, these circumstances are most favorable. My opinion has also undergone some change relative to the Platinum vessels. When I wrote to you from London on this subject I was not aware that those made by Mr Bréant in Paris were without seam or made of a single piece, which appears to me a most important advantage. I have never been permitted to see the manufactory, and therefore do not in the present state of my knowledge feel very confident on the subject of their fabrication. Mr Bréant although a kind and liberal man yourself on this matter, and I shall not be able to determine on the best course until I have further conversation with Mr Johnson of London.

I have great pleasure in informing you that the bronzing process has long since been familiar to me, and in order to enable you to employ this knowledge previous to my return if it should be desirable, I copy the following from my notes, observing that this is the only process used in the extensive and important department of the Mint of Paris appropriated to the fabrication of medals. I will also observe that this is the new bronze, more beautiful and more durable than the Red Bronze of the English, and that they are now employed in striking some of the Bonaparte Series, in which the following process is used.

R.
Verdigris
Sal ammoniac — equal parts or 1 lb each.
To be both taken in powder and well mixed, a paste is made of it and a portion of a glass of vinegar.

When it is to be used take the size of a pigeon's egg and add the remainder of the glass of vinegar and two pints of water, boil the whole a quarter of an hour, allow it to settle and then decant the clear liquor.

Boil this clear solution and pour it boiling upon the medals, continue the boiling five or six minutes, decant the liquor and wash the medals with clear water.

The same liquor can only bronze five or six times and that by adding a quarter of a glass of vinegar to each operation. The boiling must be performed in a copper skillet. The medals must be arranged so as not to touch it, or one another. This is readily effected by means of pieces of wood, or a metallic copper frame like a gridiron. The medals are then lightly wiped with a towel and rubbed with a soft brush and black lead. After which they are finished by a light blow of the press, the number and force of which must be determined by the size and material of which they are composed.

This department has also been open to me without any charge, as are all the operations of Government; a trifling fee to the workmen is always expected, and is all the expense to which I shall be subjected in this department. My time is limited by the present packet. I will therefore defer some further information until the next letter which I will address to you in a few days.

I have not been able to acquire any further information relative to the reduction of gold, ~~but it~~ will also be determined in a few days.

Of the period of my return nothing at the present moment can be decidedly fixed, and as that relates to parting there is nothing to prevent my returning this fall, but the interest in the reduction of gold ores, has induced me to think of the prospects of a visit to the mines of the English but I am advised to do by all who have any knowledge on the subject, in which case it will be impossible for me to sail until too late in the season, a late fall voyage is to be avoided as that season may subject me to the misery and loss of time of a three months passage. I am

therefore extremely glad to leave the decision, and will be guided in my determination by the importance of the objects that may call for a longer detention.

I am very respectfully your obliged
Franklin Peale

Doctor Moore.

34/

Doctor Samuel Moore
Director of the Mint of the
United States
Philadelphia

Via
le Havre
Etats Unis d'Amerique

P.P.

14 AOUT 1834

SHIP
OCT
11

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Franklin Peale
Paris
Augt 14. 1834
with proofs of Coining

2466

eneral Statement of Expenses on acc. of the Mint of the Un. States from 25 Nov 1833 to 7 Feby 1835

1833 Nov 26	Expenses of travelling to Calais £ 3.5.0 equal to			$ 14	44
	" " to Paris Fcs	76	Cent. 50		
1834	Expenses of residence in Paris from 25th Nov to Dec 18th 1834	2136	76		
Mar	Expenses of journey to Rome	73	20		
June	Ditto of 2nd journey "	135	55		
	Expenses of travelling and residence in Germany including cost of drafts &c	1232	10		
Dec	Expenses of travelling in Co.	133	70		
	Instruments for Humid assay	757	25		
	Instruments	255			
	Apparatus & Samples &c	625			
	Expenses miscel. & incidentals	566	10		
	Fcs	5995	76	1191	76
Dec 22	Expenses of travelling to Engd.	£1.11.1			
Feby 7	Expenses of residence " "	14.7.5			
	Apparatus	3.5.9			
	Incidentals	2.14.8			
		£ 21.18.11		97	33
				$ 1303	53

E. E. Franklin Peale

London Feby 6th 1835

Mint of the United States
Philada. July 7. 1834

Dear Sir

I have now the satisfaction of enclosing ~~[illegible]~~ your exchange for 2700 francs = $500 on ~~account of your~~ ~~[illegible]~~ — I have this morning ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ invited Dr. Griffith to call for such part of the money $1000, ~~[illegible]~~ your salary for one year, as he may be authorised ~~[illegible]~~ by you ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ to receive at this time — he will leave with us a certified copy of ~~[illegible]~~ the power of attorney ~~[illegible]~~ under which he receives it — such a document is ~~[illegible]~~ deemed by the Treasury for the satisfaction of the Accounting Officer at Washington.

An appropriation, according to my request, has been granted on the subject of your instruction in the art of parting by the sulphuric acid ~~[illegible]~~ class Therefore as early as may be, your operations ~~[illegible]~~ with a complete ~~[illegible]~~ when ~~[illegible]~~ you may in the State that ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ at such means as you may find necessary, not exceeding ~~[illegible]~~ 12000 francs, twelve thousand francs — this being the amount mentioned in any of your letters, as demanded ~~by~~ any one ~~of the Refiners~~ competent to give the requisite instruction which never was mentioned in my ~~letter~~ communications ~~[illegible]~~ to the ~~for~~ Department and the Congress. The ~~[illegible]~~ fee [illegible] will not of course be required in addition ~~[illegible]~~ I will however remit you on this score ~~[illegible]~~ as early

Pray ~~pursue~~ this interesting ~~[illegible]~~ object of your visit with ~~[illegible]~~ your best attention.

In a few days I will at more leisure write you more fully ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ and on several other topics.

Very respectfully
your friend
Yours
Saml Moore

Franklin Peale Esq.
Paris
Care of R. G. Beasley Esq.
Consul of the U States
~~Havre~~ Havre

1 8 3 4

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 14, 1834.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to Franklin Peale, Esq.,
Paris, France
care of R. C. Beasley,
United States Consul,
Havre, France.

Dear sir

Yours of the 22nd October was duly received, since which I have nothing from you. The Medal came safely to hand which I accept with thankful acknowledgments of the kindness and liberality of the donor. It is singularly beautiful.

I have applied through the Department to Congress for an appropriation in aid of your many instructions respecting the parting of gold and silver. This under the view it would not be safe to count on it very confidently, nor judicious perhaps, now to name it in terms. If the application should arrive, I shall be enabled to furnish you with the means of giving a fee, not exceeding 12,000 francs, for which sum, it is presumed, you can obtain instructions from a competent adept, with all the real advantages to be derived from those whose pretensions and claims are so much higher.

Nothing farther occurs to me necessary to be suggested at present. You are daily gaining information. I have no doubt on the various subjectsheretofore mentioned. In this manner occupy yourself, without being inquisitive or discouraged, until I am able to advise you farther on the matter above referred to.

With much esteem,

Yours,

SAMUEL MOORE

Mint of the United States

Dear Sir — Philad^a Jan^y. 14. 1834

[illegible] of the 22^d Oct^r was duly [illegible] which I have [illegible] from you [illegible] Medal [illegible] came safely to hand which I accept with thankful acknowledgements of the kindness [illegible] of the donor — it is a singularly beautiful [illegible]

I have applied ~~to the~~ through the Department to Congress for an appropriation in aid of [illegible] your [illegible] many institution [illegible] respecting the testing of gold & silver — this under the rose — it would not be [illegible] to counsel [illegible] now [illegible] name confidently, nor judicious perhaps, to [illegible] it — If the application should succeed I shall be enabled to furnish you with the means of visiting [illegible] for not exceeding 12000 fr. for which sum it is presumed you can obtain instruction from a competent [illegible] adept, with all the additional advantages [illegible] to be derived from those whose intercourse it desires to make higher

Nothing further seems to ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] unnecessary to be suggested at present — you are daily gaining ~~[illegible]~~ information on the various ~~[illegible]~~ subjects ~~[illegible]~~ I have no doubt ~~[illegible]~~ mentioned, or one with other ~~[illegible]~~ ~~the public~~ [illegible] applicable ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] without being [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ to [illegible] yourself [illegible]

I am able to aid in your further on ~~[illegible]~~ the matter above ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ referred to —

With much ~~esteem~~

Yours

R. Peale Esqr

Paris

Copy of R. G. Beasley Esqr

Consul of the United States

Havre

J. G.

R. Peale Esqr.

Paris

June 14. 1834

Copy of R. G. Beasley Esqr

Consul of the United States

Havre

to you sooner.

S. Moore.

New York Feb: 6th 1835.

Dear Sir.

Yours of the 18th of January was duly received. After I last wrote to you and the order from the Comptroler of the Treasury was received I went to the Custom House and had the articles passed in due form and behold no such articles were on board the Ship Formosa, the Captain informed me he had received a letter from my brother Franklin saying he had sent to his care the Articles for the Mint, but they never came to his hand before he sailed — I then examined the manifest of another Vessel that had just arrived, and also 2 or 3 others since arrived, but no tidings

of

London Feby 9th 18

Dear Sir

Yours dated Jany 6th was received yesterday, and I hasten to reply in order to put my answer into the hands of Mr James Dickson who leaves town tomorrow.

You mention that my letter of the thirteenth of Oct was received, you are therefore in possession of my movements up to that date. and no doubt have received since letters addressed to you on the 21st of the same month and on the [illegible] of Decr after my return from Germany.

Yours of the sixth has added to my regret that I did not visit Berlin. I was within two days journey, but did not feel as if I was authorized to employ more time than was essentially requisite upon the journey. I let the opportunity pass, most reluctantly, for all with whom I conversed on my business represented the Mint and other institutions of that City as the best upon the continent, to which opinion a number of circumstances that have come to my knowledge correspond. It was from Berlin that the virole brisée had its origin and there is a press in the British Mint of excellent construction from the same fruitful source. It has been a subject also of deep regret that I did not fully appreciate the value of your remarks on the formation of a Mint de novo. I did not foresee the possibility of the erection of [illegible] or other buildings and this view has been presented almost for the first time in your late letter. There is however but one place from which any advantage could be

devised, and that is at Carlsruhe in the Grand
Duchy of Baden, where I had the opportunity of
seeing the neatest and best arranged Mint that
I have visited since my residence in Europe. —
which contains also some of the best machinery
as has been mentioned to you in my letter of the
7th of Decr to which I may add piercing presses
for cutting out planchets similar to those now in
use in our Mint. My stay which was incidental
and for a few hours only in that place enabled
[illegible] through the Mint and to make a
[illegible] and memorandums, but of the buildings
I have only the general impressions left upon
my memory. I think that in case of the neces-
sity of a return to the Continent with the objects
of your last letter that I ought again to visit
this Mint and take plans of its buildings and
also visit Munich which was frequently men-
tioned to me during my visit to Germany — as well
worthy of ~~minute~~ examination.

Mr [illegible] told me that you have already a
plan of the Paris Mint, and therefore know that
it was erected too long since to afford any useful
hints in the construction of an edifice as adapted
to the modern improvements in the monetary art.
These remarks do not apply exactly to that of
London, but in it attention appears to have been
more particularly ~~regarded~~ given to the accommo-
dation of its officers in their residences than to
the great objects of the institution. I do not
therefore think it useful to make designs in
London. At Dresden the buildings are old
and ill adapted. the same remark applies to

to Stutgard. the buildings appear to be dwelling
houses partially altered to suit present objects.
I have thus enumerated all that I have visited
(say London Paris Dresden Rouen Stutgard and Carlsruhe
the latter is the only one adapted to the particular
circumstances of our country, and it is, like the
City in which it is situated extremely beautiful
in all respects —

In compliance with your instructions I shall
remain here until I hear from you — although
all the great points of my mission have been [illegible]
may be said accomplished, yet in so extensive [illegible]
of observation I can always find means to keep my[illegible]
employed, it was my intention previous to the
receipt of your last, to have taken my passage
on or about the 8th of the next month as has
been stated in my letter of the 21st ultimo —

By the packet agency of Havre and New York
I have addressed to you and to the care of my brother
in that place a copy of Callets Logarithms it
left Havre on or about the 16th of Decr & I hope
has, ere this, been safely received.

By some unaccountable circumstance the case of
instruments for humid assay was detained in
Havre several months and involved much anx-
iety and troublesome correspondence I have every
reason to believe however that it has subsequently
been safely shipped, and hope in due time to
hear of its arrival. —

The other case containing samples of all the
apparatus articles used in the Laboratory of Assays of the Paris
Mint, was shipped by the Formosa Capt Orne, with
directions to Reuben Peale to notify you of their

reception and transmission to Phila. I fear that as you do not mention it that it has not yet been received.

Have the kindness to continue to address your letters like the last. I have found by experience that when directed to private friends, upon whom I can rely, through the public post, they are received quicker and with more certainty than if they pass through any diplomatic hands.

An account of my expenses will be forwarded [illegible] earliest opportunity. I have not time to day [illegible] it out previous to the sailing of the D-

There are several extremely important points to which my attention has been drawn in the organization of the Society, the details will be fully stated in my report to you, and if any general legislation is contemplated on this subject, I trust that these will be found useful. I do not presume that they will be required before my return, but I cannot avoid mentioning the system for securing the best talent of the country for the production of the original dyes by what they term in France a concours of the artists who please to enter into the contest or competition, their works are examined and judged by a jury consisting of officers of the Mint assisted by artists selected for the purpose. ~~by~~ this means competition brings forth the best efforts, which is more submitted to the scientific and mechanical judg of the Mint assisted by the artists experience and taste. The selected dye remains as the original matrix from which all working punches and dyes are reproduced as the wants of the coinage may suggestions, and may I hope be found to contain ideas of utility. It is rare that an Architect is sufficiently acquainted with the details of business to be pursued in an Edifice, to accommodate that business as the primary object of the erection of the building, but pays more attention to elevations and architectural effect.

[illegible] and well constructed [illegible] draft is all important for melting, [illegible] apparatus &c. and the rooms for operations should follow the succession of those operations. These facts (of which you are better aware than myself) have been thought of in the plans which will be presented. They will serve at least as useful hints to an architect on the above points.

I cannot yet fix the day of sailing [illegible] to leave by one of the Liverpool packets, and will write again of the exact time.

I have ordered since the receipt of your last letter a sample of the wrought Iron melting pot used in France it will hold say 600 lb. and is of the smallest size.

I remain dear Sir

yours obliged Franklin Peale

again
your name under the letter. I shall answer
your enquiries as well as it is in my power to do
and I am only sorry that this answer will
not very easily induce you to visit me in Berlin

1. The Mint of Berlin is an edifice especially
destined to the Mint operations, only one part of it
is erected on a better architectural plan, in the
beginning of this century, this part is mostly
adapted to the apartments of the officers of the
[illegible] rooms for the
[illegible]

2. The operations of the Mint are executed
in a series of rooms in the interior of the
court of this house. These rooms are not
at all conveniently adapted to their object
so that there has been long time ago the
question of pulling down all these rooms
and to build in their stead new ones on a
better and regular plan. But the execution of
it has been still adjourned for want of funds

J. Peale
May 8. 1835
2712

To

Samuel Moore Esq.
Director of the Mint of
the United States
Philadelphia

NEW YORK

J. Peale
April 9th
1835
2713

London April 9th 1835

Dear Sir

Your letter of March 9th has just been received, and I hasten to reply to it as well as that of the 6th of Jany received the 2nd of Feby last. I immediately after the receipt of the latter I made the requisite enquiries at all the available resources, but found extreme difficulty in procuring accurate information ~~of the Dist Mint~~ [illegible] the Providence of the Consumption of the [illegible] of France, [illegible] Supp. referred to the English Mint as the most celebrated Model and the deputy Master of the British Mint Mr Morrison referred me to the French, whilst one of the principal officers of the latter Mr Barton told me that it (the English Mint) was extremely inconvenient and not worth the labour of taking plans. to all of which facts my own ideas corresponded. With respect to

To Dr Samuel Moore
Director of the
Mint of the United States
Philada

F. Peale
Feby 5 1835
2712

in London have led to results of the most happy kind. and I have sincere pleasure in stating to you that many expressions of the most complimentary character were liberally tendered to him. I had the satisfaction of being present at the Meeting of Shareholders to appoint a corresponding committee and can testify to the great satisfaction given by the clear and plain exposition of the state and objects of the association given by Mr D. who to a fair statement of reasonable hopes, added and recommended moderate expectations. the fairness of the [illegible] the most happy effects, of confidence at that meeting both in the management here and in that of the Compy in Phila. I was present also at a splendid dinner given by the Shareholders to Mr D. on his departure, in which the most flattering evidences of confidence and approbation were given, both to him and to yourself. those given to you personally I have felt it a duty to reply both on this and several other occasions, which I have done to the best of my abilities and in accordance w[illegible] timents ~~[illegible]~~ which

I am your obligd

Franklin Peale

---

again all the 13 mints of France are thus supplied with dyes which possess the almost possible uniformity.

The humid assay of silver is also doubly important in case of the formation of several mints as the surest and severest check on the equal standard of silver coin when issued from diverse sources.

I cannot too forcibly urge, in which I am [illegible] to meet your approbation: the adoption of [illegible] Decimal manner of stating standards [illegible] in which 1000 is the unit of pure metal as used in France; its simplicity and convenience is too evident to need argument.

To Mr Dickson I beg leave to refer you for further particulars and remain

Dr Sir yours truly

Franklin Peale

northern States of Denmark Sweden Russia or Warsowie, but I know that the Mint of Vienna although one of the largest is in a nearly similar condition with that of Berlin but I will make enquiries about this object and you will get the results of these enquiries as soon as possible—

The Mints of the Minor States of Germany are all on a small scale and without any [illegible] interest.—

[illegible] of Bruxelles is not [illegible] there exists one at Utrecht. Kingdom of Holland of which the machinery was famous some years ago."—

From which you will perceive that Berlin offers nothing worthy of a visit expressly with the object of Buildings. and the same remark applies to the other Cities [illegible] the above opinions are entitled to great respect as he is one of the most scientific men in that City.—

From an American Gentleman [illegible] just returned from extensive eastern travels, I received information that agrees with my own observations in regard to Carlsruhe and Also Darmstadt, these places offer the best Models and if I felt myself authorized to return to the Continent it would be to pe visit those ~~[illegible]~~. but a careful peru of your letter, and other circumstances convince me that it is inexpedient. it would require six weeks or two months to make the journey and return, leaving sufficient time to make the necessary arrangements. I shall therefore hasten to close my business here and return as quickly as possible, under the impression that my presence may be more useful in the present state of affairs at home.

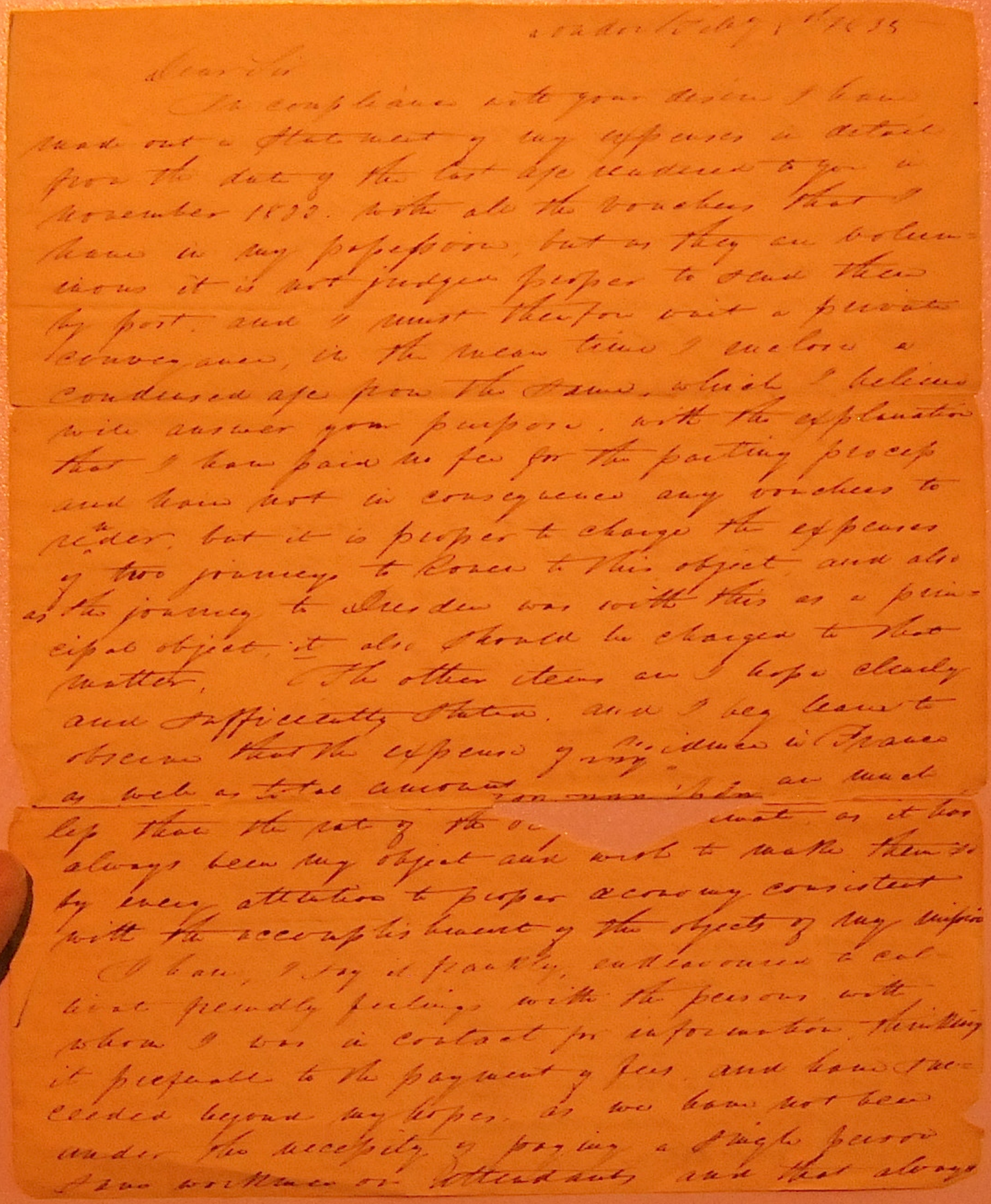
[illegible] learn by your letter [illegible] have not received [illegible] case of apparatus &c. sent from Paris, at the same date as that which you have received — it contains duplicates of all the pipettes as well as other articles liable to injury. I had foreseen the liability to fracture, and provided accordingly — in the case is also a small assay furnace of the model used in the French Mint, in short a complete set of articles used in that art [illegible] the French mode — I have written repeatedly to Havre, Paris and New York giving directions about it, and cannot but hope that it may shortly be in your hands if it is not so already —

Whilst attending the results of enquiries dictated by your letter of the 6th of July — I employed a part of my time in designing a Mint edifice. The plans are ready and will be presented with the other matters of my report to trifling amounts. the highest instance as you will observe when you receive the accounts Statement does not exceed $6—

The Apparatus has exceeded my original expectations, but the articles appeared so important to the perfect understanding of the beautiful process of French assaying and so essential to an occupation of the first rank in Scientific knowledge on this subject that I could not hesitate to procure what I considered necessary, and since the receipt of your letter, which mentions the probable organization of branch mints I am doubly confirmed in the propriety of the selections made—

Whilst on the subject of expenses it may be proper to remark that the sum total in the enclosed Statement ~~is~~ contains all that I could charge with propriety to the Mint, and I have endeavoured to be as particular as possible, but in the hurry of travelling and the embarrassments of a foreign residence some items may have been omitted. but my private expenses in consequence of the situation that I occu [illegible] were beyond my expectations, and I [illegible] not therefore in my hands the balance which a deduction of these expenses from the amount transmitted would leave, which deficiency must therefore be considered as part of my salary paid— I have however satisfaction in stating that unless heavy purchases are required to be made or my residence much protracted I shall not have occasion for further remittances.

Mr Dickson's residence and exertions in



[illegible] 1st 1835

Dear Sir

In compliance with your desire I have made out a statement of my expenses in detail from the date of the last one rendered to you in November 1833. with all the vouchers that I have in my possession, but as they are voluminous it is not judged proper to send them by post, and I must therefore wait a private conveyance, in the mean time I enclose a condensed one from the same, which I believe will answer your purpose. with the explanation that I have paid no fees for the printing process and have not in consequence any vouchers to render, but it is proper to charge the expenses of two journeys to Rome to this object, and also as the journey to Dresden was with this as a principal object it also should be charged to that matter. The other items are I hope clearly and sufficiently stated. and I beg leave to observe that the expenses of my residence in France as well as total amount [illegible] are much less than the rate of the o[illegible]ount as it has always been my object and wish to make them so by every attention to proper economy consistent with the accomplishment of the objects of my mission.

I have, I say it frankly, endeavoured to cultivate friendly feelings with the persons with whom I was in contact for information thinking it preferable to the payment of fees and have succeeded beyond my hopes. as we have not been under the necessity of paying a single person from workmen or attendants and that always

Paris Dec 7th 1834

Dear Sir

Yours of the 17th of Oct was received on my arrival in Paris on the 5th inst. after a most fatiguing journey of 25 days, more than a third part of which was passed day and night in the diligences and post coaches of the various countries through which I passed. My journey I hope will be found to have proved useful. I have drafts of all the furnaces for [illegible]ing, roasting, cupellation &c &c [illegible] [illegible] of Freiberg and of the [illegible] dormant tables and pounding mills used for the dressing of the ores of this district, and finally of the amalgamation works including the [illegible] distillation of mercury from its combination with silver. and a variety of general information among which is the assay of ores by the blow pipe but it is a subject of regret that I could not take lessons from a teacher of great merit, in consequence of inability to comprehend the German language in this place, but I have obtained the [illegible] apparatus [illegible] compact form and at a [illegible] price, and shall in a few months have his work on with all necessary details.

My journey was not extended further than Freiberg in Saxony (it being my original intention to examine the mines of Hungary) in consequence of learning from one of the Prof. at the former place that he had already been to the principal mines of the latter under the most favorable circumstances and had published his observations, which I have (but unfortunately not in English) these facts have been quite sufficient induce me to go no further, as all that I could hope to do had been done by a Gent. more capable than myself and with superior advantages.

I have visited several mints on my route and acquired a number of facts particularly on the parting in Iron vessels which I have seen at ~~Strasburg~~ Dresden. My mind is now made up, on the subject I am satisfied that Platinum vessels are the only proper means, though Iron can be used, it is however little less expensive as it costs about the interest of [illegible] of Platinum and sometimes [illegible] [illegible] an interruption.

The best form and size of the latter are unquestionably from the manufactory of Mr Breant of Paris they are capable of treating fifteen Killog wt at each [illegible] ation. they weigh 10 Killo.s and the price [illegible] is 920 frs per Killog. I am perfectly convinced that these facts and price and recommend their fabrication as above, as the surest and best course after after a careful consideration from all the information that I have been able to acquire. [illegible] I can not think of adding a page or [illegible] until I [illegible] your directions to that effect.

At Carlsruhe in the Grand duchy of Baden I had the satisfaction of seeing two presses in operation on the toggle joint principle. they are most highly approved by the Director of the Mint of that place one of these presses coined at the rate of sixty pieces per minute of the coin of the country in size larger than our ten cent pieces. one hand was amply sufficient to turn the crank at that rate a band is all that is required to move them by steam.

The reduction of ours to working by shafting

Paris Oct 21st 1834

Dear Sir

It gives me some mortification to inform you that I have not been able to procure you a list or record of assays made in the Mint of Paris of English Gold. by some accidents they have been lost or destroyed. all that I have been able to obtain is that English Gold is received at the standard of 915 according to laws adopted in the office of Exchange and that this standard [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible] if it [illegible] [illegible] but I fear not. I will remark however that the assays of Bingley of the British Mint are much respected and the Coin has full confidence in circulation.

On the opposite page is the duplicate receipt for the remittance lately received

No change has taken place in my prospects so that I have nothing to add to the contents of a full letter dated about a week back

I am your obliged friend

Franklin Peale

Dr Samuel Moore
Director Mint of U.S.

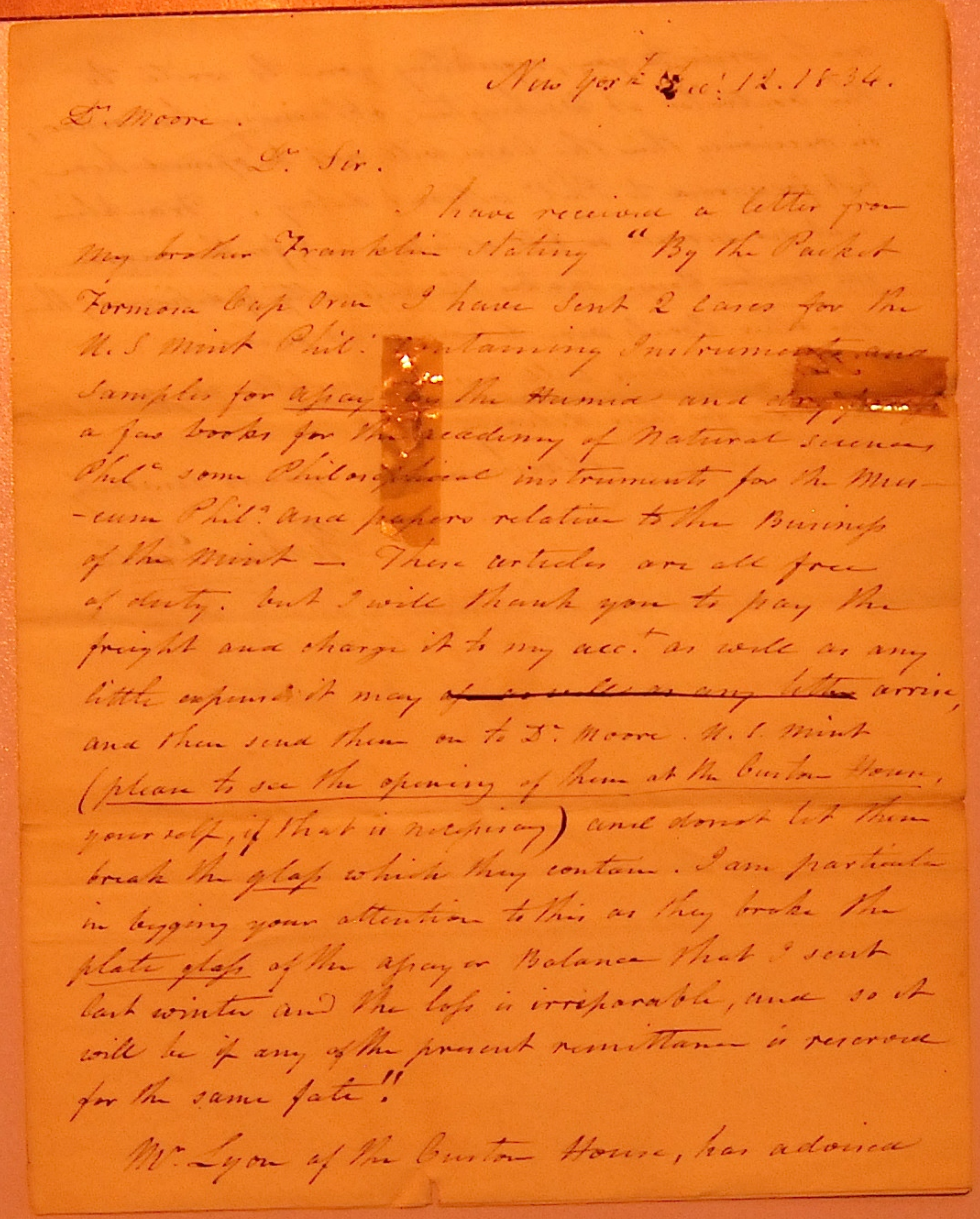
Paris October 13th 1834

[illegible]

the House of Hottinguer and Co Twelve thousand five hundred francs tournois defraying the expenses of my visit to Europe on behalf of the Mint under instructions for that purpose from the Director

Franklin Peale

Duplicate



New York Dec. 12. 1834.

D^r Moore.

D^r Sir.

I have received a letter from my brother Franklin stating "By the Packet Formosa Cap. Orne I have sent 2 cases for the U. S Mint Phil^a containing Instruments and Samples for Aſsay by the Humie and alſo a few books for the Academy of Natural Sciences Phil^a some Philosophical instruments for the Museum Phil^a and papers relative to the Buſineſs of the Mint — These articles are all free of duty. but I will thank you to pay the freight and charge it to my acc^t as well as any little expense it may ~~[illegible] any letter~~ arrive, and then send them on to D^r Moore. U. S Mint (please to see the opening of them at the Custom House, yourself, if that is neceſsary) and do not let them break the glaſs which they contain. I am particular in begging your attention to this as they broke the plate glaſs of the aſsayer Balance that I sent last winter and the loſs is irreparable, and so it will be if any of the present remittance is reserved for the same fate!!

M^r Lyon of the Custom House, has advised me to write to you, requesting you to write to the Controler at Washington, obtaining his order, on receiving this the Cases will not be opened here, but forwarded to Phil^a. without delay. Franklin sent no invoice or bill of Lading -- & for this reason the Custom House makes the difficulty of delivering the

The other Parcels were delivered at once.

These two cases will remain untill we get the order for their delivery

I remain Sir yours sincerely

Rubens Peale

is an extremely complex operation I had by no means time to study and note the process in a satisfactory manner. as they contain no gold I did not feel myself authorized to remain upon that account I have however some notes that may be useful.

Your request for a copy of Collot's Coy — shall be complied with and sent by the first opportunity.

Please to address me in your next, as already stated to the care of Benjn. Dacosta Esqr. No 9 Adam St Adelphi London. I shall leave Paris in a few days.

I am very truly
Your obliged

Franklin Peale

Dr Samuel Moore

Paris August 14th 1834

Received Paris August 7th 1834 from Samuel Moore Director of the Mint of the United States through the House of Hottinguer and Co. Five hundred dollars towards defraying the expenses of my visit to Europe on behalf of the Mint under instructions for that purpose from the Director.

Franklin Peale

Paris October 13th 1834

Dear Sir

I have the pleasure of acknowledging yours of the fifteenth of September, containing a draft on Hottinguer and Company for 12,000 francs, enclosed you will perceive is the usual receipt for the same.

In my last I mentioned that circumstances have changed my views on the subject of separation by Sol=ution. I will briefly state, somewhat in a narration form the various circumstances that have induced me to adopt my present course and do not doubt [illegible] you will approve my resolutions. For a [illegible] [illegible] through the kindness of Mr [illegible] I was permitted to see the refinery in the Mint at Rouen, and of which I procured sufficient materials to make drawings. the Director Mr Collot I have since seen in Paris and received from him an invitation freely to visit the Mint again, which I immediately took advantage of, and had the good fortune to find all in operation, and to follow the separation in the most minute and satisfactory manner, as well as to finish my drafts and notes, so that I have nothing further to desire that could be procured at that place. I have used the expression at that [illegible] in consequence of their not operating on any other matter than the antient french crowns, & other coins, and in consequence also of their selling their sulphate of copper in solution as it comes from the refinery. I therefore determined to renounce all further negociation for instruction in Platinum vessels as unnecessary, and to enter into an engagement with a person at Marseilles who has established a refinery with cast iron vessels, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the differences that that material may require, and for the other inferior matters, that I might gain, but in this arrangement I was disappointed in consequence of his raising his price upon me, to more than double his first demand having the conscience to ask a fee of 12,000 frs and expenses. this circumstance immediately shook my confidence in his good faith, and after some little negociation I gave him to understand that no such demand, would be acceded to and then our correspondence closed.

I do not think it by any means necessary to pay any further instruction, though it would be important [illegible] satisfactory, to have some further familiarity with a greater variety of matter, and to be enabled to judge of the propriety of the use of Iron vessels.

I have by patient perseverance been enabled to save the heavy fee demanded for instruction, and believe that I can accomplish all that rests by the following course, as well as acquire some other useful information.

When enquiring on the subject of the extraction of Gold I was recommended to go to the [illegible] where I could see a variety of processes and among others the parting in Iron vessels. and as the Gold separation is important I have determined to make the journey and shall accordingly start in a few days. I am told that it is not expensive travelling and I have no hesitation in employing a small portion of the money saved by non payment of a fee for the parting process to an object that I hope will yield useful results.

I now consider my business finished in Paris as all further opportunity of information in the particular objects of attention is taken. particularly relating to the treatment of ashes [illegible] I was permitted twice to see the establishment, (the only one in Paris) and offered a fee for a more detailed opportunity of examination, but was decidedly refused. I am satisfied that no fee that I could offer would be any inducement, and it is not with a little chagrin that I resign my hopes in this department. the process is peculiar to this establishment and there is no publication of it. the form of the furnaces however I have procured and this is nearly all that I have gained. I have still some hopes that in England I may be able to add to this amount and thus eke out my knowledge. all private establishments however in both countries are exceedingly close, as I have before said.

The apparatus for humid assay which has been finished and waiting a long time for me, has been packed under my eye. and with it a small scale and set of weights the latter besides being made by the balance maker of the Mint, who is the best authority of Paris, have been compared with the weights used in the laboratory of assays in the Mint of Paris, and a certificate of their correspondence will accompany them. So that in all matters of comparison they may be relied on. The Balance is of the model used for weighing all the matters employed in the assay & it is beautifully made though not essentially connected with the apparatus, but it is cheap. and if not required for the Mint of the U.S. will find ready purchasers at the moderate price of 150 frs. In the same box I have taken the liberty to place a number of books for the Academy of Natural Sciences. as they are free of duty it will add nothing to the cost. if you think proper to unpack the case before my return you will oblige me by sending them to their destination. they are all marked with the proper direction. I have also enclosed a number of articles intended for the Museum and some of my papers. and books connected with my business. the former are marked with my name and sealed. if the case is unpacked I will be extremely obliged if you will send them to my brother at the

Museum. I beg leave however to remark, that there is nothing in the case that can be injured by standing, and unless you desire particularly to unpack them no injury can arise by their remaining in a dry place.

I have also superintended the packing of samples of all the important articles used in the laboratory of assays, including samples of the earths clays &c &c used for the fabrication of muffles crucibles &c. these need no particular remarks, save that the example of the Museum of the Mint of Paris which is a most interesting and important department, may be followed by preserving these samples as a commencement and for future reference.

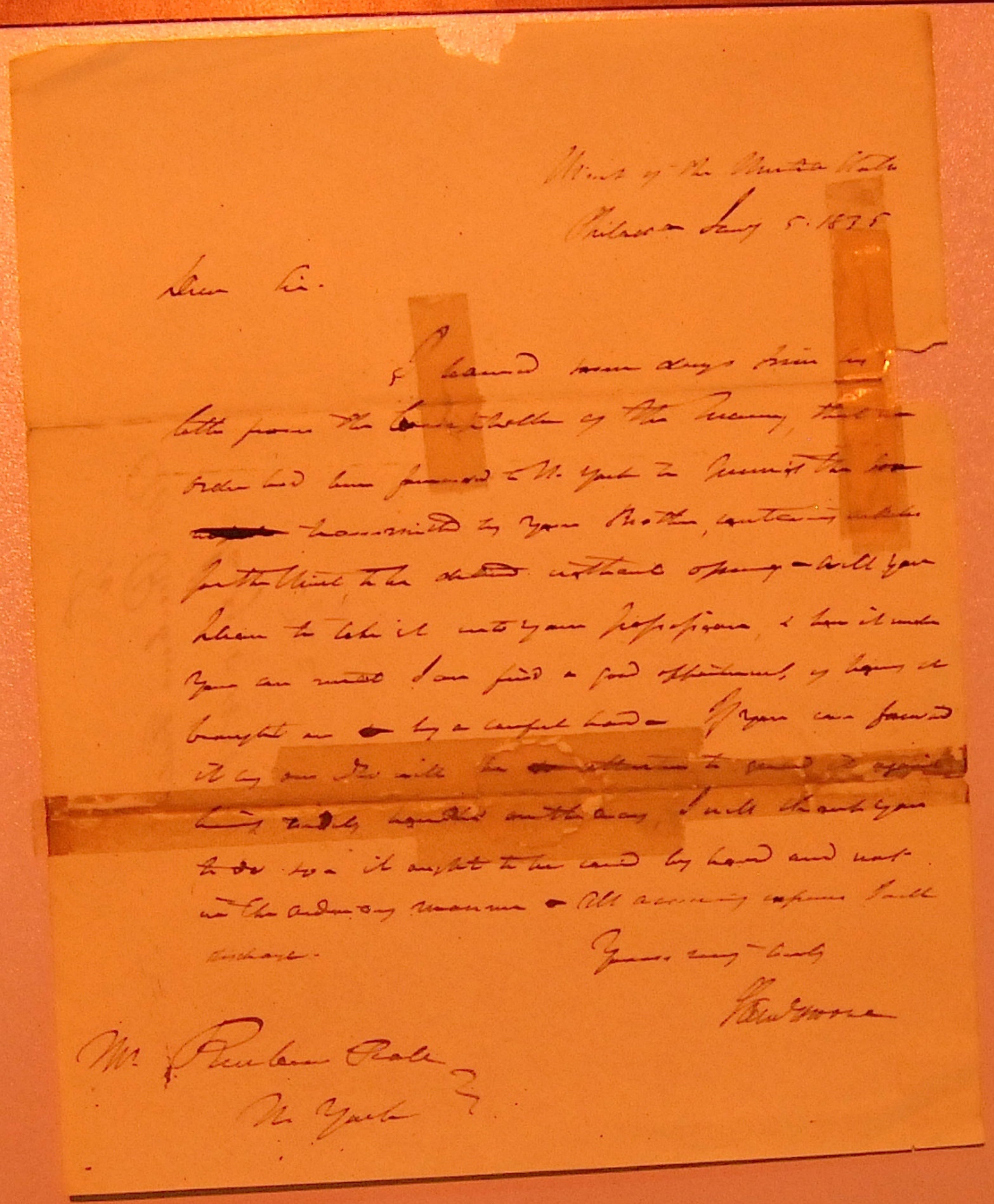
Further advices will be sent when these articles are shipped.

As it regards money I have satisfaction in communicating, that I believe that it will be unnecessary to remit again during my residence in Europe, or for any purposes that I at present know of. if however anything should occur I will submit the circumstance and leave you to judge of the propriety.

You will oblige me by addressing your letters for the future to the care of Benjamin Dacosta Esquire No 9 Adam St Adelphi London, as I have every reason to believe that I shall be at that place by the time that will be required to make this change of direction.

Assays have been made of the Gold coin of England in the Paris mint, and I am in train to have a copy of the record of them, but not in time for this packet they will be transmitted with the duplicate receipt by the next.

The case of instruments contains a number of



Mint of the United States
Philada Jany 5. 1835

Dear Sir.

I learned some days since by letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury, that an order had been forwarded to N. York to permit the box transmitted by your Brother, containing articles for the Mint, to be delivered without opening — Will you please to take it into your possession, & have it under your care until I can find a good opportunity of having it brought on by a careful hand — If you can forward it by any one who will be attentive to secure it against being unduly injured on the way, I will thank you to do so, as it ought to be carried by hand and not in the ordinary manner — All necessary expenses I will discharge.

Yours very truly
S Moore

Mr Rubens Peale
N York

in the country of a Gregory — The ~~[illegible]~~ existing, interesting things here was, adds much to the value of ~~[illegible]~~ all the experiments you may attempt in any branch of ~~[illegible]~~ imitation ~~[illegible]~~ connected with the Museum operations. I also ~~[illegible]~~ in the best arrangement ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ to be adopted in the construction of a suitable Museum Edifice. ~~[illegible]~~ To put the case in a few words suppose you are on your return desired to offer the plan of a ~~[illegible]~~ Museum which should embrace in the happiest manner a good arrangement for the parts and in such a ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ with the best relation of the several parts of an edifice and satisfying to the eye by the ~~[illegible]~~. I wish in such a case that ~~you~~ we may not ~~[illegible]~~ have to regret ~~[illegible]~~ the acquisition to ~~[illegible]~~ any ~~[illegible]~~ profit by ~~[illegible]~~ are ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ exhibition of any establishment known to you ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~. I do not know ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ such ones in Europe ~~[illegible]~~ the ~~[illegible]~~ the best ~~[illegible]~~ examples ~~perfect combination~~ are to be found — Now and then the Plans of Public Buildings very highly for the smallest ~~[illegible]~~ conveniences & adaptation, & beauties but I am only now presenting a subject before you without entering to go into any specific directions in regard to it — my only object being ~~[illegible]~~ to say, that while You are from time to time ~~[illegible]~~ invited you to make no arrangement for your immediate return ~~[illegible]~~ of all things ~~[illegible]~~ had been comprehended ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ originally ~~[illegible]~~ as the objects of your mission ~~[illegible]~~ may have been accomplished. I address this both to London and Paris ~~[illegible]~~ and would suggest that you take means if any be necessary to have my next letter forwarded to your [illegible] You may ~~[illegible]~~ Montreal ~~[illegible]~~ inquire if there be any of the kinds of Europe not yet visited by you? ~~[illegible]~~ arrangements would be ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~.

I remain with much esteem

Yours truly

R. Peale Esqr.

P.S. I find that in order to [illegible] the amount at the ~~[illegible]~~ for the inspection [illegible]

To
J. Rhea Esq
Jany 5th 1835
2779

Mint of the United States
Philada Jany 6. 1835

Dear Sir.

Yours of the   was duly recd—time [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] of your ~~[illegible]~~ to the communication.

Very recently Resolutions have been submitted to Congress, contemplating the establishment of Branches of the Mint—one at N. Orleans—one in the Gold Region of the ~~[illegible]~~ Ga & Ala, and one in New York—The result, at least for this short session may be doubtful, but the aspect ~~[illegible]~~ much of five years, a circumstance so much wished in favour of the system, that its success ~~[illegible]~~ with the more compass ~~[illegible]~~ may be regarded as probable in respect at least of N. Orleans—

In some of my former letters, I believe on ~~any General instruction~~ I requested your attention to be directed ~~to any [illegible]~~ to any point on which ~~[illegible]~~ information ~~that would~~ ~~[illegible]~~ be valuable in instituting the new ~~and~~ complete Mint Establishment—This was not founded on any distrust ~~[illegible]~~ impression that such ~~[illegible]~~ an aversion ~~[illegible]~~ for obliging them information would soon come, but ~~[illegible]~~ resulted hitherto rather from, a conviction of the ~~[illegible]~~ advantage, to be derived to the public interest from your being ~~perfectly~~ competent to any department of the Mint establishment

Treasury Department
Auditors Office Decemr. 22d. 1834.

Sir

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 17th Inst. transmitting an Account & checks in relation to payments under the Act of April 1792 for deposits of Gold at the Mint for the Quarter ending Sept. 30. 1834 making a balance at time in your hands of $20.000, and agreeing with a general Certificate of the Cashier of the Girard Bank, in lieu of which, however, a Copy of your Account with the Bank shewing each item of debit and Credit as it accrued would have better accorded with the rules of settlement at the Treasury. In the mean time, as you seem to be aware, your present Account cannot be correctly acted upon until those of the Mint for the same Quarter are received. – And if any change in the System you have adopted should be found necessary, I beg leave to refer you to the Comptroller as the proper officer to furnish instructions and forms.

The Account & Vouchers received with your letter of the 15th connected with the Agency of Mr. Franklin Peale are herewith returned. Mr. Peale as I am informed, acts under your direction, and of course will have an Account of expenses to settle with you. That being accomplished, it will then be the proper time for you to settle with this Department.

Very respectfully I am Sir
your Obedt. Servt.
R. Harrison

Saml. Moore Esq
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia.

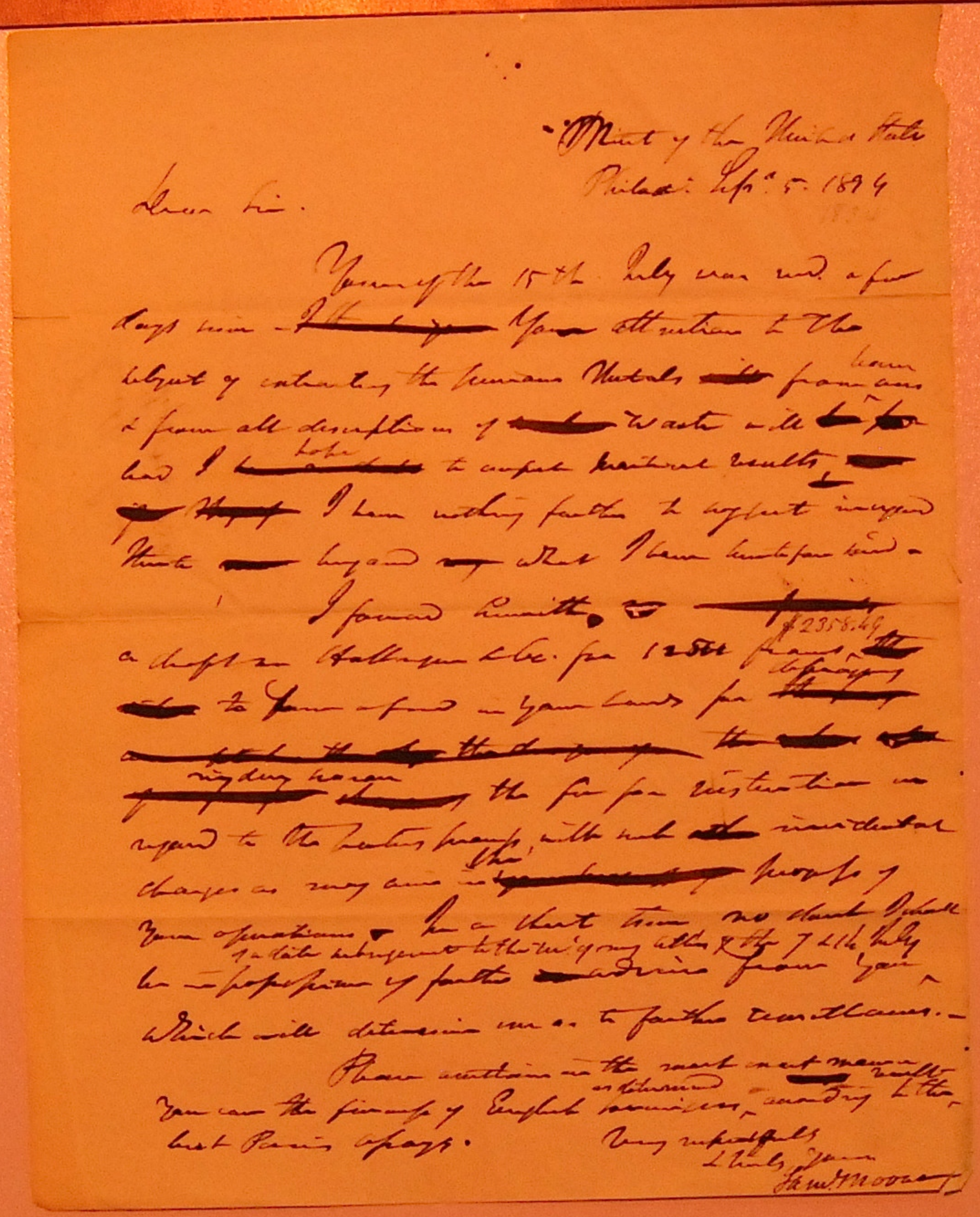
Mint of the United States
Philad.a Dec.r 13. 1834

Dear Sir –

Yours of ~~the~~ yesterday is at hand and I will write by the ~~[illegible]~~ first mail to the Comptroller for the ~~[illegible]~~ necessary authority to ~~obtain~~ receive the packages mentioned without opening them.

Very truly
Yours
Saml Moore

Mr. Reuben Peale



Mint of the United States
Philada. Sepr. 5. 1834

Dear Sir.

Yours of the 15th July was recd. a few days since — [illegible] Your attention to the subject of extracting the precious metals [illegible] from ores & from all descriptions of [illegible] Waste will [illegible] lead I hope to expect beneficial results, [illegible] I have nothing further to suggest in regard thereto [illegible] beyond [illegible] what I have heretofore said. —

I forward herewith [illegible] a draft on Hottinguer & Co. for 12000 francs $2358.49 [illegible] to form a fund in your hands for defraying [illegible] [illegible] the fee for registration in regard to the patents, with such [illegible] incidental charges as may arise in the progress of your operations. In a short time no doubt I shall be in possession of further advices from you of a date subsequent to the receipt of my letter of the 7th July which will determine me as to further remittances. —

Please mention in the most [illegible] manner [illegible] you can the fineness of English [illegible] as determined according to the best Paris assays.

Very respectfully
& truly Yours
Saml. Moore

Paris 13th Aug 1835

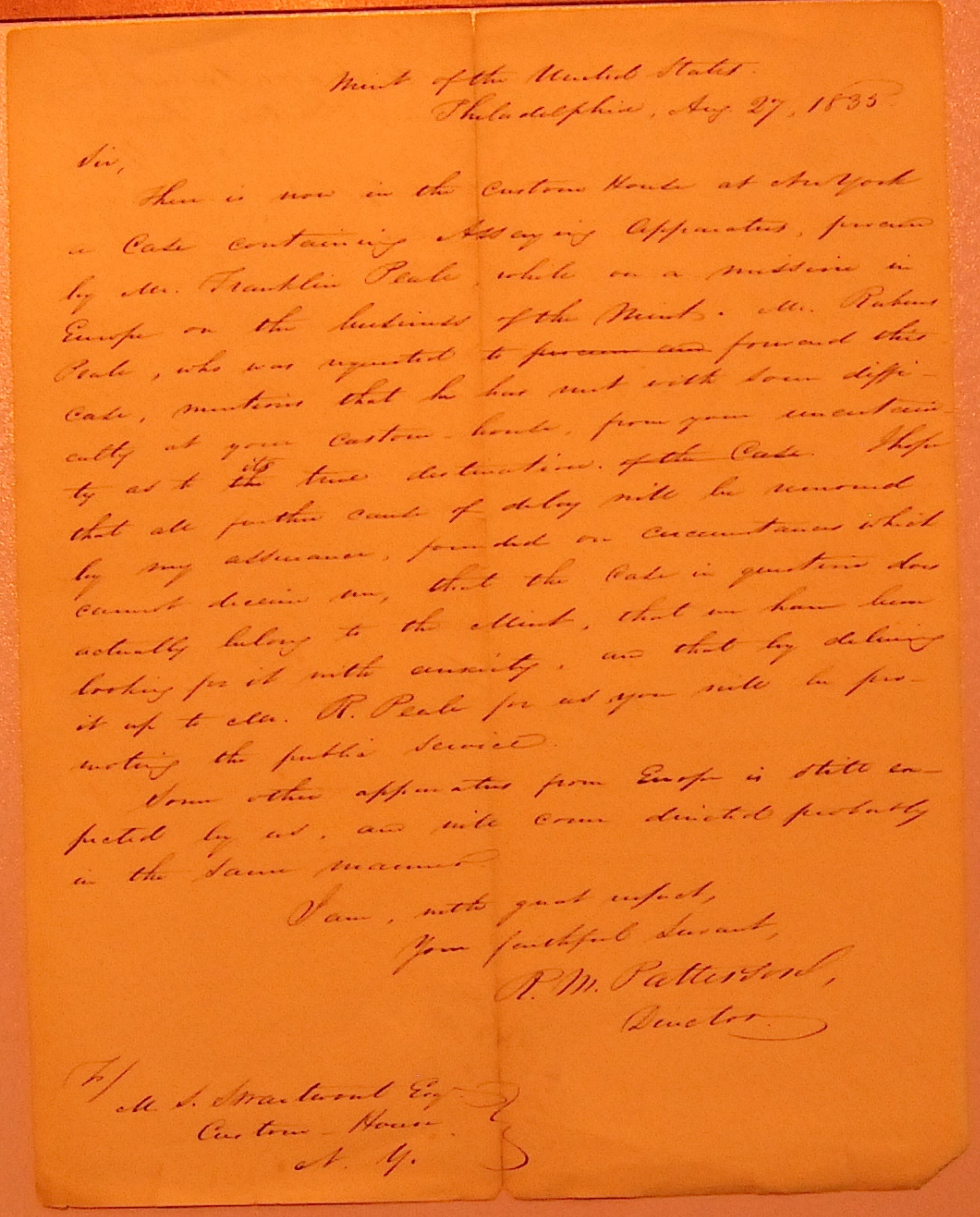
Mr Peale

Sir

Some time ago Dr Clark (of Phila) wrote me from London and requested me to ship to Care. [illegible] a Crucible of wrought iron. He sent me a draft to pay for the same and requested me to call on Mr Hughes for further instructions. Mr Hughes has given me instructions to send the same to Mr Peale of the [illegible] for Dr Moore at the Mint Phila. Mr Hughes sent the manufacturer with his bill which I have paid as follows

1 Creuset for melting pots of wrought iron
Creuset en fer battu fs 249.45
23.00
272.45

I have Dimanay's receipt for the 54 [illegible] same I have sent the same to [illegible] Peter Reil & Co and requested them to ship the same to Havre Capt. [illegible] and for the bills of lading & the expenses from Paris. The regulations with the Havre packets are that all freight [illegible] three dollars shall be paid in Havre by agent in [illegible] till which expense will be in care at Havre [illegible] time [illegible]



Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Aug 27, 1835

Sir,

There is now in the Custom House at New York a Case containing Assaying Apparatus, procured by Mr. Franklin Peale, while on a mission in Europe on the business of the Mint. Mr. Rubens Peale, who was requested to ~~procure an~~ forward this Case, mentions that he has met with some difficulty at your Custom-house, from your uncertainty as to ~~the~~ its true destination. ~~of the Case~~ I hope that all further cause of delay will be removed by my assurance, founded on circumstances which cannot deceive me, that the Case in question does actually belong to the Mint, that we have been looking for it with anxiety; and that by delivering it up to Mr. R. Peale for us you will be promoting the public service.

Some other apparatus from Europe is still expected by us, and will come directed probably in the same manner.

I am, with great respect,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To/
M. S. Swartwout Esq.
Custom-House
N. Y.

F. Peale Esqr
Care of Captn Stoddard
New York
p Havre

F. Peale Esqr
New York

p Havre

Havre 16th August 1835

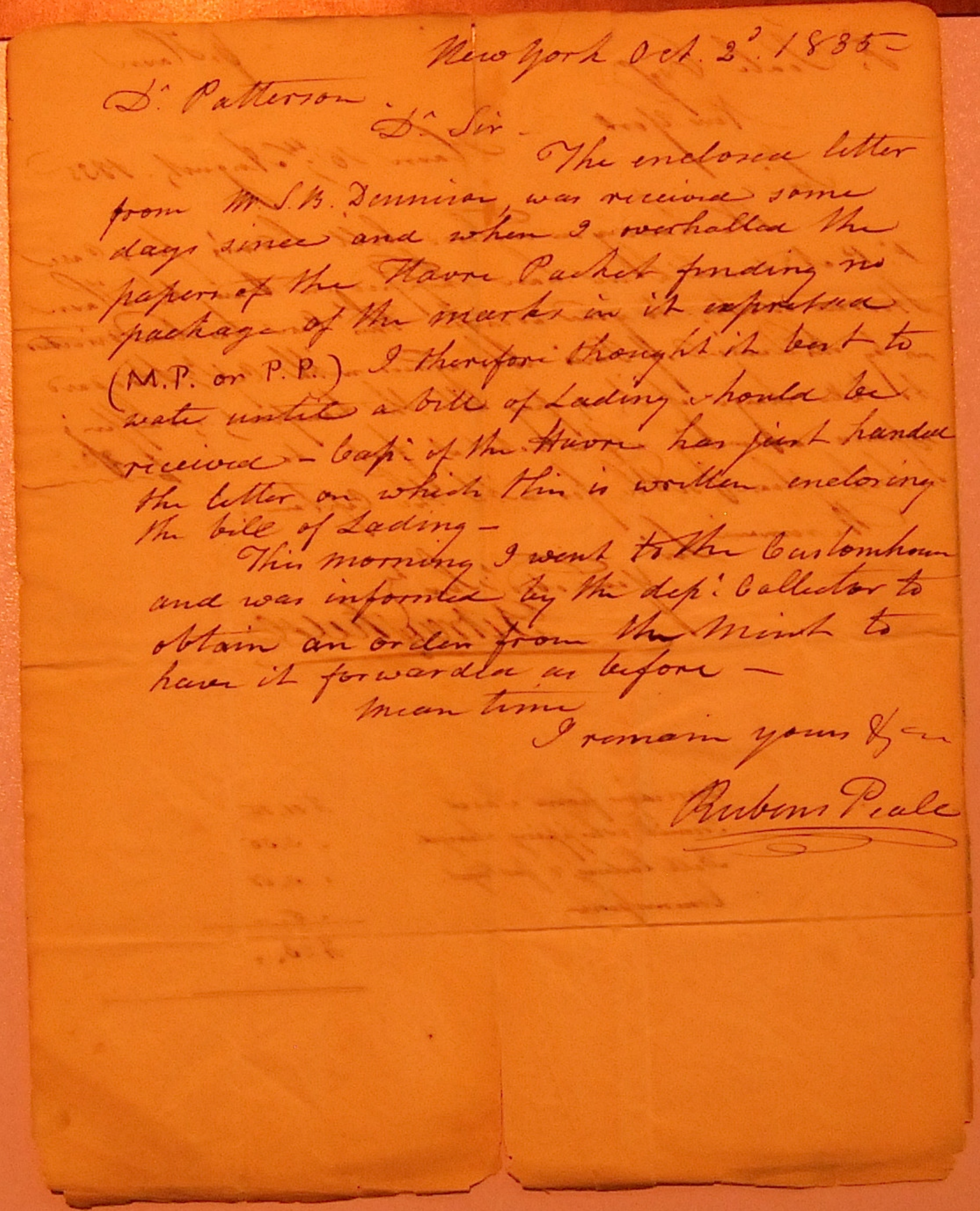
Sir

We hand you enclosed bill lading for 1 case F.P. No. 1 which we have shipped on board the Havre Stoddard Master, to your address. This case has been directed us by Mr Dumeril of Paris who agreed with Captn Stoddard to take charge of it, & pay all the transport & shipping expenses amounting as per note at foot to f 23. — which please settle for with the Captain.

We remain Sir

Your obed. Servts

Carriage from Paris	f 11.15
Permits & shipping charges.	" 3.35
Bill lading & postages.	" 3.50
Commission	" 5. –
	f 23. "



New York Oct. 2d 1835

Dr Patterson

Dr Sir

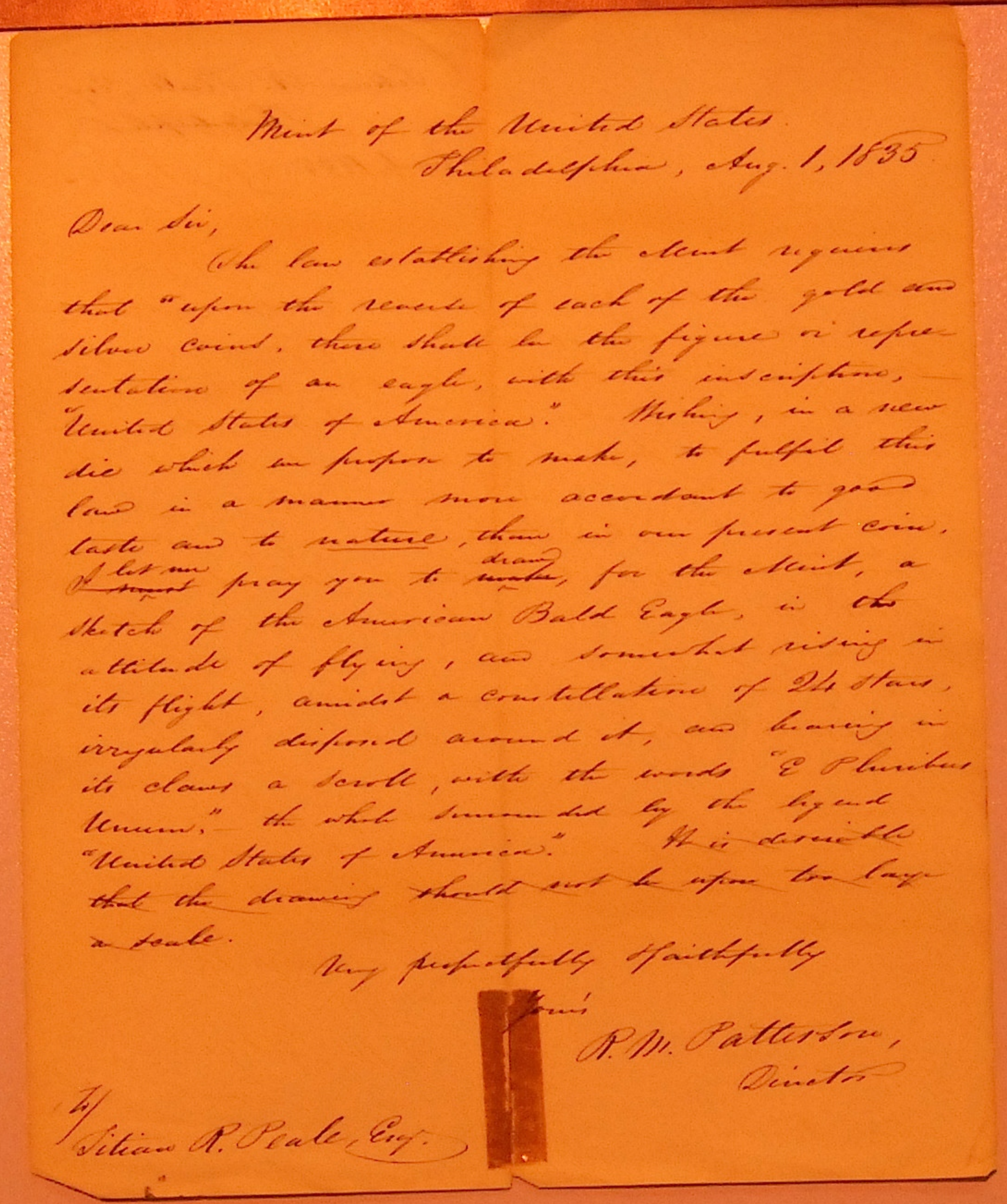
The enclosed letter from Mr S.B. Dennison was received some days since and when I overhalled the papers of the Havre Packet finding no package of the marks in it expressed (M.P. or P.P.) I therefore thought it best to wate until a bill of Lading should be received — Capt. of the Havre has just handed the letter on which this is written enclosing the bill of Lading —

This morning I went to the Customhouse and was informed by the dept. Collector to obtain an order from the Mint to have it forwarded as before —

mean time

I remain yours &c

Rubens Peale



Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, Aug. 1, 1835

Dear Sir,

The law establishing the Mint requires that "upon the reverse of each of the gold and silver coins, there shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with this inscription, "United States of America." Wishing, in a new die which we propose to make, to fulfil this law in a manner more accordant to good taste and to nature, than in our present coin, ~~I request~~ let me pray you to ~~make~~ draw, for the Mint, a sketch of the American Bald Eagle, in the attitude of flying, and somewhat rising in its flight, amidst a constellation of 24 stars, irregularly disposed around it, and bearing in its claws a scroll, with the words "E Pluribus Unum." the whole surrounded by the legend "United States of America." It is desirable that the drawing should not be upon too large a scale.

Very respectfully & faithfully
Yours
R. M. Patterson,
Director

To
Titian R. Peale Esq.

Duplicate

Mint of the United States
Philad.a July 16 1835

Sir

The return of Mr Peale from Europe ~~on the 20th ultimo~~, has enabled me to render my account of expenditures under the appropriation of $7000 made June 27 1834 [illegible] in regard to the [illegible] and silver by the [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] the return of my Account made up to the 30th. Sept. preceding.

I have remitted to Mr Peale under date of the 6th. Sept. as mentioned in the Account referred to $2358.49 out of which he has refunded to me since his arrival $1569.26, leaving chargeable under this appropriation $789.23 —

Much no doubt is due to the strong recommendations borne by Mr Peale from Official sources as well as [illegible] influential private letters of introduction from scientific gentlemen to their friends abroad in enabling him to accomplish at an expense [illegible] the parting of gold and silver for which it was at one time apprehended a high fee would be required. Not less however of this success I am persuaded is [illegible] to be ascribed to the personal character of Mr Peale and to his fine mechanical genius and various attainments, by which he created an interest in favour of his investigations and was enabled also to communicate much that was useful to others in return for what he sought to acquire. We are thus left in possession of a large proportion of the appropriation to meet such expenditures as may accrue hand in carrying ~~out~~ the design thereof into full effect in the best Manner.

In explanation of the indefiniteness of some of the items in Mr Peales account I have to observe that he had other subjects of enquiry confided to him touching processes more immediately pertaining to the ordinary operations of the Mint for which funds were remitted to him out of the appropriation for incidental and contingent expenses of the Mint and duly accounted for in the quarterly returns of the Treasurer. A reasonable apportionment [illegible] his [illegible] expenses as [illegible] justly to pertain to this object is all that Mr Peale could do in the case and in doing this he exercised his judgement considerately after conferring with me in regard to it. I entertain the most perfect confidence in the fidelity of Mr Peales statements and hope that the ~~bill~~ account thus rendered will be accepted. —

— I ought not to omit mentioning that Mr Peale has with remarkable delicacy charged himself with $447.61 [illegible] of the sum [illegible] expended [illegible] whilst abroad in the public se[illegible] [illegible] not strictly [illegible] public account — [illegible]

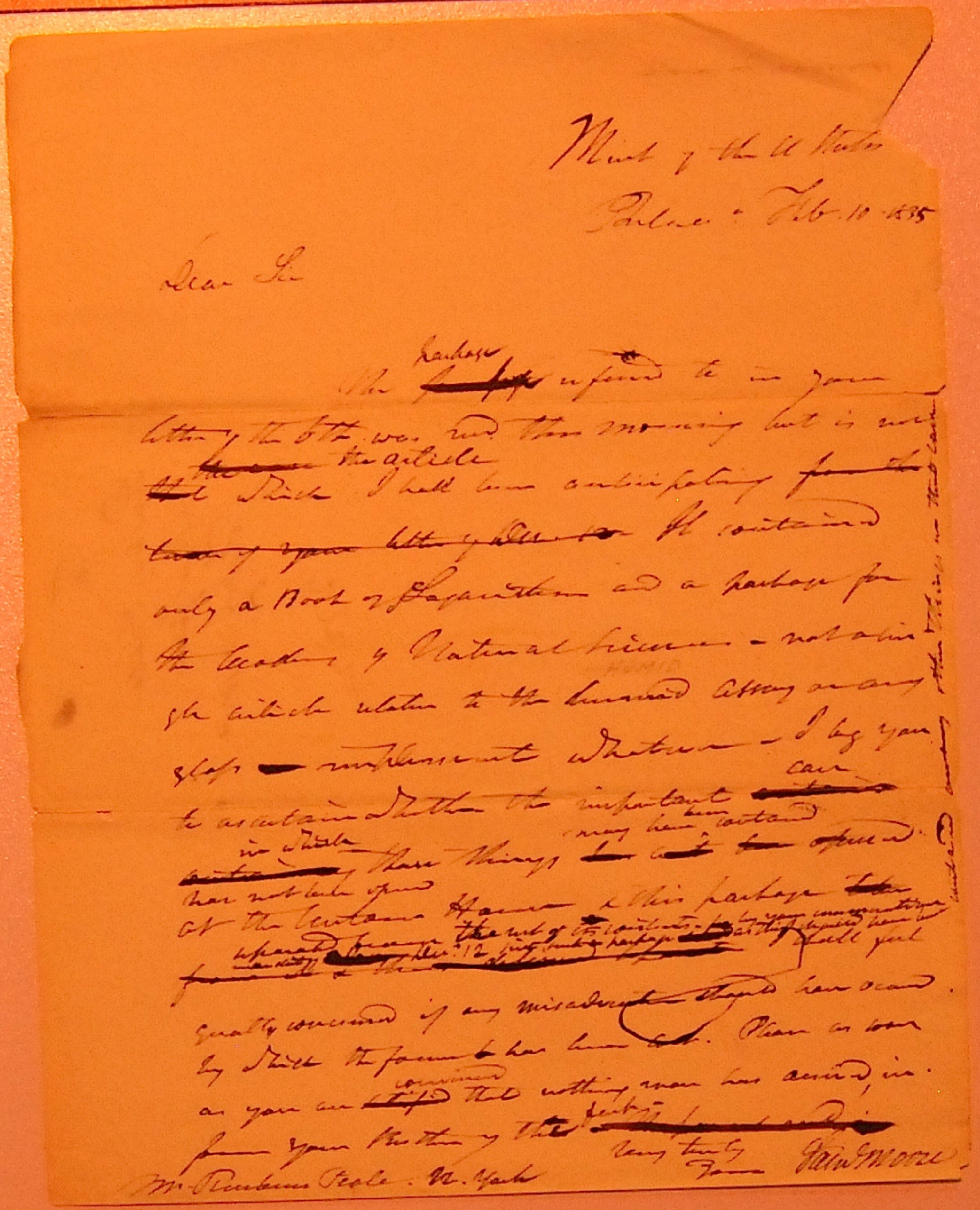
I am very respectfully
Your obed^t Serv^t
Sam^l Moore

Rich^d Harrison Esq^r
Auditor of the Treasury

P.S. It was not in my power until this day to obtain the Official receipt of Dr. Patterson my successor in Office for the balance remaining to be paid over to him under the appropriation. He arrived in this City on the 10th. but the absence of the proper Judge before whom he might take the requisite official oath retarded the accomplishment of this formality until yesterday when he proceeded to Delaware and effected the object. Thus —

July 6. 1816

S. M.



Mint of the U. States
Philada. Feb. 10. 1835

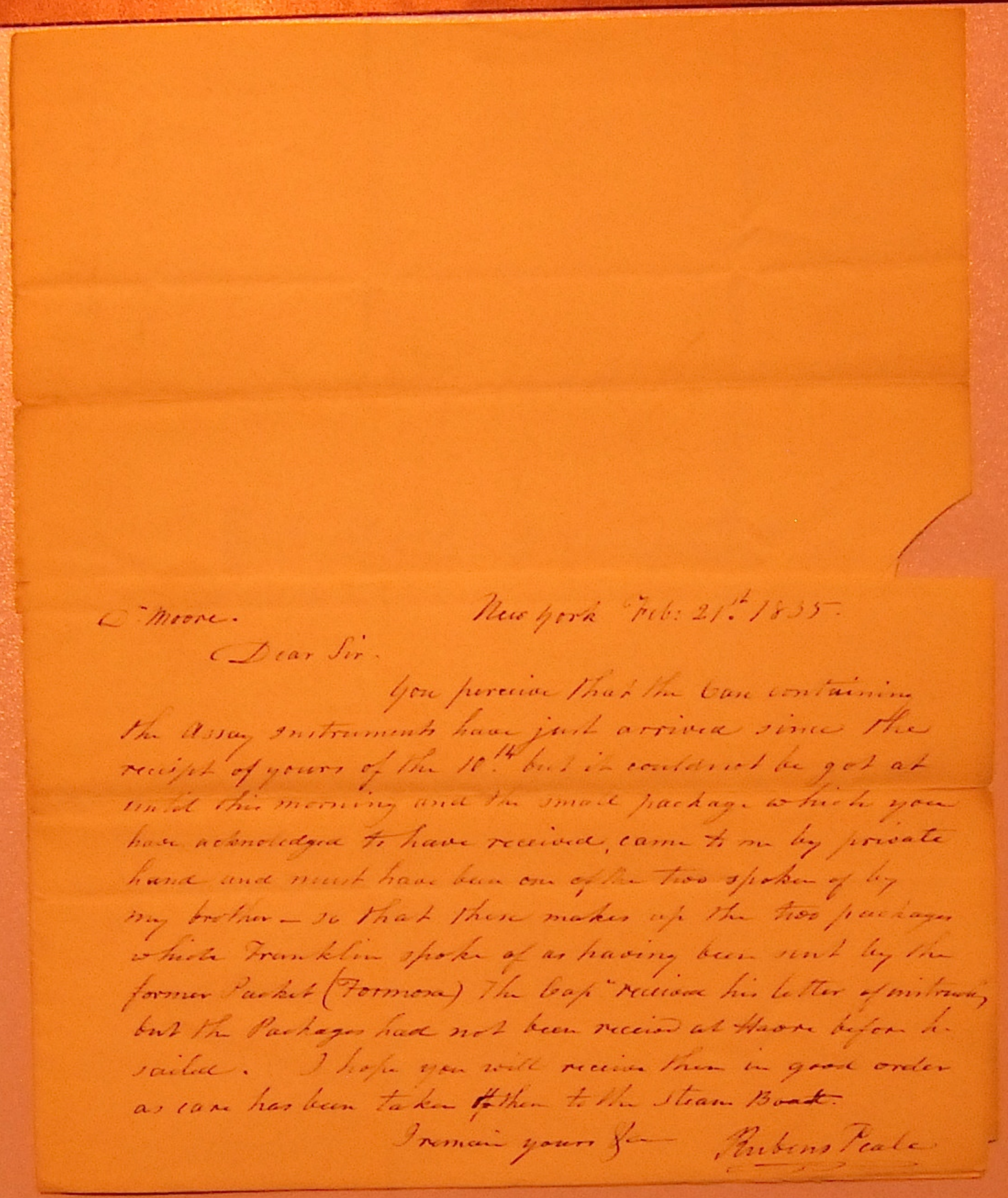
Dear Sir

The ~~[illegible]~~ package referred to in your letter of the 6th was rec'd this morning but is not ~~[illegible]~~ the article ~~that~~ I think I had been anticipating ~~from the tenor of your letter of [illegible]~~ It contained only a Book of Engravings and a package for the Academy of Natural Sciences — not a line [illegible] which relates to the [illegible] Assay or any glass ~~—~~ instrument whatever — I beg you to ascertain whether the important ~~[illegible]~~ case ~~[illegible]~~ in which these things ~~I~~ ~~[illegible]~~ may have been contained ~~[illegible]~~ opened. has not been opened at the Custom House & this package ~~[illegible]~~ separated ~~[illegible]~~ the rest of its contents ~~[illegible]~~ Dec. 12 [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ I shall feel greatly concerned if any misadventure should have occurred by which the former has been lost. Please as soon as you are convinced that nothing more has arrived in from your Brother of the ~~[illegible]~~

(included among the Things in that Case

Very truly
Yours
Saml Moore

Mr Rubens Peale. N. York



C. Moore.

New York Feb: 21st 1835.

Dear Sir.

You perceive that the Case containing the Assay Instruments have just arrived since the receipt of yours of the 10th but it could not be got at until this morning and the small package which you have acknoledged to have received, came to me by private hand and must have been one of the two spoken of by my brother — so that these makes up the two packages which Franklin spoke of as having been sent by the former Packet (Formosa) The Capt. received his letter of instrns, but the Packages had not been received at Havre before he sailed. I hope you will receive them in good order as care has been taken of them to the Steam Boat.

I remain yours &c — Rubens Peale

Dear Sir

I have the pleasure of presenting my report - and of enclosing the balance of monies remaining in my hands amounting to one thousand seventy one - $\frac{85}{100}$ dollars

Your oblig'd

Franklin Peale

$\$1070\frac{85}{100}$

1835
London April 17

Dear Sir

A very favorable opportunity of visiting the mines and smelting houses of Cornwall in company with my friend P. N. Johnson promises too much of interest and utility to be neglected — in consequence I leave London tonight, and after a few days spent in that interesting country shall take the quickest route to Liverpool in order to sail in the packet of the 24. if I do not reach that place in time it will certainly be in the 8th of May, so that this is the last letter that I shall have the pleasure to address to you

until we meet allow me to say that I remain your obliged

Franklin Peale

Dr Samuel Moore

Philadelphia June 30. 1835

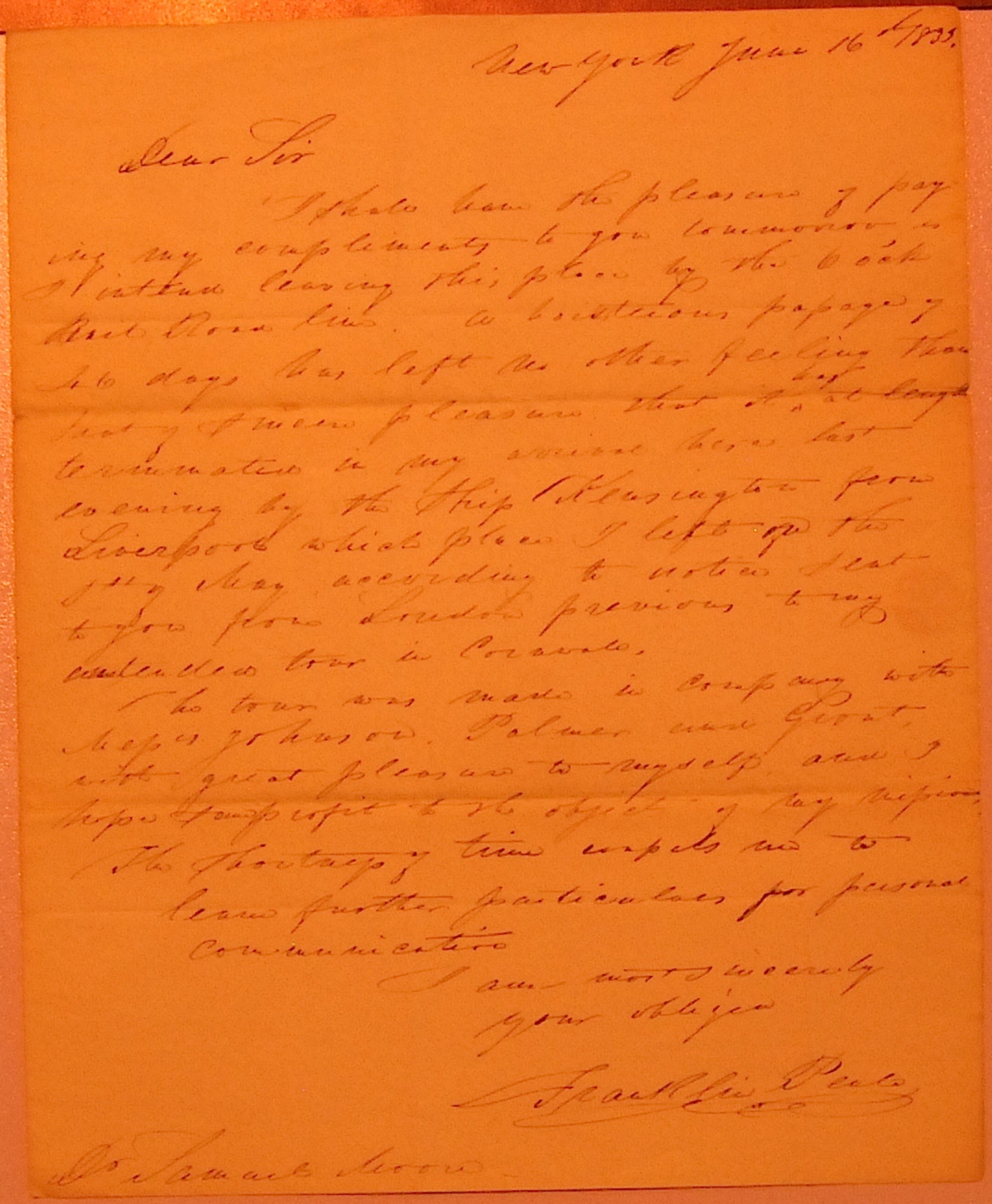
Dr. The United States

To Franklin Peale

For sundry expenditures under the appropriation for procuring the requisite apparatus for parting gold and silver by the sulphuric acid &c. viz

Proportional part of the expense of residence in Paris [illegible] 1833 to Dec. 18th 1834. Whole expense $443.50 charged to this account	$243.54
Proportional part of expense of journey to Freiberg and Dresden including drafts and instruments. Whole expense $231.39 charged to this account	200.00
Fees paper and Materials	63.25
Expense of passage from Paris to Dover Dec 1834	25.00
do do Dover to London " "	5.60
Expense in London from Dec. 20. 1834 to April 11th. 1835	180.26
Fees and Material on public account	30.36
Proportional part of expenses of a tour to Cornwall in April 1835 – Whole expense $102.25 charged to this account	41.22
	$789.23

Recd from Samuel Moore Director of the Mint Seven hundred and eighty nine dollars 23 cents, the amount of the above account —



New York June 16th 1835.

Dear Sir

I shall have the pleasure of paying my compliments to you tomorrow in Philada leaving this place by the 6 o'ck Rail Road line. a boisterous passage of 46 days has left no other feeling than that of mere pleasure that it has at length terminated in my arrival here last evening by the Ship Kensington from Liverpool which place I left on the 1st of May according to notice sent to you from London previous to my contemplated tour in Cornwall.

The tour was made in company with Messrs Johnson, Palmer and Grant, with great pleasure to myself and I hope some profit to the object of my mission.

The shortness of time compels me to leave further particulars for personal communication

I am most sincerely
your obliged

Franklin Peale

Dr Samuel Moore

which are ~~[illegible]~~ considered as most ~~[illegible]~~ happily arranged with-

in to obtain a delineation ~~[illegible]~~ thereof for the [illegible]

~~[illegible]~~ of improving on ~~[illegible]~~ plan here; ~~[illegible]~~ if practicable & he has been speci-

cally instructed ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ by ~~[illegible]~~ by the latest packet

to [illegible] & Liverpool to make a ~~[illegible]~~ short period to ~~[illegible]~~ the

requisite inspection of any such Establishments & thereafter

to return as soon as ~~[illegible]~~ the other objects intended to his

investigation will permit — He will ~~[illegible]~~ to have I presume early

in Power — This would be in time I suppose to

determine on the fair plan of the building at either

site ~~[illegible]~~ contemplated. — Materials could in the meantime

be in preparation for. ~~[illegible]~~ expect to

I will embrace an early occasion to ~~[illegible]~~ the

Department on the subject of Machinery — remarking now only

That, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ to form ~~[illegible]~~ the [illegible] system of machinery here has so much

~~[illegible]~~ convenience & security against disappoint-

ment to recommend it that I feel a decided ~~[illegible]~~ preference of this

course instead of relying on ~~[illegible]~~ an order to be executed

abroad ~~[illegible]~~ — Parts however of the Machinery

especially of the Rolls can be ~~[illegible]~~ but obtained ~~[illegible]~~ in England — from there on more terms than in ordinary use at the Mint.

Rolls of the requisite quality are too rarely called for

in the U. States to ~~[illegible]~~ encourage the founding of

an establishment for ~~this~~ this manufacture.

~~[illegible]~~ bullion ~~[illegible]~~ the subject of ~~[illegible]~~ regulations in

regard to the Branches ~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~

will have careful ~~[illegible]~~ attention and ~~[illegible]~~ a system to sub-

mitted for your ~~[illegible]~~ consideration ~~[illegible]~~

when the topics of ~~[illegible]~~ earlier interest shall have

disposed of — Mr Lee Woodbury [illegible] by whatever

P.T. Johnson that ~~[illegible]~~ the corps of officers for N. Orleans ~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~ in ~~[illegible]~~ × the Melter & Refiner appear as distinct Officers — they are ~~[illegible]~~ to be committed the same Officer

On the fold this list ~~[illegible]~~ Branches The Assayer Melter & Refiner appear as three distinct Officers — I was, ~~[illegible]~~ by mistake ×

Mint of the United States
Philad^a. March 10. 1835

Sir,

Your letter of the 7th. with a ~~[illegible]~~ copy of the Act respecting Branch Mints was rec^d. yesterday. On the arrival of Mr. Gordon who I presume will visit this city to confer ~~[illegible]~~ personally the general arrangements & style of the N. Orleans Branch of the ~~[illegible]~~ structure & the character of the Materials will ~~[illegible]~~ of course necessarily the first attention ~~[illegible]~~ having referred to the house ~~[illegible]~~ contemplated. ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ with the position ~~[illegible]~~ extent & facilities offered by the site ~~[illegible]~~ to be occupied. — He will ~~[illegible]~~ any aid & suggestion ~~[illegible]~~ that I can render him in accomplishing ~~[illegible]~~ the ~~[illegible]~~ objects committed to him. After ~~[illegible]~~ we shall have had an interview ~~[illegible]~~ I may have occasion again ~~[illegible]~~ to address the Department ~~[illegible]~~ on this subject ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~. I have now only ~~[illegible]~~ to remark ~~that~~ as to the ~~[illegible]~~ plans of the building that Mr. Peale who has been for some time ~~[illegible]~~ in Europe ~~[illegible]~~ acquainting himself with certain ~~[illegible]~~ branches interesting to the Mint, ~~[illegible]~~ was there ~~[illegible]~~ as soon as the ~~[illegible]~~ establishment of Branches became probable to ~~[illegible]~~ enquire ~~[illegible]~~ in regard to any of the ~~[illegible]~~ foreign

+ in any communication ~~[illegible]~~ that has been written ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] that the ~~[illegible]~~ should ~~[illegible]~~ the duties of ~~[illegible]~~ the Officers denominated here Melter & Refiner — Coming from the remarks in debate ~~[illegible]~~ there had probably been some misunderstanding on this point. I expected from ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ a copy of the Bill, but it had gone to the House, in the [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]. I had not seen it until ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ There will be no difficulty in [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ applications may ~~[illegible]~~ be made [illegible] by [illegible] to the Department [illegible]

Mint of the U. States

Phil.a March 7. 1835

My dear Sir

~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~ The Branch Mint Bill has passed, at the last hour of the Session, establishing one Branch at N. Orleans and two in the gold region of the Southern States — If therefore you could, by a ~~[illegible]~~ delay of ten or twenty days ~~[illegible]~~ make yourself acquainted with the plans and arrangement of any Mint, especially [illegible] in the parts of [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ it would be ~~[illegible]~~ desirable that you should do this, and then return as soon as ~~your~~ the ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] advised you are ~~[illegible]~~ be so far as you ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ in this respect ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] x

~~[illegible]~~ Make such arrangements ~~[illegible]~~ in regard to the ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ with ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] and other implements required either in the [illegible]

x [illegible]

necessary ~~[illegible]~~ – that of the kind of assay ~~[illegible]~~ that they
may be made to ... This could ~~[illegible]~~ be [illegible]
~~be~~ order after your return. – ~~[illegible]~~ or other ~~[illegible]~~
can probably hereafter ~~[illegible]~~ Any balances ~~[illegible]~~ content
articles you may have ordered, either being with you or ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ those to some one to transmit. – If you have
surplus funds having these ~~[illegible]~~ in gold ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ If there be such a sum ~~[illegible]~~
any offering ... to obtain the ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ I will replaced by a draft or two or ~~[illegible]~~
the ~~[illegible]~~ amount is known. – The exportation of French
Metals will materially vary, it is not improbable
~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ there being in some particu-
lars, but will not tend to lessen the value of the
materials you will have acquired.

I forgot to say that a part I suppose a
very important one of the assay instruments for the humid
assay, was found on opening ~~[illegible]~~ the glass tube some a few days
since, to have been broken – it is that which has a metallic
appendage ~~[illegible]~~ & with ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ attached to it
~~[illegible]~~ – I think in the French Memoir on
the humid assay it is called the pipette. – it
is the instrument No 16 of Plate No 2 and
~~[illegible]~~ appears also in No 18 of Plate 3
and ~~[illegible]~~ No 43 of ~~[illegible]~~ Plate 5. – You will know
it from these references. – If you think it can not

× It appears that by a different ~~[illegible]~~ management in centering ingots, perhaps ~~a~~ at a different temperature of the fused mass the same metal may be very ductile ~~[illegible]~~ or be hard & brittle or not to be laminated – I think graduating tests & ascertain what is the correlation ~~[illegible]~~ which tends ... of one ultimate conjecture ~~[illegible]~~

× be made here try to bring one or two with
you, or order them to be made & forwarded. – The
outfit of the Metallic and appears not to have been suffi-
ciently supported, to prevent its acting on the glass to
fasten it by application ~~[illegible]~~ in carriage – no other
part of the apparatus, if any movement, appears to have
been injured. –

The assay balance sent ~~[illegible]~~
for Mr Eckfeldt is very much approved. – If you
can bring ~~[illegible]~~ one or two more of them
it would be well – if not devise some way in
which we can surely import these things. –

Remember the Model of the Milling
part of wrought iron, and bring it or
~~[illegible]~~ the article itself, or directions
how to make them as ... have
we may
~~to~~ procure them to be made. – in France. ×

~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ With every best wishes for your safe
~~[illegible]~~ return I am dear Sir
truly and ...
Yours very truly
Saml Moore

Franklin Peale Esq
care of Hottinguer & Co Paris
Benjamin Dacosta Esq
No. 9 Adam St
Adelphi
London

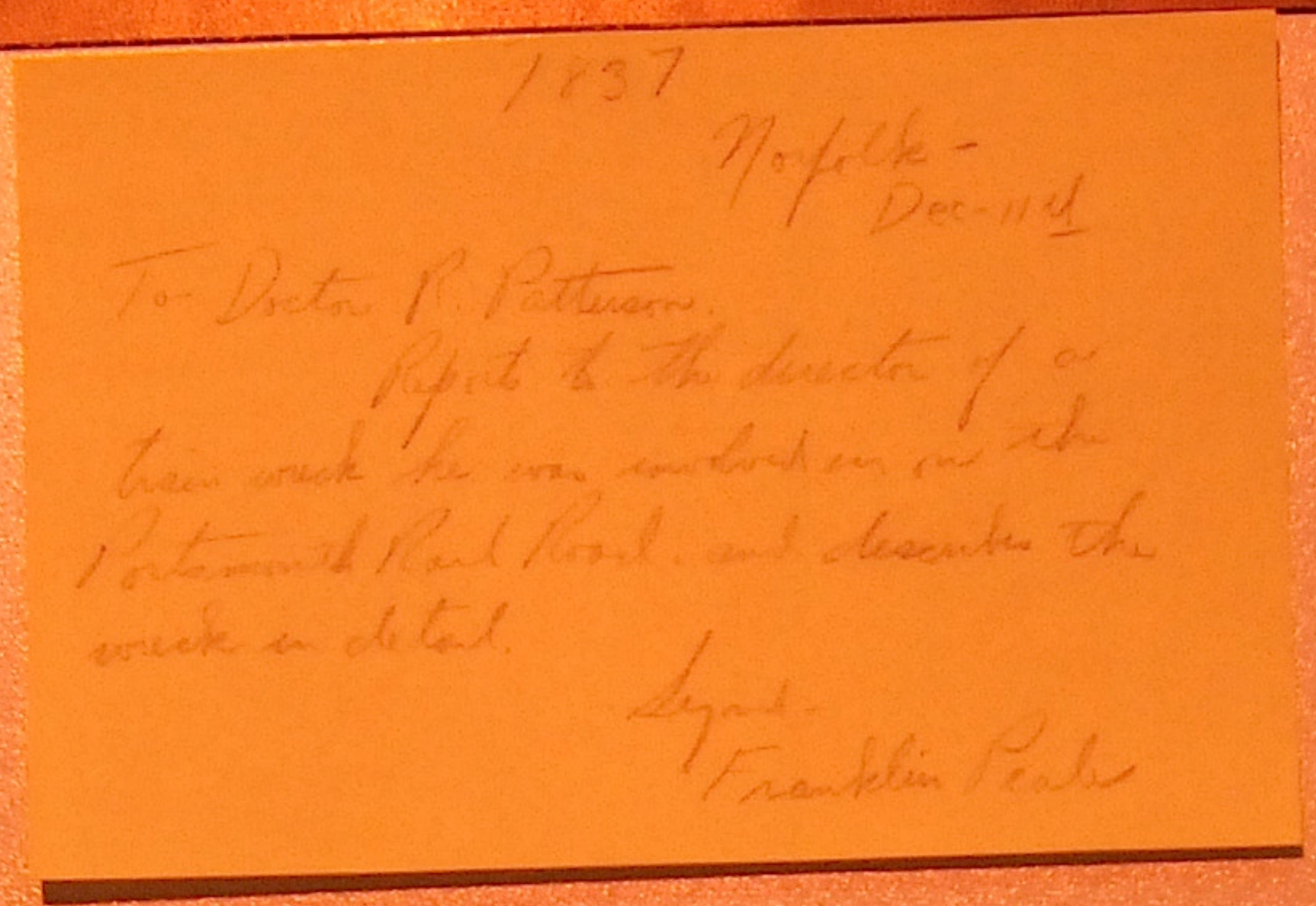
~~[illegible]~~ * You will not omit

~~[illegible]~~ hoped to return by ~~[illegible]~~ of ~~[illegible]~~ the fore-
yourself as ~~[illegible]~~ with the hope you expect
ceding himself to the object of any particular object ~~[illegible]~~ to effect.
as desirable ~~[illegible]~~ a little further time would enable you in these
~~[illegible]~~ Your discretion must guide you [illegible]
~~[illegible] both to London & Paris [illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ You will make your final visit to the other
~~[illegible]~~ places ~~[illegible]~~ such
others as you shall judge necessary & embark from
such Port as you may find most convenient. If from England leave it
would be best to take a Packet for this City. In all these particulars
you will decide on the points before you
as also in regard to the Mechanics which you will
shall [illegible]. This ~~[illegible]~~ is addressed to you
both at London & Paris.

you ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] not [illegible] more than the time which
shall be required for it. And if you are satisfied that ~~[illegible]~~
that you have already been to possess yourself of is not to be ~~[illegible]~~
any valuable return by the visits offered you ~~[illegible]~~
may accrue ~~[illegible]~~ this ~~[illegible]~~ examination altogether —

to
Franklin Peale
March 7. 1835

1720



1837

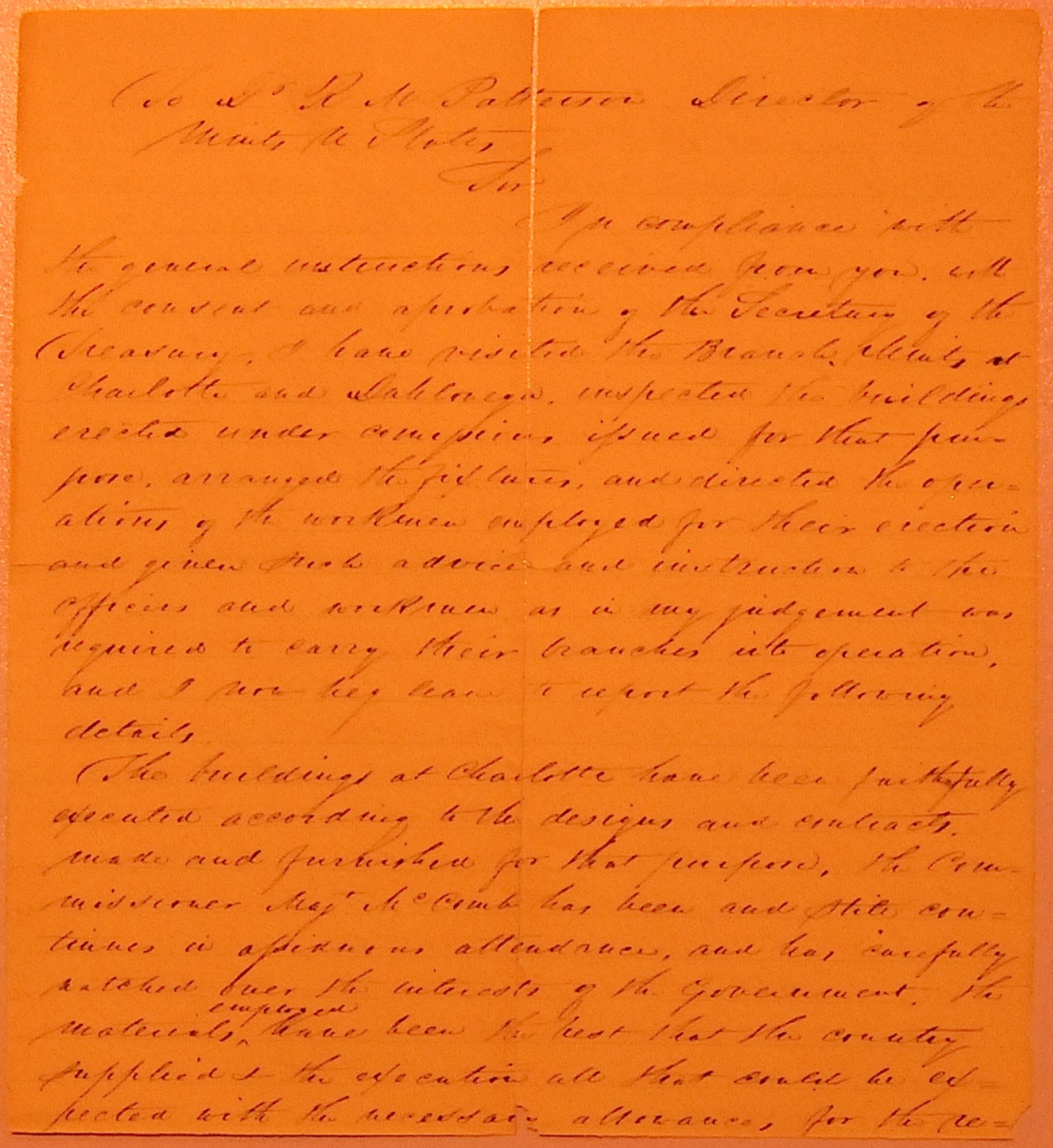
Norfolk –
Dec 11th

To Doctor R. Patterson,
Reports to the director of a train wreck he was involved in on the Portsmouth Rail Road, and describes the wreck in detail.

Signed.
Franklin Peale

proportion of which will doubtless be sent to the Mints when ~~it is~~ they are in operation. at present however there is a reaction in mining affairs, which has very much reduced the products, most of the best mines are not worked, but there is reason to believe that when Skill and Science are more generally introduced into the management, and when experience has warranted the judicious investment of large capitals in mining transactions, that the results will increase in a correspondent ratio. there is no doubt whatever that the immensely extensive Gold region of the U States is entirely inexhaustible, that it contains deposits and veins which have been fully investigated of an astonishing richness and extent, and that still greater remain to reward the skill and science of future researches

all of which is respectfully subd
by
Franklin Peale
Mint U States Philada Dec 23/
1837



To Dr. R. M. Patterson Director of the
Mints U. States

Sir

In compliance with the general instructions received from you, with the consent and approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, I have visited the Branch Mints at Charlotte and Dahlonega, inspected the buildings erected under commission issued for that purpose, arranged the fixtures, and directed the operations of the workmen employed for their erection and given such advice and instruction to the officers and workmen as in my judgement was required to carry their branches into operation, and I now beg leave to report the following details.

The buildings at Charlotte have been faithfully executed according to the designs and contracts made and furnished for that purpose, the Commissioner Majr McComb has been and still continues in assiduous attendance, and has carefully watched over the interests of the Government. The materials employed have been the best that the country supplied & the execution all that could be expected with the necessary allowance, for the re-

I regret that I cannot report so favorably of the building at Dahlonega, it has not been executed with the care and Skill which the contract calls for, and it appears from the details which follow that the Commissioner Col. J. Crew has not by his presence or attention sufficiently protected the interest of Government

It has been necessary to remove the furnace arches in the principal story, and one of those in the basement, the iron Straps, the materials and workmanship being deficient.

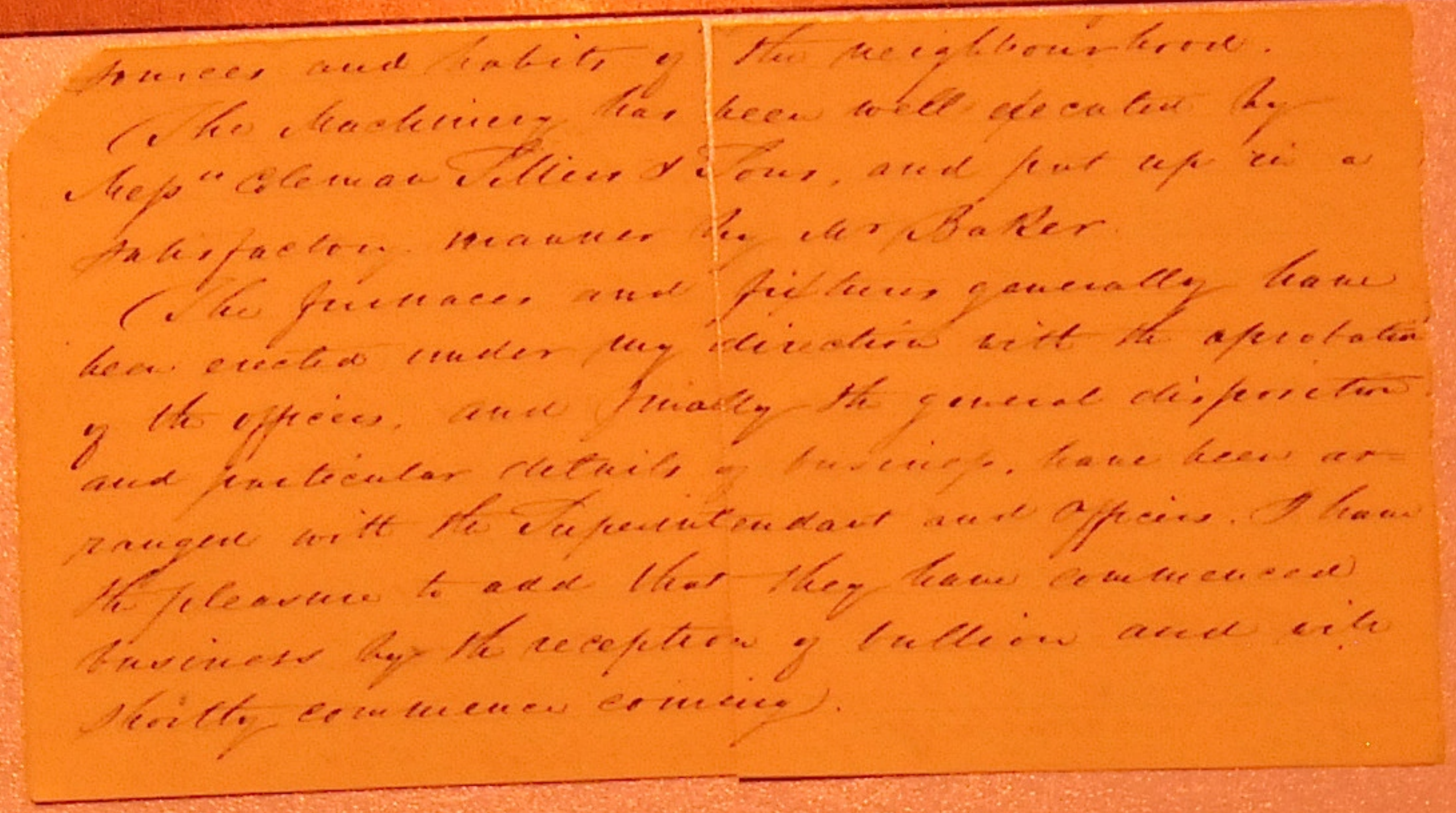
The cornices, contrary to contract, have been made of lath and plaster.

The brick of the whole building is of bad manufacture.

The roof, from bad workmanship, is decidedly insufficient to protect the interior from the weather.

Nevertheless great allowances must be made on account of the remote situation of the Mint, & the consequent difficulties from the want of resources.

Such arrangements also, have been made, as will overcome some of the difficulties from the above causes. the disposition of the rooms, fixtures, furnaces and apparatus have been suited to the objects to which they are devoted, and I would therefore recommend



sources and habits of the neighbourhood.

(The Machinery has been well executed by Messrs Coleman Sellers & Sons, and put up in a satisfactory manner by Mr Baker.

(The furnaces and fixtures generally have been erected under my direction with the approbation of the officers, and finally the general disposition and particular details of business, have been arranged with the Superintendant and Officers. I have the pleasure to add that they have commenced business by the reception of bullion and will shortly commence coining).

the reception of the building by the Superintendant for the Government, of course it would be proper to retain a sufficient sum of the appropriation to cover the expense of a new roof, and the cost of the other deficient parts of the Structure.

The remarks relative to the fixtures and other interior arrangements of the Mint at Charlotte are applicable to those at Dahlonega and it is unnecessary therefore to repeat them.

With regard to the prospect of employment of the Mints upon the Gold of the region, a few remarks only are necessary. Considerable quantities have accumulated in the vicinity of each Mint, a large

Wednesday

Dahlonega Nov 15th 183.

My dear Doctor

On Saturday morning we left Charlotte and arrived here to day (Wedy) at 2 o'clk making four and 1/2 days, travelling the latter part of the distance being through rough mountain roads, in a condition really good, but here our fears met those of the leaders and found little need. I said to you who have lived in the vicinity of the South west mountains, imagine yourself in them and you have the description in your memory — our bad luck has followed us to Dahlonega. at Gainesville we learned much to my chagrin that Dr Singleton has gone to his former home for his family, that Mr Moore & Mr Baker had gone to Phila via Cincinnatti that all these were at Gainesville on Saty the day we left Charlotte. None but the workmen to receive us. As yet, I have had but a hasty glance at the Town and Mint, the latter better in its appearance and execution than I expected. the ~~latter~~ former poor enough, as it regards the Gentlemen of the Mint, they seem to have better things ~~[illegible]~~ quite Pretty, the various boxes of instruments are put all under cover, and appear to have been roughly handled. that containing the assay Balance I immediately took to the Office & took open it to insert "in fear and trembling".

after examination it shall be unpacked & safely placed in one of the finished rooms of the mint, you observe from this remark that Dr. Carman (to my excessive annoyance) is not here, of course I cannot wait for his cooperation, but must give my directions and lay out the places for the furnaces fixtures in his department; if he should not be satisfied, "my withers are unwrung" for he had abundant notice, & could have been here in 7 or 8 days via Charleston.

Mr. Mason has as I have already told you gone by the way of Cincinnati (westward from Gainesville and thence through Tennessee) of course ~~[illegible]~~ you will not see him in less than three weeks from this date. I cannot tell at this early moment of my sojourn, what experiments relative to the arches that were tried. all that I know is that they have been removed, and a good pine floor laid in the 2nd story and covered with brick, which will answer extremely well, the basement however has nine feet in the clear throughout and will answer perfectly well for the refining, according to our original design — Mr. Brown, the contractor appears intelligent, his partner Dr. Something has taken his departure hence, the former expresses his desire to do anything that may be conducive to our objects in hastening the fixtures, and will re-move forthwith away the only remaining set of centres which are under the middle room on the opposite side after which I shall be better able to tell you whether the pieces ~~they~~ have not stood firm in the second story — at present I have not made up my mind, but am under the impression that our friends have been more "frightened than hurt"

I have not yet had the satisfaction of seeing the Commissioner indeed I do not know whether he is here or not.

After so much fatigue of the day and the half of every night in rough stage coaches you [illegible] not expect a very excellent or full letter, I therefore only add with my compts to the gentlemen of the mint & gratefull respts to Mrs. Patterson & the young folks that

I remain as ever

yours truly

Franklin Peale

Washington Dec 15
37

Dear Doctor

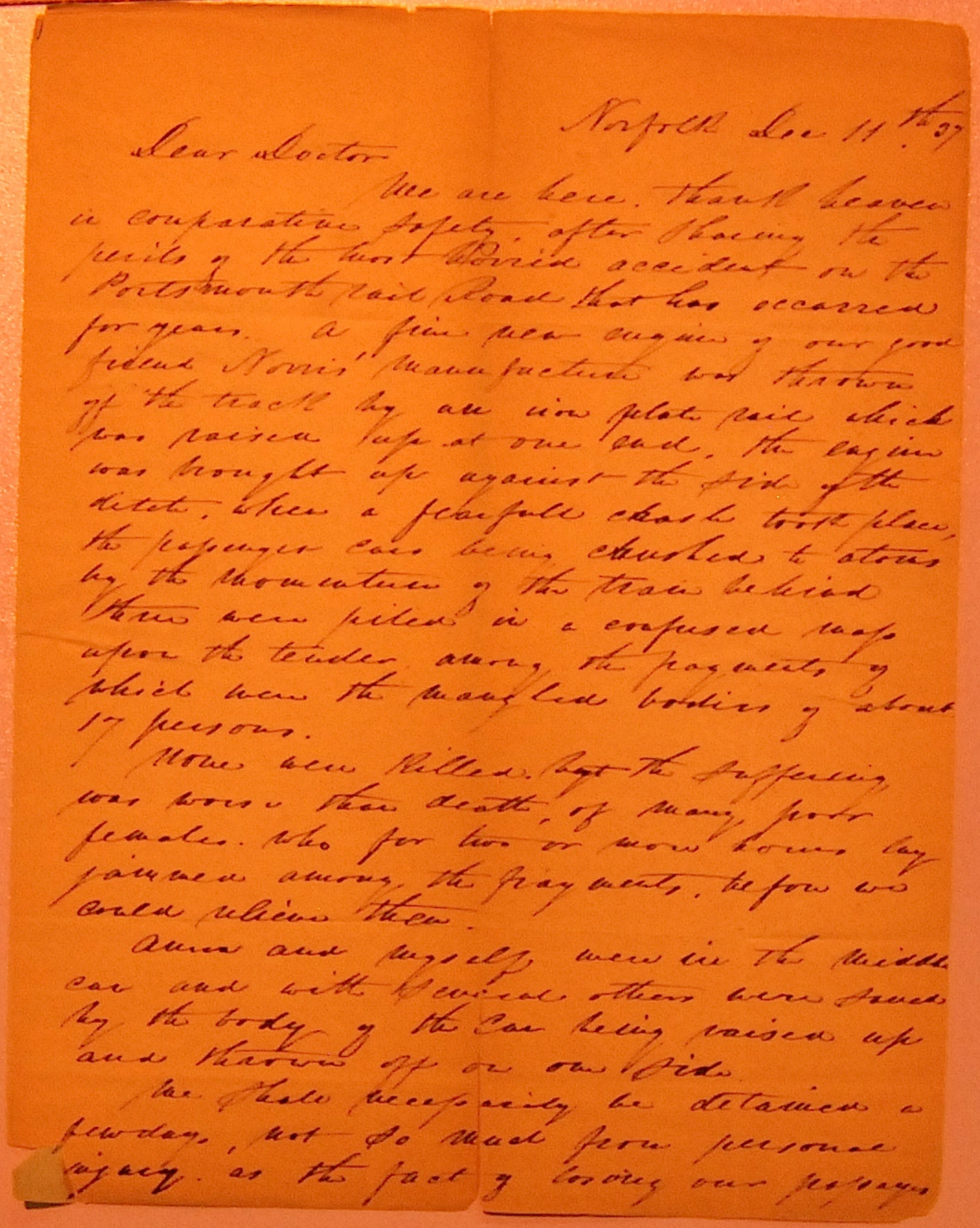
The mail closes in a hour but a few lines will inform you of our safe arrival at this place & of our determination to reach Philada by the Steam Boat of Sunday next. We have had enough of Rail Roads for the present although today nearly recovered from all evil results.

I have as a matter of duty called upon the Secy of the Treasury, and made a general report of Mint transactions for the two Branches. with other matters.

I see by a Charlotte paper brought by a friend just from that place that they have commenced the reception of Bullion at that place.

Will you have the kindness to mention to Mr Maxwell the time of our expected arrival, and desire him to meet us at the wharf, after having ascertained from his mother whether she can accommodate us at her house, until we can make permanent arrangements for winter quarters. We want only

modest chambers. but I shall
visit him by the next mail however.
Say to B we are coming & to our
friends generally that we are affect
their and your friends & obt
Servt
Franklin Peale



Norfolk Dec 11th 37

Dear Doctor

We are here. thank heaven in comparative safety, after braving the perils of the most horrid accident on the Portsmouth Rail Road that has occurred for years. A fine new engine of our good friend Norris' manufacture was thrown off the track by an iron plate rail which was raised up at one end, the engine was brought up against the side of the ditch, when a fearfull crash took place, the passenger cars being crushed to atoms by the momentum of the train behind them were piled in a confused mass upon the tender among the fragments of which were the mangled bodies of about 17 persons.

None were killed, but the suffering was worse than death, of many poor females. who for two or more hours lay jammed among the fragments, before we could relieve them.

Anna and myself, were in the middle car and with several others were saved by the body of the car being raised up and thrown off on one side.

We shall necessarily be detained a few days, not so much from personal injury. as the fact of loosing our passage by the Washington boat.

You shall hear from me again when I have determined on my course

ever yours

T. Peale

To save anxiety to our friends you may mention that Anna has a strain of the back, which I do not think serious and as for me, Naught is never in danger.

Charlotte Nov 8/37

Dear Doctor

To day our Masons will finish the Sealing furnace. There is then left some alterations in the Boiler furnace to make, smaller small jobs about, that will occupy a day or two, and so ends our business at Charlotte, which we shall all leave as I have already informed you on Monday next. After which it will require five days to reach Dahlonega. There I shall leave the Bricklayers to perform whatever may be found essential after a general survey on the spot which will occupy me a few days. and finally turn my face homewards at the expiration of a week at longest at the said place.

So much for self and movements. I have before me to enclose papers from Mr Perry which I have permission to send to you and comply with the promise coupled with a few remarks.

You will perceive he makes no allowance for the groined arches left out on the dwelling side.

No allowance for a 14 feet ceiling in second story instead of 16 feet & height of the

original Specification calls for
the allowance for three feet taken from
the foundation depth of the first building
the height from floor to ceiling being now
8 feet instead of 11. as it is in the mar-
This change was authorized by a letter in
Mr. Labrie's hand at some early period
finally the roof is necessarily flat — now
you have the facts. and my reason for
giving you the trouble to look into this matter
is simply. that Mr. Perry will not be sat-
isfied by anything said by Mr. McCourt, Col. Wheeler
or myself. and will require an explanation
from you. let him have it and be done with
him — before I close however let me add
that he told me himself that he procured the
contract by a low offer in the expectation
of making his profits on the extra work.

Aaron and Jeff are well. the Col
and Dr Caldwell. Mr Spelton & Peale's family
well but a little discontented
all join in offering remembrance
with yours truly

Franklin Peale

From
Franklin Peale, Esq.
Charlotte, N.C.
Nov. 8, 37

Rec? 15th

Dr. R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint
Philada

Charlotte Nov 4th 1837

Dear Doctor

In my late and last letter you had a sketch of the state of affairs and our intended movements. I have nothing to add except that our progress has been more rapid than we could have anticipated. All the furnaces are completed in the Assay department, except the lining of the muffle furnace which will be finished on Monday. The Caboose is done in the annealing room and the melting furnace pretty well forward, so that Wednesday or Thursday will complete all the important objects of the Bricklayers art. I shall give Barrett Friday and Saty for small jobs in various parts of the house, and his dismission from the Charlotte Mint at the end of the week, on the following Monday they will all take their departure for Ashborough. (Monday being the next ensuing Stage day)

Barrett is anxious to know if he and Jno are to go to N. O. My impression is that we did not think it expedient to send them at the period of my departure from home. but the condition is in the agreement, & therefore it is deemed advisable please give me the earliest possible notice

The Milling Machine & port pleases me much. One piece falling out on the entrance of a planch. is the mere act of feeding — Planchets will never slip if the Machine is properly adjusted.

My services are always at command for the benefit of the establishment and I long to commence the drawings for a new engine & Coining dept and shall make all speed home with this object in view.

We do not want a larger press for dollars the present size, if a proper collar is strong enough. at most a heavier fly is all that can be wanted.

Yours of the 21 was received 3 days after your last this fact will account for ~~my~~ the inattention to the several interesting items of the first

We appreciate ... yours on the receipt of $ 1200 per ann!!!

Congratulate Saxton for me on the P. Lock matter. Notwithstanding all his care I was obliged to readjust the Scale Beam sent to this place. I know not why but such is the fact

The business of Mr Bolton's office is satisfactorily arranged. I was a little hasty in this matter arising from a want of sufficient knowledge of the character of some of the parties which I will explain in full when I see you. Suffice it for the present to observe that Mr Gibbon was was perhaps the only cause of difficulty.

Of course it will be much better to have a separate Engine for the purpose of Shop. but I am decidedly of opinion that a well made Governor of peculiar properties would control the Engine under any circumstances, and it may yet be necessary for present use.

We have received every attention and kindness from the élite of Charlotte and there are Ladies who would adorn a palace even [illegible]. Anna and self are now in perfect health, and enjoying ourselves to no small extent so that had begun to regret that the time of departure is approaching —

Remember me to all our friends, &
accept assurances of esteem
Affecty
Franklin Peale.

The Col sends his respects

Ask Mr Morphet if you please, if he has attended to my request & kindly address your future letters to Dahla —

How come on the Dyes.?

Mint U. S.
Oct. 24, 1837.

Dear Sir,

I received, this morning, your letter of the 17th instant, and need not say that I felt much interest in the contents. A few words, in answer, I must send you at once.

I have written to Dr. Singleton to put my *veto* also on Mr. Mason's project of altering the position of the engine, and gearing of the machinery.

As to your own movements, I must also exercise my *veto* upon your proposed long delay, ~~an~~ and, above all, upon ~~the~~ your scheme of going to New Orleans before your return to Philadelphia. It appears to me that after you have got the Charlotte arrangements made to your mind, — or even when you are convinced that your plans are distinctly understood and will be properly executed, you will only need to make a short visit to Dahlonega, and that it will not be necessary for you to remain there for the purpose of superintending the work. Mr. Maden and Dr. Farnum will be competent to this, — especially as Mr. Barrett will only have to repeat what he has done at Charlotte. You will be able, then, to come home, where you are really wanted. Mr. Maxwell cannot remain here much longer, and after he leaves us your presence cannot be dispensed with. The wastage seems to show that great care and watchfulness are necessary in your department.

But we want you on another account. I have decided upon the new engine for the coining &c., and we wish the aid of your skill and advice. I have talked the whole matter over with Mr. Eckfeldt. The medal press is to be put in the present lever-press room. The old half-dollar press is to be put in limbo, &c. &c. Our Chief Coiner sees clearly that the old presses have performed their functions in this world, and are now to rest from their labours. He talks about a colossal press for dollars, &c.

Very truly
Yours &c.
R. P.

Franklin Peale, Esq.

Charlotte Novem 1st 1837

Dear Doctor

Rather than permit Col Wheeler to draw upon you, thereby diminishing the small amount of Charlotte Mint funds in your hands, I have personally obliged Mr Oliver by giving him a draft on you, to meet which pray have the above check.

You may recollect that some observations were contained in my first letter relative to funds, which were low at this place, in connexion with the Secy of Treasy Col Wheeler was informed that the appropriation of $5000 a the organization of the Mint was still available of which he has drawn $5000 for the present contingencies, a very fortunate circumstance for if it had been otherwise we should have been very seriously embarrassed for want of funds.

Yours of the 24th was received last night simultaneously with the arrival of Mr Bolton and family.

From the general tenor of your last it would appear that you thought me desirous of extending my journey, and delaying my return, this is far from being the fact, for obvious reasons, among them, are my safety relation to my affairs at home, the uncertain health of this place, and the disagreeable nature of many of my duties, between officers & offices, hostile to all, can but create a desire. But I had seen enough to say, that these 'Branches' can, and no doubt will somehow or sometime be put in operation, but as to the time or how that is far futurity to say. You can scarcely have an idea how completely all hands are embarrassed by the unaccountable small matters, which to us are so familiar, without my presence there furnaces, could have been used in constructing and would have been ended affairs when done. — At Dahl.a with the instructions which I am now giving Barrett, then and a few days superintendence, they can be put in train for speedy and efficient operations, but how at Ch.lott is the furnaces and humid assay apparatus put into train for service, I do not see. You may reply that, it is no business of mine, very true, so I will confine myself to my own matters as follows.

The remainder of our articles arrived on Tuesday last. The assay fixtures are up & ready for the furnace, the sand bath & assay room is finished, the gold furnace and a small one for deposits are finished, the drying

Charlotte Oct 28, 1837

My dear Doctr

Yesterday morning four waggons made their appearance at the Mint, loaded with boxes innumerable, containing the most of our articles, the gold furnace being left behind on account of its weight and size, but we have every reason to expect it by additional waggons which are expected every day. Our hands are busy and will work until 9 o'clock every night, by this means we shall make good speed having today put up the arches for the assay furnaces, and every thing prepared for all the others.

Two letters have been received one the longest from Patterson the other a few lines from Greer in Philad. both in good order.

I have not yet had time to open the boxes containing the Scales & weights, but they look well on the outside and I have no fears in relation to them. They were packed by Mr Saxton

The articles generally have come in good order, the low water in the Santee being the principal cause of their detention, is [illegible] likely to continue in consequence of the long absence of rain and the continuation of hot weather which has ceased today, the thermometer being at this moment 4 P.M. at 60°. It will be necessary to compel [illegible] Sellers to finish the [illegible] and send them on, as the Mint operations must wait a couple of months for their transportation

No letter has yet been received from Dahlonega

The principal facts for today's communication having been thus perpetrated, and being somewhat busy, allow me to send you a short letter with the expression of the belief I have [illegible] the back of my [illegible] matters, and that I am as ever yours truly

Franklin Peale

Branch Mint U. States
Charlotte Oct 17th 1837.

My dear Doctor

Yours of the 7th inst awaited my return from a visit to the gold deposit mines of Burke Co.

Your views in regard to the Branch Mint shall, so far as my abilities permit, be carried out. I feel it to be an onerous & delicate task upon which I am occupied, but from which I do not shrink, being assured that in all important matters I shall have your support and direction. At this place all will soon be easy, for when our castings arrive the erection of the furnaces will be but a short matter, and every thing else is in a forward state. Nevertheless, if I am personally to put every thing into train at Dahlonega (and I see not how it can otherwise be done) my stay from Philada must be protracted far beyond our original design. I cannot fix even upon a probable period, but hazard all Dec. I am not unwilling if I can be spared from Philad. but of course that must be determined in my department at home as long as Mr [illegible] can remain, there is not a shadow of difficulty, as I feel every confidence in his care and ability the other matters in the hands of Mr Taylor Gobrecht & Eckfeldt & especially yourself, will be as well or perhaps better without me. (Pardon my modesty for you) and finally from what I have seen here, to be [illegible] in Dahl., it may be advisable for me to go to N Orleans before return to Philad. The absolute ignorance of the workmen that is, in the [illegible] and [illegible] of their remarks, our superintendents have very crude ideas, and our officers are all young in their professions, of course in constant need of advice and meditation, but your knowledge of the characters of the individuals will at once lead to a guess of how much business I have from this cause alone — Mr Potter has answered

my letters and informs me that the building
is not near finished, and will probably require
3 months more, later, however this is only con-
jecture with him, he has completed the low
work save "the shaft and wheels of the draw-
bench. He states that he proposes to
raise the engine above the level of the floor, by the
introduction of four wheels between the engine
shaft and main shaft of the rolls, to
which I have stated various objections, such
as complication, delay and additional cost
followed by a veto by which even if he should
[illegible] not coincide. I shall persist, but I trust
to better things from his good sense and sound
knowledge.

My trip to the mountains has been a
most interesting and useful one in adding to
my stock of knowledge on Gold in all its
relations. I therefore shall, in notes, sub-
join in letters to you touching upon, indul-
gence for my deficiencies. That I am yet
[illegible] to examine them — one fact how-
ever must not be delayed it is simply this —
That to provide gold for coinage at this
Mint to any amount it will be necessary to
make the certificates of Deposit at the Char-
lotte Branch payable in ~~Bullion~~ Coin or its
equivalent in Philada — for otherwise the Gold
is sent from the nearest point to N York, Philada
or wherever goods are to be paid for. The question
is constantly asked if this will be done, if not
they the Miners, do not see what advantage
they are to derive from sending their gold to
the Mint at Charlotte. Storekeepers and others
buy crude gold dust at various prices accord-
ing to the necessities of the vendors, always with
tolerably certainty below its actual value, and
send it by all kinds of conveyances to Philad
&c — you are however familiar with these de-
tails to which I will add one more, that the
Banks receive it in payment of debts, say at
90 or 80 Cts per dwt. conditionally that more is
to be given provided it yields more by dep-

deposit at the Mint or a sale to the profit
My visitors at the Mint is annoying, but
does not give me any permanent difficulty, for
we have by the knowledge of what has preceded
certainly our frames must be better got up
than they have ever been, or all faith in mac-
hinery must be resigned, we have probably
tested too much, but I will not bother
myself now or here where it can do no good.

Pickering is one of those catalogue
readers that the world blindly calls learned
that men of common sense call a "Johnny
Bepinned" (for decency's sake) that are known
to be useful if they have good owners, but
if left to themselves, are helpless as blind puppies.

But I must close for the mail
as ever yours

Franklin Peale.

Charlotte Oct 23rd 18[illegible]

Dear Doctor

Up to the interval, for I cannot be denied that I have an intermittent [illegible] I speculate away in the infernal State that has [illegible] this [illegible] been my practice. You may remember my first judgement as to the health of Charlotte. I have not renounced my opinion but modified it to a considerable extent. There has been, and there still continues a good deal of sickness in Charlotte and its vicinity, but it is local, confined to the neighbourhood of streams, dams, certain houses, people of certain habits, or to northern people who come here & then must be seasoned. I believe that nearly all our hands have had more or less of fever, but it is remarkable that it is very slight. The [illegible] may be said to be healthy, but at 100 yds distance and opposite to the window at which I now write there have been two cases of bilious fever, some of which still continue. But how can it be otherwise, when the thermometer ranges, as it lies by me, between 74° & 84 in the middle of the day & falls to sixty during the night, and occasionally to 46° F. As to my own case, it is slight and gives me no uneasiness, for my pulse does not indicate fever at any time, my only symptom is severe head ache at intervals, which compels me to avoid all exposure to the sun, which is exceedingly overpowering in its full radiance. Ten days have elapsed before, and it is only [illegible] that I traced the cause of discomfort, but Dr Gibbon has the [illegible] and I hope to expect a cessation of the symptoms in a few days.

Our castings have been reported and two wagons have been sent to Columbia for those of yours [illegible] that we shall soon be relieved from this State [illegible] probation. Your time and patience need not be exercised by a repetition of particulars as [illegible] Wheeler, then first [illegible] that he is [illegible]

communicating them by this day's mail.
Dr Gibbon is indefatigable, but now and then been ~~[illegible]~~ suffering from difficulties in managing the workmen and labourers, to say nothing of the superior powers who are new raw to mint business. as you know, so that I am mediator general once per diem, & now and then between times. (The last occurred as I have informed you a previous the basement throughout, relating the pavement of the assay rooms, and many little matters that will be left unattended, and upon the whole have not lost their temper, although the same work might have been done by the workmen of the country (i.e. in an inferior manner) at a less cost, you may rely upon it, that I shall push them to the utmost, when the castings arrive.

Of the mean time, and relation to Georgia. Dr Wheeler has not answered my first letter, and I repeated my enquiries in a second, which if he does not notice, must be made the subject of an official communication to you, because I shall feel awkward in going to the establishment over which he presides, without an appearance that I welcome in so doing.

Mr Bakker answered promptly as I informed you in my last, since which nothing further has transpired.

Be kind enough to inform me if or when Dr Bowman took his departure from Philada he should be by this time at his destination where he can be useful, in the [illegible] and our delivery of a red raw [illegible]

My last contained a paragraph on the certificates of this Branch. You know better than I do to appreciate this view and our judge of its feasibility. Special deposits by the Govt to the South at from 8 [illegible] article out of the question, for the dividing system seems to be gaining favour on all sides. I merely write to keep this matter in your mind, for it is a theme upon which Col. Wheeler [illegible] as strenuously as you perhaps did in his most palmy days. and not that I have the vanity to suppose that I have ought new to teach.

Mr Calhoun passed one night in Charlotte & was afterwards visited in his passage to [illegible]. I did not see him, being on that evening a sufferer from the cause previously alluded to, you may recollect he was one of the strong advocates for this mint location, and takes a great deal of interest in its progress.

Anna continues perfectly well and sends her love to you and the young ladies. [illegible] to all kindness and good wishes, his compliments are also included.

Believe me as ever
yours truly
Franklin Peale

P.S.
Bell I find his letter has been received and shall be answered shortly by a communication of sundry additions collected in my excursions to the mountains

Branch Mint U.S.
Charlotte Oct 2/37.

My dear Doctr

Yours of the 26 ult was received last night. You will have received my first letter ere this reaches you, you know of course how I am fixed. Thank heaven neither you nor I had any hand in locating a branch of the U.S. Mint at this forsaken region, or in making the appointment of head cook from a land where the only active beings are the hogs which pit themselves against the Chinquapin bushes for the sake of what which falls! But I shall not trust to paper what I have to say on this subject, until when we meet.

Applications have been made for my interference by both contractors and Commissioner of this place, the first in case of the additional cost consequent upon the stone introduced into the cornice, which he states to have amounted to 1177.00 dolls (by arbitration) without additional charge for superintendance, you may remember that we made this change, one of the offsets to the order, left out on the dwelling side of the building which embraced the cost of steps, centers, bricks and workmanship; a direct calculation will show if they "balance" one another, however I have little doubt that the contractors have made *better* by the files.

The Commissr. Majr McComb desires me to say that your influence may serve him in an application to the Secy for additional compensation. he is entitled to 2 per cent for the whole amount which has passed through his hands, say $37.000, amounting to 700 odd dolls, which for upwards of two years constant attendance besides travelling expenses to Philada is certainly very small pay. I can only say that as far as I can learn he has been active and efficient and done all that he could to protect the Govt in this transaction. There is one fact in regard to the building which is abominable, but it has arisen out of the careless wording of the contract proposals, *which do not* call for counter weights to the sash, and accordingly have been left out. there is not a single sash above or below with cords and weights and being of yellow pine they require *two* persons to open a window, no small matter I assure you in this hot weather—

Your enquiries relative to the Gold Mines are almost answered in your own sentences. I have been occupying all my spare time in this important subject, in which the most valuable aid has been given by Mr Bissell whom I find to be the *very best man* in the country, being very extensively occupied and owning some thousand acres of Gold Country — *he* would have made an admirable Supt. being active intelligent and every way a *clever* fellow. I am spending a good portion of my time at various mines in his possession and intend shortly to visit the works for amalgamation. it is yet too soon for me to attempt any answer to your numerous queries, but I can safely observe that there is scarcely a limit to the extent of the *vein gold* in this neighbourhood. how far they are to be productive must depend upon too many contingent circumstances, to be yet spoken of. Mr Bissell has been in correspondence with Baron Humboldt on all the points in your letter and further Mr Featherstonhaugh who has been spending several days here, will no doubt communicate directly to the Secy. tho' *his* knowledge is by no means to be contemned for he has been active and industrious in the whole of the Gold region from the Cherokee nation to Virginia.

I cannot write cheerfully as it regards the branches, for the information from Dahlonega by Mr [illegible] is that the building is *falling down* — here far this would be a misfortune if it were to happen to both; time will show. [illegible] worlds of wealth in the future management, but sufficient for the day is the wil therefore

If to days mail does not give us good news from Columbia I shall insist on the Col's or Mr Strange's departure to that place to expedite matters if it be possible —

From Franklin Peale

Charlotte, N.C.
Oct. 4, '37.

Recd. 12th.

CHARLOTTE
OCT 4
N.C.

R. M. Patterson M.D.
Director of the Mint of
the United States
Philadelphia

I know not what to say about the Cape except that we must not "give up the ship" time and perseverance will do something for us — if it does not satisfy — don't mind Mr Bakers criticism for I never knew him to be pleased in my life — as There is in this neighbourhood the most interesting Graphic rock that I have ever seen the base is white Feldspar with small columns of Hornblende passing through it, & forming a beautiful specimen. How for ornamental purposes — I am making arrangements to get a slab for transportation to [illegible] yard

ever yours F Peale

Branch Mint U. States Charlotte
Dear Doctor Sepr 27/37

On Monday I wrote you a letter of odds and ends, and have little to add to its items, but the departure of Mr Bolton should scarcely take place without a missive. I will therefore say (in continuation as it may be) that Mr Barrett is occupied for the moment very well in building the melting furnace, and laying the foundation of the assay furnace &c so that the Masons will have work for a week. Tonight, as I informed you the Col will receive the answers to which I alluded in my last. I have some faint hope that they will give us information of the speedy arrival of the Castings, if they do not, what shall I do?

I shall write immediately to Dr Slaughter requesting full information on all points, especially with regard to the articles required for the Bricklayers, would it not be well for you to desire him to communicate to me as above?

I shall also write to Mr Baker, requiring him to make other and better fixtures for the cold water pump, then, in part.

which he has put up here will not answer. and must be changed – I need not occupy your time in details as Mr Bolton will give you all particulars –

Col. Wheeler has asked me repeatedly about what funds you had in your hands, for the payment of the hands employed upon the fixtures, to which of course my only reply is that I know not. it is evident that he has no funds save the appropriation for "Wastage & Contingencies" say $2500.? which I presume he must employ for the above object. please give me some information on this subject.

I leave my letter open untill the arrival of the Mail this evening in hopes to have some exact information & communicate

ever yours

Franklin Peale

Charlotte Sep 27/37

Since writing the above. Wm Oves has made application for wages, & the Col has given him a draft on you – now the matter stands thus Oves' expenses and wages must be paid by this Mint to this place. from hence to Dahlonega by that Mint and from thence to N. Orleans by that establishment, and his wages whilst at each of these places by each of them respectively. do you not approve?. if so how can I be made comfortable when they refer to me – please give explicit instructions to the several parties concerned and relieve me from an awkward position.

Frm
Franklin Peale
Charlotte
Sept. 27, 37
To
=
Recd Oct. 4, by Mr
Boulton.
=

Dr R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint
of the United States
Philadelphia
Mr Bolton.

One circumstance of considerable delicacy has arisen, from the possession of the front rooms have been taken by the Supert on the one side, and the Clerk on the other, as offices by which Mr Bolton has been disposed of his Office as originally appropriated by us – he –

has made his application to Col Wheeler
on the subject, who declines any change.
I merely mention the subject, as a
breaking of the ice for Bolton, and simply
add - that he should have a room for
his weighing & counting scales in a con-
venient situation but have not how
or where it is to be otherwise located -
but he may speak for himself -

The Col desires me to inform you that
he has drawn on you, in favour of Barrett
for one hundred & in fav of Oves for $40 the
drafts dated this day -

My letters you observe are entirely informal
I do not think that I shall have occasion to
write otherwise - for they are good fellows who
are located here, but will require some arrange-
ment - Anna sends her love. I have never
seen her in such spirits or health. [illegible]
terms perhaps - when the temper is not depressing.

I forgot to say that the Engine has been
run yesterday and today - the Engine is per-
fectly satisfactory, the Rolls admirable - all
the rest very well, with the exception of the
gearing of the drawbench, which is noisy &
coarse - but it will answer -

Mr Dell The answers to the letters refered to
in the late letter have been received. The articles
are all shipped by boat to Columbia, but we
know not when they will reach us -

furnaces is under way, & within the walls the lead the heating furnace begun, our rapid progress has been effected by manifold attention in marking out for the [illegible] every part, and laid [illegible] on them, they die at it day and night — from an estimate by the last I have fixed upon Monday week that is 10 days at the latest to leave here, with the Barretts, which if we accomplish and I have no doubt on being able to do it will be exactly 7 weeks from the commencement of operations, which you may recollect was my original estimate of time.

I understand that Doctor Caldwell is still in Philada. it is expected that he [illegible] at his post [illegible] before my arrival, as he [illegible] that he ascertains that all his articles have been dispatched, including his own body corporate the [illegible]

A letter from Griffith informs me that the [illegible] business has been finally arranged I am heartily glad of it. and trust that our board [illegible] now brought in unity, it will be but a light load, will such thanks if they pull together, & no it appears to me there can be but one [illegible]

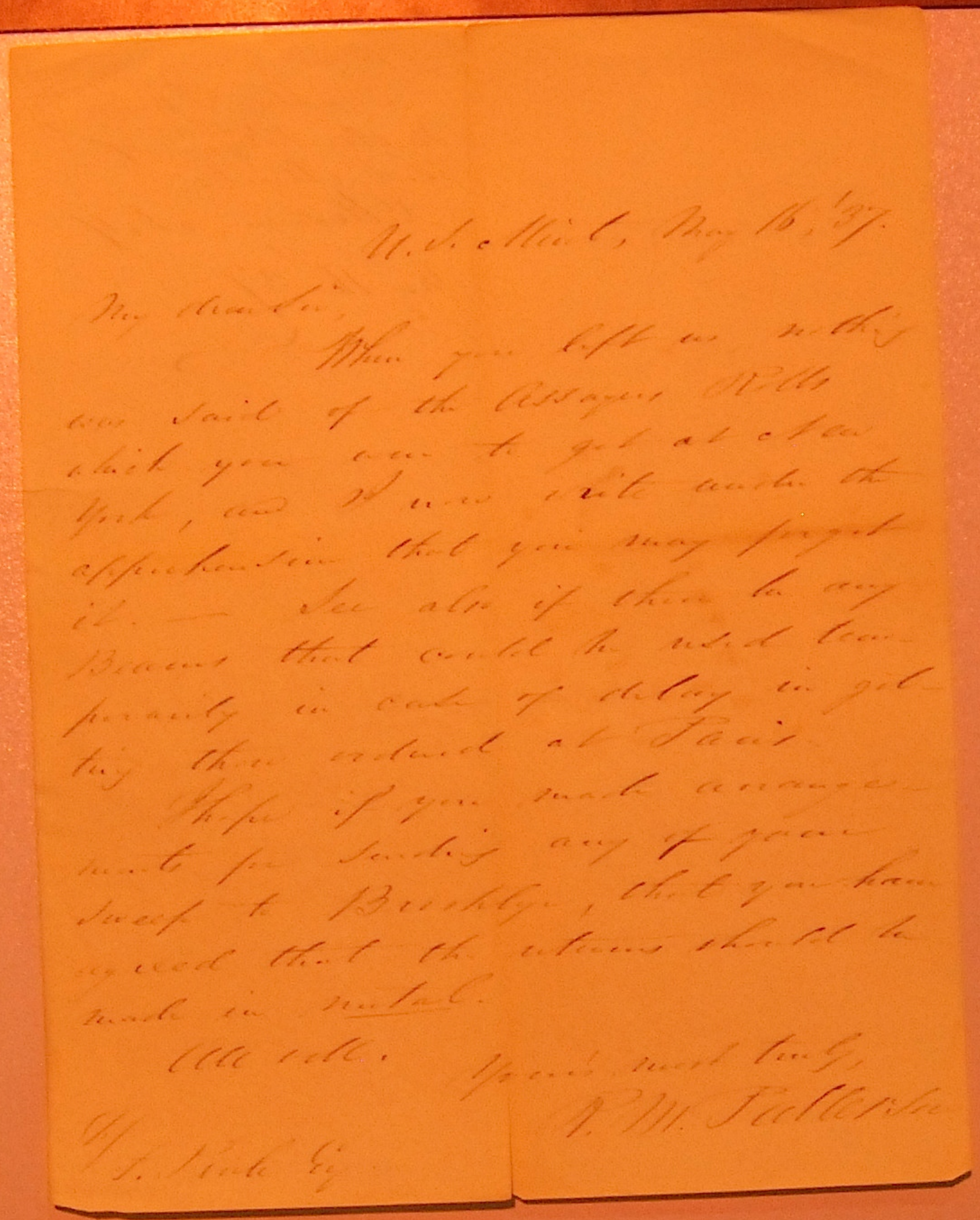
No answer has yet been received to either letter to Dr Singleton, Mr Moore has not yet answered mine relating to the region &c. perhaps the time has not been sufficient

I have great satisfaction in reporting a cessation of bilious symptoms, having no return for several days of the bilious head ache. The weather has changed to cold and to day some rain.

Another large piece of Gold has been found in Montgomery County, I will endeavour to procure the particulars in the most authentic form.

Anna continues perfectly well & heartily her own — ever yours

Franklin Peale



U. S. Mint, May 16, '37.

My dear Sir,

When you left us, nothing was said of the Assayers Rolls which you were to get at New York, and I now write under the apprehension that you may forget it. — See also if there be any Beams that could be used temporarily in case of delay in getting those ordered at Paris.

I hope if you make arrangement for sending any of your Sweeps to Brooklyn, that you have agreed that the returns should be made in metal.

All well.

Yours most truly,

R. M. Patterson

F. Peale Esq.

Branch Mint
Charlotte Oct 11th 1837

My dear Sir

I was somewhat disappointed when last night's mail developed no letter for me, although well aware that I could scarcely expect one, the time not allowing an answer to my first; but I am anxious and fidgety to an excessive degree, as you readily suppose when I state that not one word of information has reached us relative to our castings. On the 10th of August the Copper pieces &c shipped by the Schooner and here is the 11th of Oct. and we knowledge not the most distant hint, not even a guess can be ventured as to the probable time of their arrival. I have seen that letters were dispatched requiring neither expense nor pains to be spared to the quick and faithful transmission of the articles the moment that they should arrive at Charleston; further could not be done, for on consultation with Mr. Bissell (the only man in this country) I found that sending an agent would do no good. In the mean time Bennett and Co have been occupied in fixing the pavement, plastering &c. commencing the various furnaces, laying drains and fix

ing
and arranging, as far as is practicable, in this way they can be occupied for some time to come, but I wait only for answers to my letters to Dahlonega to determine upon the expediency of sending the Bricklayers to that place, and returning here afterwards. this course is merely meditated, but may save time, and will be determined in a few days.

Mr Wilkes is one of those active men who take the lead in a country like this. he is more extensively engaged in Deposit mining in Burke Co. and offers to be my guide to Rutherford and and Morganton. in which neighbourhood are the extensive deposits of this State. I contemplate leaving here tomorrow to make the tour of these mines, and anticipate much useful information. I know not how I can better fill up my time. Much important information has been received from Bissel as to localities and general mining facts. but as to accurate Statistics, that which he has already communicated to ~~[illegible]~~ Baron Humboldt is as accurate as any thing can be. that in itself is altogether conjecture— If an accurate report was made from each mine in this extensive region, say from Vir^a to Alabama, the thefts alone would be enormous. I have been more than surprised at the number and extent of the mines that have been and are still at work within sight of Charlotte, the product however is small. as also large establishments have ceased operations.

Anna continues well and sends her love to Mrs Patterson & the young ladies—

Col. Wheeler also desires his best compts.

I hate to send you any portion of my sheet unfilled but have nothing to communicate save that I expect to be at Bechtlers place the day after tomorrow this being (Tuesday 1st) and of course shall have plenty to say after my return

Yours ever
Franklin Peale.

Branch Mint United States
Charlotte Sep 25/37

My dear Doctor

On the 22nd ult I arrived here without accident and without delay, except three two days lost in Philadelphia in consequence of losing one of my [illegible], very badly [illegible] in Baltimore, being absolutely appointed for the reception of [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] our old man [illegible] who had been completely mystified by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] all that however was unavailing and the first orders given for all that is required for the three branches, [illegible] has finished enough of all the [illegible] vessels required for Charlotte and Dahlonega, and [illegible] has done enough to make what is necessary for N. Orleans, the articles intended for this place were to be shipped on the 16th ult to Charleston. So far all is well, but now comes our difficulty, Barrett & Co have not laid one brick of furnace work, because the castings have not arrived, I am here in a trap, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] there is nothing at [illegible] to work with, and cannot return for that would render my whole journey null and void of [illegible]. [illegible], I have taken yesterday (Sunday) and this morning to consider and think and examine and [illegible], and now having done all these, I propose as follows, to wait until Wedy for answers to be received to the letters sent by Col Wheeler to know the articles or as rapidly as possible they having been sent from Charleston on the 15th inst by Boat to Columbia S.C. If these answers are not satisfactory Col Wheeler or his clerk will proceed immediately to Columbia and by personal exertion do away all, but the inevitable delay of accident or [illegible], but have no exact information, but it may be 10 or fifteen days ere any thing can reach us, patience patience, double and treble distilled (I feel it so plainly also) will be required for all that is to be done here, for the neighbourhood is absolutely [illegible]. You may judge of timber for instance from these facts. When boards &c are wanted they cut down a tree, and season the stuff by heating it with fire [illegible] feet of log-hut. If bricks are wanted, they send to hire a hand to cut the wood to burn them, while one man is waiting. Lime is wanted, a team is [illegible] forty and sent 140 miles to the mountains and [illegible] until the stone is quarried and burnt. [illegible] but enough of this unaccountable matter. Dr Gibbon has pushed every body, until patience is lost the fame of the parties concerned, but no matter he is the very man to keep these dilatory folks at work. (I mean the Planters and their masters) with his concurrence all the positions of furnaces &c have been determined and we find his arrangements well adapted and [illegible] with Mr Boulton's concurrence we have set Mr Robinson to forging door frames for the heating furnaces and got Barrett & co to work in the heating room upon a furnace of the only construction that the [illegible] units of the old kind of reduced size, immediately after which we shall set them at the assay room — in which some progress can be made before any castings or irons will be wanted. As a consequence of the want of depth in the basement we have concluded to use the basement for the gold melting rooms &c, the principal floor for the assay rooms, and to put the refinery upstairs, all of which changes will perhaps be found to be improvements.

The machinery has been well put up & all looks well, tomorrow it will be put in motion for the [illegible] of course my definitive judgement will be delayed for a day or two.

The buildings looks exceedingly well and I fully and cheerfully declare that I believe them to be faithfully erected according to the contract, the country with its resources duly considered. The Bricks are good North Carolina bricks (but would be called [illegible] bad in Philad.) the carpenter work as good as any country work and the [illegible] stone (such as it is [illegible] called) of the bottom [illegible] exceedingly well cut and laid, and deserves the name of granite, as well as the Quincy Quarry. Col Wheeler has by far the most commodious and handsome dwelling in the eastern wing that the country affords, two of the Chambers & Parlour are occupied by [illegible]

and myself. The minds of all the parties concerned in mint operations, Officers and workmen, being taken up [illegible] the very best hotel in the place, the very best being one of them, at which 8½ dolls per month is the board which we pay for each individual, and all other matters in proportion.

Charlotte is not a perfectly healthful locality that is to say it cannot be compared to the hills of Germantown but may safely and fairly rank with that portion which lies between Philad & the hills, or the townships of Passyunk and Kingsessing this judgement is based upon a general observation of the hills and water courses in its vicinity, corroborated by the facts that none of the men have suffered in the slightest degree or lost a days time from sickness (except Mr Bottoms excepted) although they came and have remained through the whole worst period of the year. The inhabitants of the Southern & Lower Country are now returning to their homes, we had frost last night and thus ends all anxiety on the subject of health. I [illegible] these statements will be [illegible] and will merely add that strange as it may appear, we have seen that the appearance of fall as indicated by coloured leaves and [illegible] foliage has become more marked and evident as we progressed on our South & West journeyings, so much so visible then we left Philad. that in Carolina the creepers on trees [illegible] been scarlet.

The route to this place is best thus, leave Philad. Monday Wedy or Friday, meet the Norfolk boat in the Bay, leave Portsmouth on its arrival at that Place by Rail Road to Blakely, take stage to Greensborough, & on its arrival take the Stage for Charlotte, by this means the journey may be made in five days at the shortest, but you are sure of accomplishing it in 6 or 8

And now my gossiping letter must close with the information that Mr Bottom will leave on Thursday for the purpose of bringing on his family you will not therefore expect another letter from me until you have seen him, but I shall have a good deal more to say by Saturday. So

Sunday morning, with no doubt employed in a perfume [illegible] on the [illegible] of the chest to its fixture.

The Col. & also desire to be particularly and respectfully remembered

I remain as ever yours truly

Franklin Peale

Dr. R. M. Patterson
Director of the
Mints of the United States
Philadelphia

25

CHARLOTTE SEP

From / F. Peale, Esq.
Charlotte,
Sept. 25, '37.

Oct
1837

Recd. Oct. 2d.

~~Sept~~
~~1837~~

Anna was in perfect health & spirits during the whole journey and Betsy when it was wet, and has just [illegible] off one of the Col's [illegible]

Please let me know when you want an official letter.— Say all sorts of civility to Mrs. [illegible] & [illegible] ever truly [illegible]

(Sunday Jan.y 1st 1837.

Dear Sir.

We need not say how much we regretted the necessity of passing into another year with the stupid old vulgar fractions upon our books, instead of that beautiful system which the new laws provide, besides the many other beautiful but unobtrusive provisions. but no matter it is worth waiting for many years and I trust the delay will be but for a few days. I at least must be honest in this matter, for my labours in one department at least will be increased, to wit — our greatest amount of silver bullion is Mex.n $. whose average quality, (though they vary much according to the Mint from which they come,) is 896 millièmes. of course outside of our allowance of 3 m.es and consequently requiring fine silver to be kept on hand to bring them up to Standard (900) each pot of course must be calculated, well, I would willingly calculate 101 pots per day our new pots containing 8000 dolls. makes it no great job after all,

My new sifting apparatus (sifting screen) is absolutely perfect, giving results that I did not anticipate, but let me describe the operation. the *Mill* grinds the Crucibles & *what not*, the Man who attends, put the coarsely pulverized matter at once into the hopper of the sifting screen which being moved by power is always ready in a few minutes the whole is separated into 6 lots of different qualities the furthest or extreme drawer is then emptied of its coarse lumps & *grains* of *Silver* which are put on the Mill are ground in a few minutes, and again passed into the screen, which separates the grains perfectly clean. the next drawer is then served in the same manner when the *grains of metal* are separated in like manner, and so we proceed until all the *Stuff* has been passed through the finest *Sieve*, of course all *grains* of *metal* larger than coarse flour are collected and melted, and results in better looking metal than we have ever seen from grains. so much improved that Mr Eckfeldt, *Assayer* mistook it, in passing through the melting room for precipitated silver by the wet process— this unexpected result. I attribute *firstly* to the more perfect pulverization of the Mill, in the next to the superior cleanliness of the grains from the operation of the *Screen*. the oxide of iron from the pots &c &c being ground to the finest quality — I have been so much pleased with the Machine that I could not help occupying nearly all my sheet in these details, I know your interest in all that relates to improvements or I should make a more detailed apology than these few lines imply. finally I am confident that we shall find an immense saving to the Government from these Machines when our wastage a/c is to be made up — but I am not yet done in this dept—

We are as busy as possible in getting up every thing for the close of the year and will I hope be at the end in a few days—

For want of better argument, our new $ has been criticized for its *Medalic* appearance, this is occasioned by the *smooth edge* had we not better make, or rather finish the parts of the "virol brisé" and determine on the *ornament* that shall surround the edge. the pieces can be struck by hand - all the same until the press is ready - for fear that these facts may have passed from your memory - they are thus noted.

The allowance for wastage in the chief coiners dept. certainly was arranged with his own consent long ago, but the same stupid jealousy that so often has troubled us again interferes -

Nov 12

R M Patterson Esq
Director of the Mint
Washington D.C.

The family are all well, and the new year comes in, in favorable [illegible] that you may rejoice in many of them is the sincere wish of yours &c

Franklin Peale

Tuesday Dec 27/36

My dear Doct.

I can scarcely account for the delay of yours, enclosing a letter to Mrs Patterson which was received yesterday morning, it was written I think on Thursday, the delay however intervened in the answer to which Mr Dubois sat himself down immediately, and despatched by the express mail. The Governor talked of writing to Mr Benton relative to the fraud in the Senate com (I allude to the Message) but I let him blow off the steam in an argument with me and I presume that will satisfy him for the present. it is from such men as that both you & all of us have annoyance to expect, but no matter, the barking of curs cannot effect the workers of the hive.

I took your letter to Mrs Patterson immediately and report all well, Mrs Lanes' "Johnny" is unwell she thinks probably the measles.

Our men have things pretty much their own way. they wanted Monday for their Christmass. we of course had to yield (a dismal day we had by the by) – to day we are at work again. My rolling screw is now in its place waiting for pullies, something must wait where mechanics are employed, we are used to it.

The Milling machines at Merrick & Agnews are finished, every way a creditable job. they wait for your inspection only. all other matters are proceeding as usual,

To day I hope your bill will be before Congress for final operations. heaven grant it may pass unmutilated, so many small matters incomprehensible to those who are not familiar with the details of Mint transactions are there in an unobtrusive form that would be fatally meddled with if touched at all. and there are so many profound people in the world, who know every thing but their own ignorance, that their interference would be only equalled in its effects, by the execution of a "Blind horse in a China Shop.)

Let me ask you about the weights for our use. if nothing is yet done would not an order from the Treasury dep^{t} expedite matters. I saw Clarke by accident yesterday and was forcibly reminded of our wants in this matter.

A favorable opportunity occurred of writing to London by Mr Clayhorne I took advantage of his departure to send several articles to the Royal Mint among the rest our bill. We may want another will you have the kindness to send me another copy—

I can think of nothing else at this moment and am consequently

yours affec'y
Franklin Peale.

Dear Doctor Philada Dec 24th 36

Your letter post marked 22nd I found this morning on my table. I have looked carefully over the Bill and find nothing to remark on, it is in every point satisfactory, and I hope ere this is a Law.

We have melted all the Mexn & other dollars in the Mint, the Chief coiner is fully supplied with as many planchets as will occupy both presses untill the end of the year. the Gold is all in ingots, except always those pigs containing more Silver than is fitting for the parting process.

All our grains have been melted, all our waste has been ground and washed, so that we are nearer to closing our accounts than we have yet been.

The fine Silver from the refining room melted yesterday and today and looks better than any that we have done, I shall be disappointed if it does not on assay prove 996 millm.

Our Rolling Screw was put up in its place today, we shall have a trial of it on Tuesday, Monday being claimed as a hollyday by the men.

I have consulted with Mr Gobrecht and advised him to proceed immediately with the reduction of the medallion for the ½ $ dies — to which he agrees.

There is nothing else to communicate except that I have advised Jay Dupac Junr to write immediately to you, making application for the place of Assayer in the Branch at N. Orleans, my observation of his knowledge is most decidedly favorable. I have also made some enquiries relative to Mr Booth, Lec. at the Institute, and have heard his lecture, the results of which, are decidedly favourable, his scientific attainments are of a high order. but I have not yet closed my enquiries, and if I do not see you in few days will write more fully.

a portrait is [illegible] on one side & Titian on the other so tho' I must close or mixed you a Mint & [illegible] julep in haste

yours
F. Peale

Phil Friday Dec 16th 1836

Dear Sir

I have enclosed, with samples sent according to your directions to the Secretary of the Treasury. 3 kinds of Coin

No 1 being the Billon, Quality 700th Millièmes, simple cleaned with dilute Sulphuric Acid

No 2, Made of Copper alone

No 3 Counterfeit of the first, with an amalgam of Tin simply rubbed on the surface of No 2.

I wrote you a hurried letter this morning by Mr Taylor. and now say more leisurely to you, that new dies were executed with all necessary enthusiasm by Messrs Kneass and Gobrecht, and hardened &c &c by Mr Peale all complete for striking this morning, when the pieces were struck, and finally. I have written to the Secy of Treasury and enclosed samples to him and yourself. and have only to add that I hope you may receive them in due course of Mail expedition.

We have as you may recollect samples of the *pieces de cloche* or Bronze. if you need

need them in your discussions on the coin subject, let me know and they shall be sent to you.

We go on as usual at the Mint, the Gold is rapidly decreasing as the parting goes on, and very little coming in so that although the dep^ts of pieces containing Gold are considerable in number the amount contained is not of great moment, it is probable that by the end of next week it will find close up.

Our drain is finished and paved over so that we have no further trouble from the waters

Merrick & Towne have finished the Milling Machines in a few days and wishes to know if they are to be sent here. (They are for the Branch at N^w Orleans.)

The change in the weight of the cent is perhaps better at the rate last stated by you than lighter, as the temptation to counterfeit will be less, we may be inundated by a spurious fabrick from Birmingham if too much temptation is held out, but this remark is more applicable to the Billon from the difficulty of knowing the genuine from the spurious.

The Governor this morning made a kind of attempt to force me to receive a deposit of Base stuff from some manufacturing jeweller. evidently from want of moral courage to refuse. which as I was perfectly willing to assume all responsibility was conceded. I was the more determined on this point from the circumstance of being much embarrassed several days past in the parting room, and subjected to much risk of loss from the presence of some base metal dept of a like character. I know that it is not nor cannot be the duty of Mint officers to make the Mint of the U States a petty refining for the jewellers & Silver smiths. at an expense much greater than is charged for the operation. & always embarrassing the deposits of Bullion with which it may come in contact.

Mrs Patterson & family are all well Mary much better as you know by word of mouth from Mr Taylor

We shall have something to say about museum business in our next

Yours &c Fr Peale

Mint of the United States
Oct. 16th. 1836.

Gentlemen,
~~Sir,~~

As there seems to be some misunderstanding on the subject of the working hours at the Mint, I now communicate to you the following Regulations, ~~on the~~ which you will please to carry rigidly into effect in ~~your respective~~ the departments, ~~under your direction~~.

1. A Day's work at the Mint shall be ten hours throughout the year.

2. From the first of October to the end of March, the work shall commence at 6 o'c in the morning and continue until 4 o'c in the afternoon, and from the first of April to the end of September, the work shall commence at 7 o'c in the morning and continue until 5 o'c in the afternoon.

3. The Bell shall be rung, by the Doorkeeper, at the hours prescribed for commencing and ending work; and

it shall be the duty of the foremen of the several rooms to report to their officers all absences during the working hours. ~~If the excuse for such absence shall~~ For all such absences deductions shall be made from the wages proportional to the time lost, — being at the rate of one tenth of a day's wages per hour if the absence be with leave or with ~~sufficient or~~ satisfactory excuse, and at double this rate if the absence be without satisfactory excuse.

4. During the working hours none of the Men can ~~be free~~ leave the Mint without ~~leave~~ permission of their officers. A moderate time will be allowed them for eating their meals, which must be brought to the building. When the work commences at 7 o'c, the men are not to take their breakfasts in the Mint.

5. It shall be at the option of the Officers concerned to permit or to require work of the Men, before or after the prescribed hours; but for all such over-work extra pay shall be

allowed at the rate of one tenth of a day's wages for every hour.

6. The only holidays at the Mint are Christmas day, the 4th of July, and the afternoons, from 2 o'c., of ~~the day of general election. When the~~ Saturdays and of the day of general election.

R. M. Patterson,
Director

To Adam Eckfeldt Esq
Chief Coiner
& Franklin Peale, Esq
Melter & Refiner

Dear Sir

The following answers to your enquiries, will we hope explain in a satisfactory manner to Mr Townes, those parts of the plans of the Dahlonega Mint which he has not understood,

Answer to question

1st The foundation of a fire place is delineated in the plan of the Basement to support a fire place in the Coiners office the flue from which slopes off in the wall of the vault to the division wall between the melting room and the coiners office & joins the stack of chimnies from the assayers office in the attic or second story and is there expressed by a black square at the side of the fire place. the wall which separates the vault from the Coiners office being omitted in the second story as you justly observe. The same explanation is applicable to the rooms on the opposite side of the entry.

The Fire place in the assayers office is supported on the filling of the spandrils of the groined arches of the coiners room.

The fire place in the chamber over the superintendants office is supported on an arch, thrown from the wall to a trimmer strongly framed in the usual manner and within the thickness of the joist, or if that is not deemed sufficient it may be supported by bars of iron

2nd 4 The wall between the assay room & the assay furnace room is one brick or nine inches thick, the arches which form the ceiling of the room below are deemed suf-

sufficient for its support.

3rd The doors in the entry communicating with the vaults are deemed requisite for the convenient transaction of the Bullion business of the Mint.

4th The black lines running from the stack to the walls in the assay furnace room represent the platforms for the support of the assay furnaces, all that is required is that the flooring of the room be paved with brick up to the division wall the rest will be added by those who arrange the fixtures of this department.

5th It was designed to have no communication between the front and rear building in the attic or second story.

5th (second time) The supplementary design is correct and must be taken as the guide, the space which it leaves entirely open in the rear building will be occupied by the steam engine, and is to be floored at the proper height after the engine has been put up—

6th Very little explanation is requisite in answer to this question, the stack of flues proceed from the ground or foundation as they are exhibited in each of the plans no openings need be left in the construction, they cannot be accurately designated untill the fixtures are put up, at which time they will be made when they are required.

7th In the basement story plan are drawn the foundations of arches, the crowns of which are on a level with the floor of the principal story— one flue only, commences in the basement intended for the boiler furnace and has an opening just beneath the floor of the principal story of the size of the flue itself— the flue is represented by a black square in the division wall of the back building on the left hand side of the basement story plan—

In the principal story two flues commence at two feet from the floor in the places marked at the right hand side and two others on the crown of the arches which fall back into the wall of the attic story, where the arches are omitted. On the left side two flues commence one on each side of the Boiler furnace flue, already described, at two feet from the floor of the principal story and are carried up to the top of the chimney as usual.

8th Is answered in the foregoing

9th "The bar of iron going round the angles of the groined arches" should be placed exactly at the spring of the arches, or in other words at the chord.

10th ~~Is~~ answered in No 3.

In the absence of the Director & at his desire the above is communicated
by your obt Servant
Franklin Peale
Melter & Refiner
Mint U. States Augt 15/36

James Tinsley Esq

(Copy)

SOLD BY BLIGHT & BURRUP, 59, CORNHILL, LONDON

U.S.M.

P

N^o^ 1 to 54 Cast Iron
55 to 61. Pottery

For the United States Mint
Philadelphia

via New York.

Shipped in good order and well conditioned by Mess^rs^ Richard Taylor & Co in and upon the good Ship called the Ocmulgee whereof is Master for this present Voyage R. Thomas Leavitt and now riding at Anchor in the River Thames and bound for New York United States of America

36 Cast Iron Melting Pots
6 Muffles or Rims
6 Covers
6 Bottoms
7 Crates of Pottery

In all sixty one pieces & Packages

being marked and numbered as in the Margin and are to be delivered in the like good order and well conditioned at the aforesaid Port of New York

THE ACT OF GOD, THE KINGS ENEMIES, FIRE AND ALL AND EVERY OTHER DANGERS AND ACCIDENTS OF THE SEAS, RIVERS AND NAVIGATION OF WHATEVER NATURE AND KIND SOEVER EXCEPTED

unto the United States Mint at Philadelphia or to Their Assigns Freight for the said Goods having been paid in London to New York

Primage and Average accustomed. In Witness whereof the Master or Purser of the said Ship hath affirmed to Five Bills of Lading all of this tenor and Date the one of which Five Bills being accomplished the other Four to stand void.
Dated in London the 5^th^ of July 1836

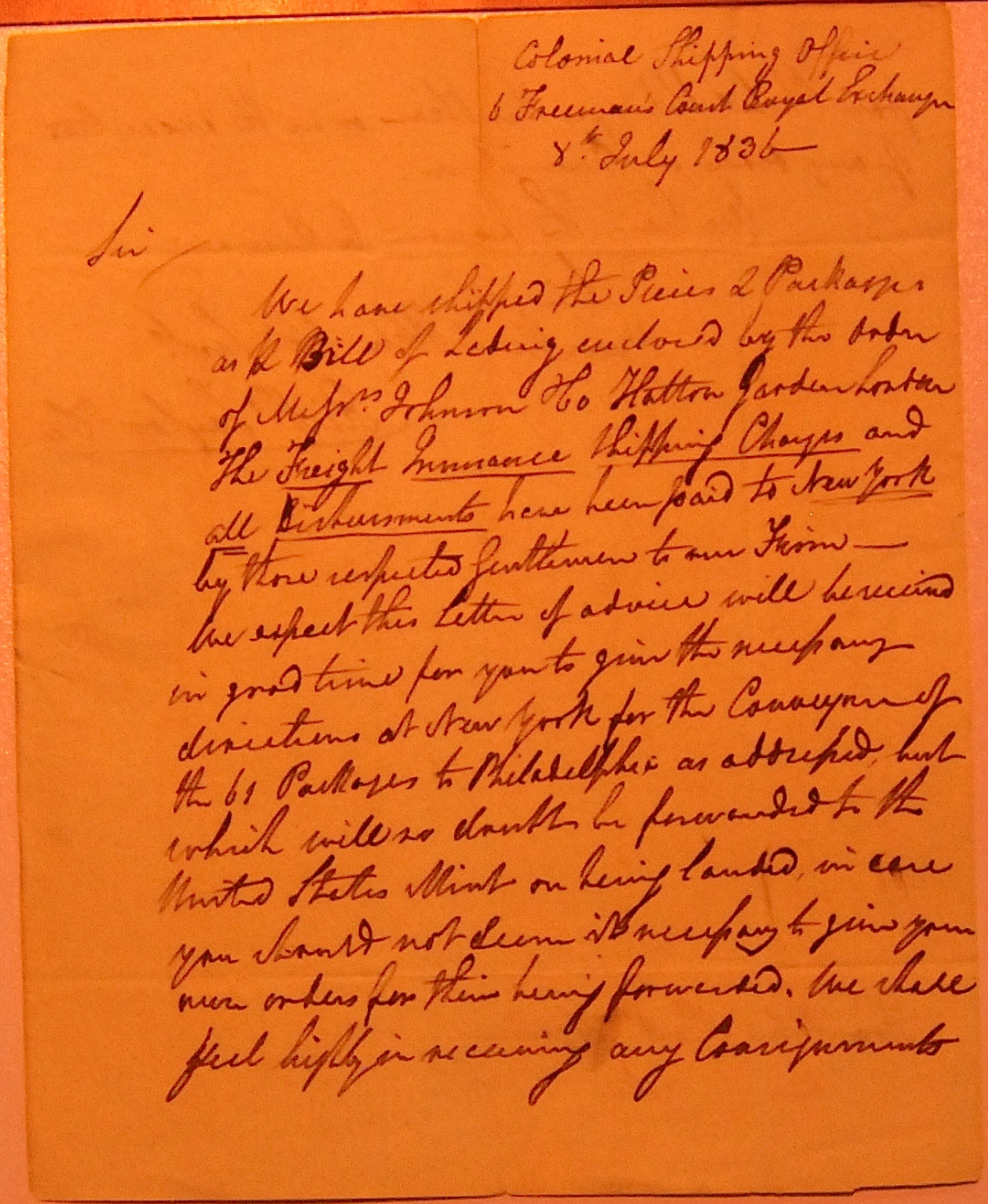
Thomas J. Leavitt

Weight & Contents unknown
not accountable for leakage except from improper stowage

T Ct q lb
54 ft 3 – 8 – 0 – 9 @ 25/ p ton – 4 – 5 – 0

Crates
55 — 56 – 2
56 — 41 – 5
57 — 59 – 1
58 — 33 – 4
59 — 56 – 9
60 — 24 – 2
61 — 47 – 1
308 ft @ 25/ p 40 ft — 9 – 12 – 6

£ 13 " 17 " 6
Primage — 13 " 10
£ 14 " 11 " 4



Colonial Shipping Office
6 Freeman's Court Royal Exchange
8th July 1836

Sir

We have shipped the Pieces 2 Packages as p Bill of Lading enclosed by the order of Messrs Johnson & Co Hatton Garden London. The Freight Insurance Shipping Charges and all Disbursements have been paid to New York by those respected Gentlemen to our Firm — We expect this letter of advice will be received in good time for you to give the necessary directions at New York for the Conveyance of the 61 Packages to Philadelphia as addressed, but which will no doubt be forwarded to the United States Mint on being landed, in case you should not deem it necessary to give your own orders for their being forwarded. We shall feel happy in receiving any Consignments

from Philadelphia for this Place or in the execution
of any orders on Commission.

We have the honour to remain

Sir

Your Most Obdt Hble Servts

Richd Taylor & Co

Franklin Peale Esquire

2 2 2

1836

U. S. Mint – Phil^a Friday 27 Jany

Dear Sir

Another deposit of Gold arrived yesterday and was weighed this morning, a difference amounting to 38 dwts in the same number of drafts, was the result, viz^t — Branch wt. reduced from [illegible]

834. 6. 16 dwt

Mint wt. 834. 4. 18

1. 18 = 38 dwt

This deposit with the exception of the two last drafts was weighed on the smaller of Gold Scales, the two last being weighed on the larger, the principal [illegible] that is 36 drafts, were weighed together. Mr Maxwell since the above weighing examined in my presence & found the large scale incorrect (by a long arm) equal to 1 dwt 12 grs in 30 lbs but altogether so variable as to be entirely uncertain in any results. So that approximation by Mint is the only method of operating until a new Scale Beam can be made —

Mr Steel called yesterday to say that he was dissatisfied at Merrick & Agnews and asked for employment with us, his terms are 12$ per week which he says he can have at several places. He was known to be a good workman and genteel in his deportment and no doubt most worthy. I promised immediately to report his application to you, and to ask your immediate attention and reply. There is also another hand whom he recommends as a first rate hand, a warm friend of his whom

he has occasion to come from N York State, then
two hands with him of immense service in our shop in
expediting the press work. it is true that he will not
be at liberty to Merrick & Towne but if he will part
than with them, his services with us are equally
desirable. we must have an explicit under-
standing with M & T. on this matter if you conclude
to employ him — a communication to Mr Eckfeldt
will also be necessary ~~[illegible]~~,
as we have to claim no influence or control in
the workshop except as a volunteer — the Gold
melting ~~[illegible]~~ furnaces & fixtures are completed
and the room is in active progress towards perfec-
tion. we have received a number of the stones
for flagging the Silver room and have two men en-
gaged in dressing them. the steps will be finished
into the Gold room on Monday and the cement
floor laid that day. so that by the middle of the
week I hope to commence the gold melting in our
room, it would be exceedingly satisfactory if I had
the ingot moulds made for this room. for from
experiments made to day in casting some silver
ingots I am perfectly justified in saying that
it is impracticable to cast them of the large size, to
some advantage and facilitate the operations of this
department, but I cannot wait for their
construction and must make out as well as I
can with the old moulds — I have been out

to the Sellers shops to hurry forward their work
and will continue the annoyance until they get
rid of our Mint work to get a little rest —

A considerable portion of the Branch Mint
machinery has been sent to the Mint for storage
and we have cleared some of our vaults in the
basement for that purpose — Mr Eckfeldt is of opinion
that it will be preserved sufficiently free from damp-

I believe we have no further matter of interest
and therefore conclude with the assurance of
the good health of Mrs P and the children &
of whom I saw last night and that I am
as ever yours truly and affect
Franklin Peale

Dr R M Patterson

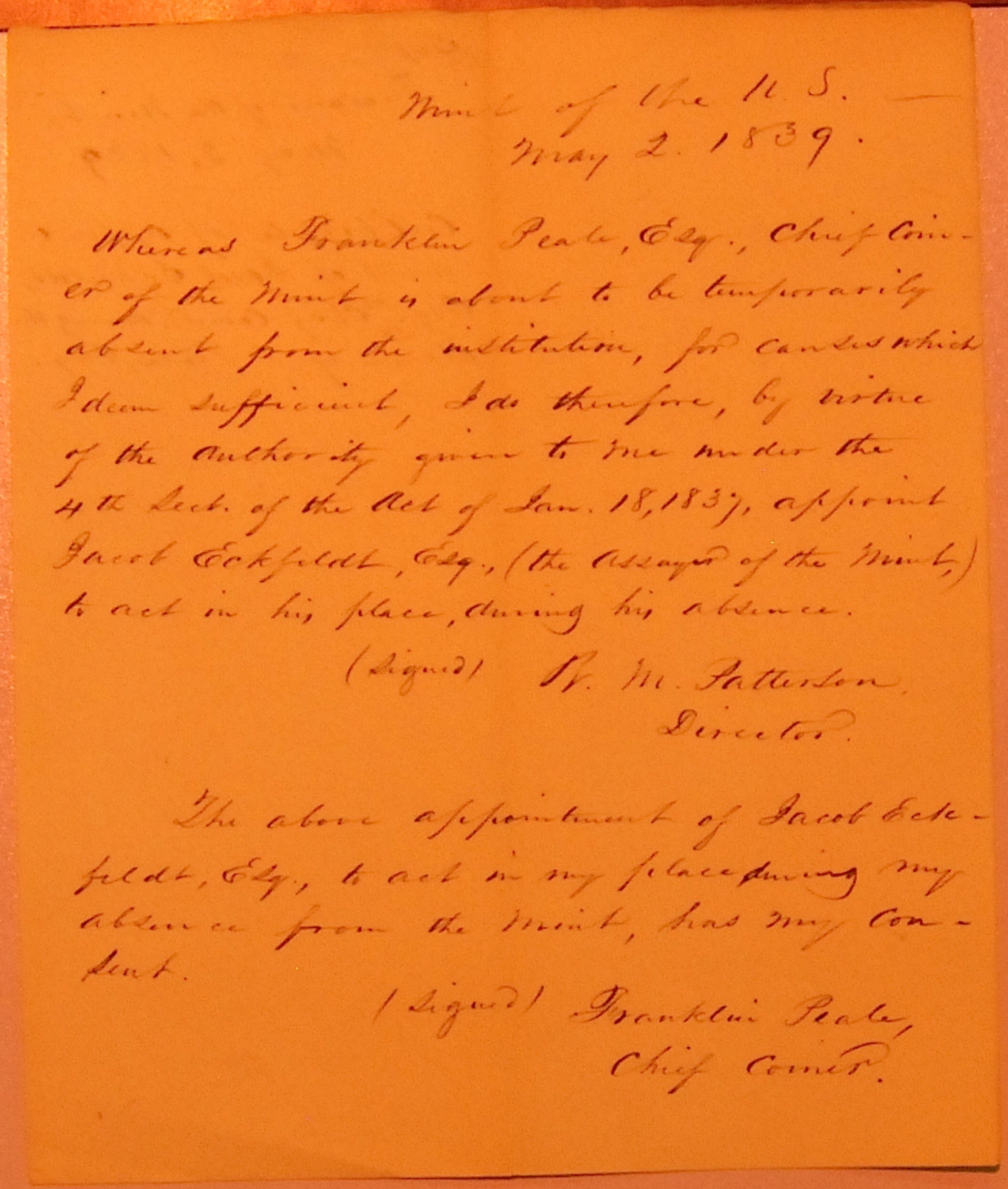
Mint of the United States,
March 15. 1838.

Sir,

I will thank you, if the business of your department will permit your absence, to proceed tomorrow to New York, for the purpose, firstly of examining the packages of apparatus imported for the Branch Mints by the Formosa, from France. Secondly, to make arrangements for procuring refined granulated Copper to supply the Mint for alloy. Thirdly, you will please present the enclosed order to the Post master, at New York, and bring back the amount, $415.–, to the Treasurer of the Mint.

Very truly Yours, &c.
(Signed) R. M. Patterson
Director.

To
Franklin Peale, Esq.
Melter & Refiner &c.



Mint of the U. S. —
May 2. 1839.

Whereas Franklin Peale, Esq., Chief Coiner of the Mint is about to be temporarily absent from the institution, for causes which I deem sufficient, I do therefore, by virtue of the authority given to me under the 4th Sect. of the Act of Jan. 18, 1837, appoint Jacob Eckfeldt, Esq., (the Assayer of the Mint,) to act in his place, during his absence.

(Signed) R. M. Patterson,
Director.

The above appointment of Jacob Eckfeldt, Esq., to act in my place during my absence from the Mint, has my consent.

(Signed) Franklin Peale,
Chief Coiner.

Mint of the United States,
March 15. 1838.

Dear Sir,

Allow me to introduce to you Franklin Peale, Esq., one of the Officers of this Mint. One of his objects in visiting New York, is to examine the packages brought for the Branch Mints by the Formosa. I hope that you will give him every facility for this purpose, and I have also to request that you will take his instructions as to the course to be taken with the packages.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
(Signed) R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
T. H. Furniss. Esq
New York.

Mint U. S.
Dec. 12th, 1838.

Sir,

When I took office in the Mint in July 1835, my predecessor, Dr. Moore, ~~left~~ gave into my hands the sum of $4210.77, which he stated to be the unexpended balance of the appropriation under which Mr. Franklin Peale's mission from the Mint to Europe took place.

By a letter, from the Auditor R. Harrison Esq., to Dr. Moore, I find that his account was rendered on the 13th of July, 1835, and it is called his "Account of expenditures under the appropriation of $7000, made June 27, 1834, in regard to the refining of gold and silver" by the Sulphuric acid process.

No call upon the balance of $4210.77 having been made, or being now probable, the transaction may be considered as closed, and I am desirous of ~~paying over~~ receiving instructions from ~~the~~ your department as to the disposition of the balance still remaining in my hands.

To Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury

R. M. P.

Dear Doctor Having searched the town for letters and not finding any, I have only to hope all is well with you. I was at Springfield two days since, saw the castings for the letter press, which will probably be at the Mint on my arrival, and am now here for the day only. Tomorrow we shall be home by the morning boat, and now having nothing to say but that we are all quite well I close with assurances of affection & esteem

Franklin Peale

New York 31st May
1839

Dr R. M. Patterson

Manchester May 16th 1839

Dear Doctor

Finding nothing in the post office from you, I naturally concluded that you have nothing of importance to communicate, and are now equally at ease as it regards our business. I should however be well pleased to receive a note at New York City towards which we are now progressing. We have been to Niagara falls, and shall leave here for Boston ~~the day after~~ tomorrow, after visiting and viewing which it is our intention to return by Springfield, Hartford & N Haven. I have determined on this route for the purpose principally of making arrangements with N P Ames relative to our press castings.

We have been peculiarly fortunate in the weather and season, which is one month in advance of the usual ~~time~~. the lilacs are not yet in bloom but the trees are thick in foliage in all its first freshness.

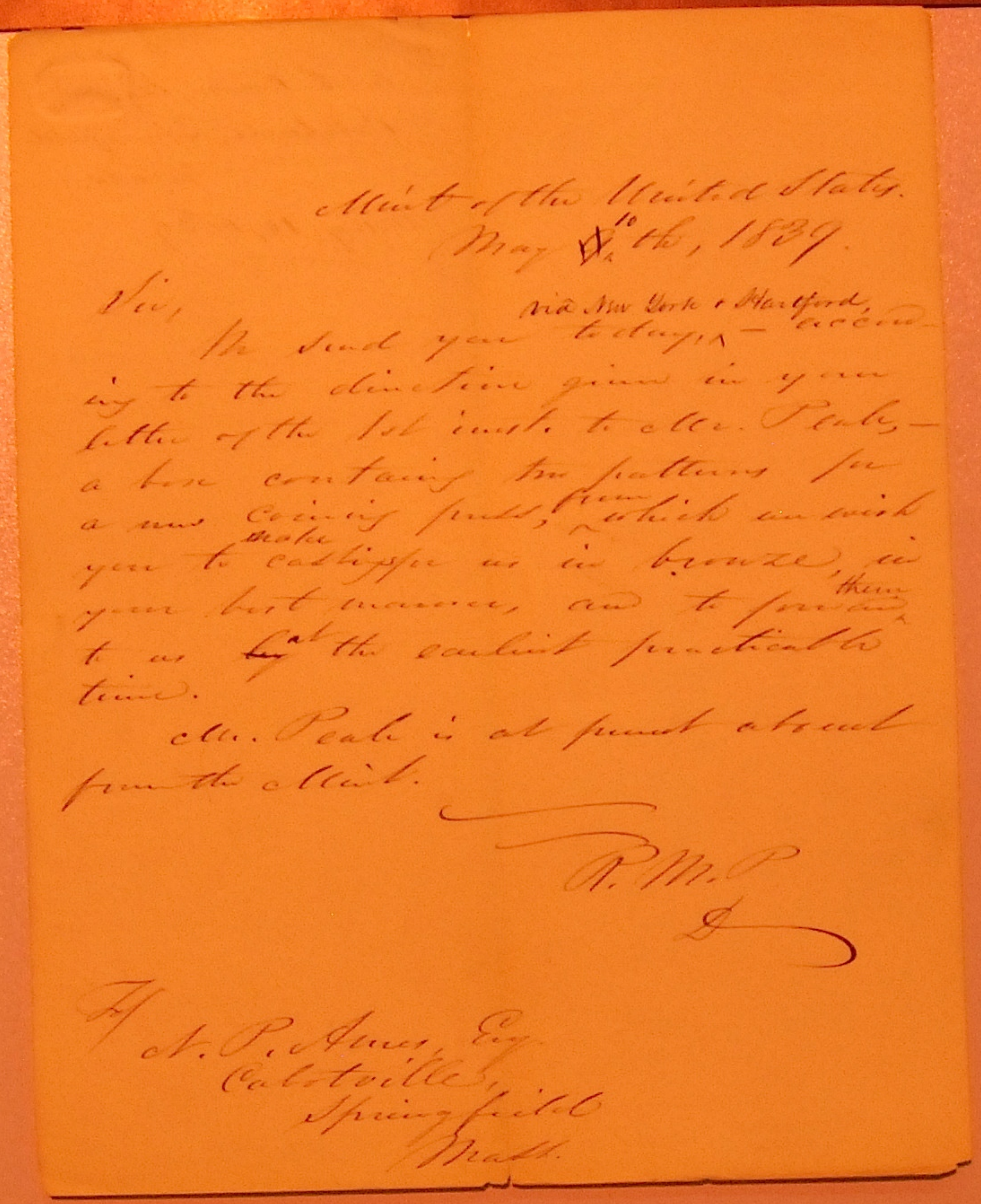
We are in the enjoyment of fine health and have thus far been most fortunate in the weather.

You will not expect a long letter from me, you have seen the falls, & know that they cannot be described.

Present my best regards to Mr. Eckfeldt and other fellow laborers in the Mint. and believe me as ever

yours faithfully

Franklin Peale.



Mint of the United States.
May ~~4~~ 10th, 1839.

Sir,

We send you to-day, via New York & Hartford, — according to the direction given in your letter of the 1st inst. to Mr. Peale, — a box containing two patterns for a new coining press, from which we wish you to make castings for us in bronze, in your best manner, and to forward them to us ~~by~~ at the earliest practicable time.

Mr. Peale is at present absent from the Mint.

R. M. P.

To
N. P. Ames, Esq.
Cabotville,
Springfield
Mass.

Taunton April 25. 1839.

R. M. Patterson Esqr.

Dear Sir

We are in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 23rd inst.

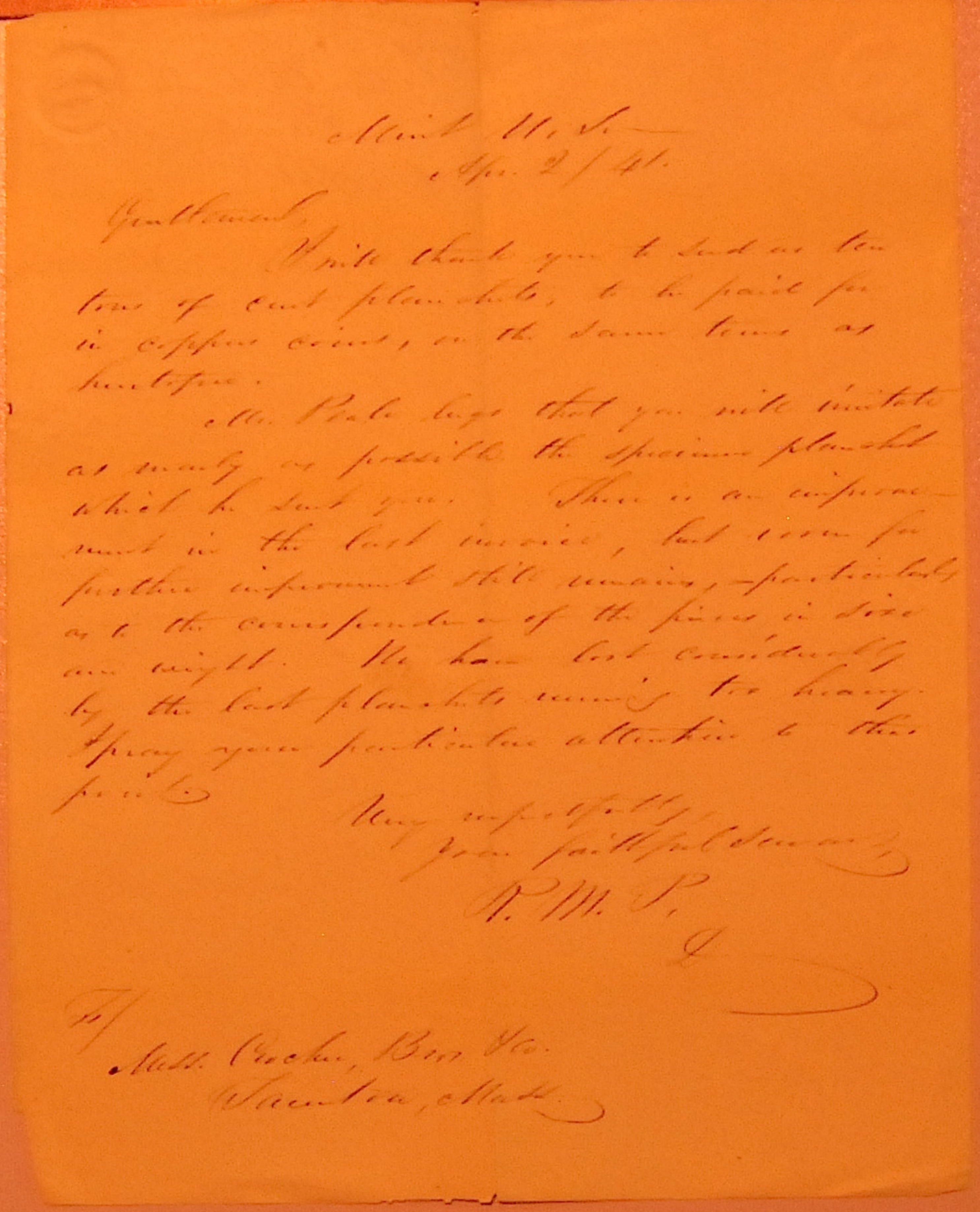
We have an invoice of planchets now ready for shipment, which we shall forward by first vessel.

The suggestion of Mr Peale respecting to the milling of the planchets will receive our particular attention.

We are.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servts.

Crocker Bro & Co



Mint U. S.
Apr. 2/41.

Gentlemen,

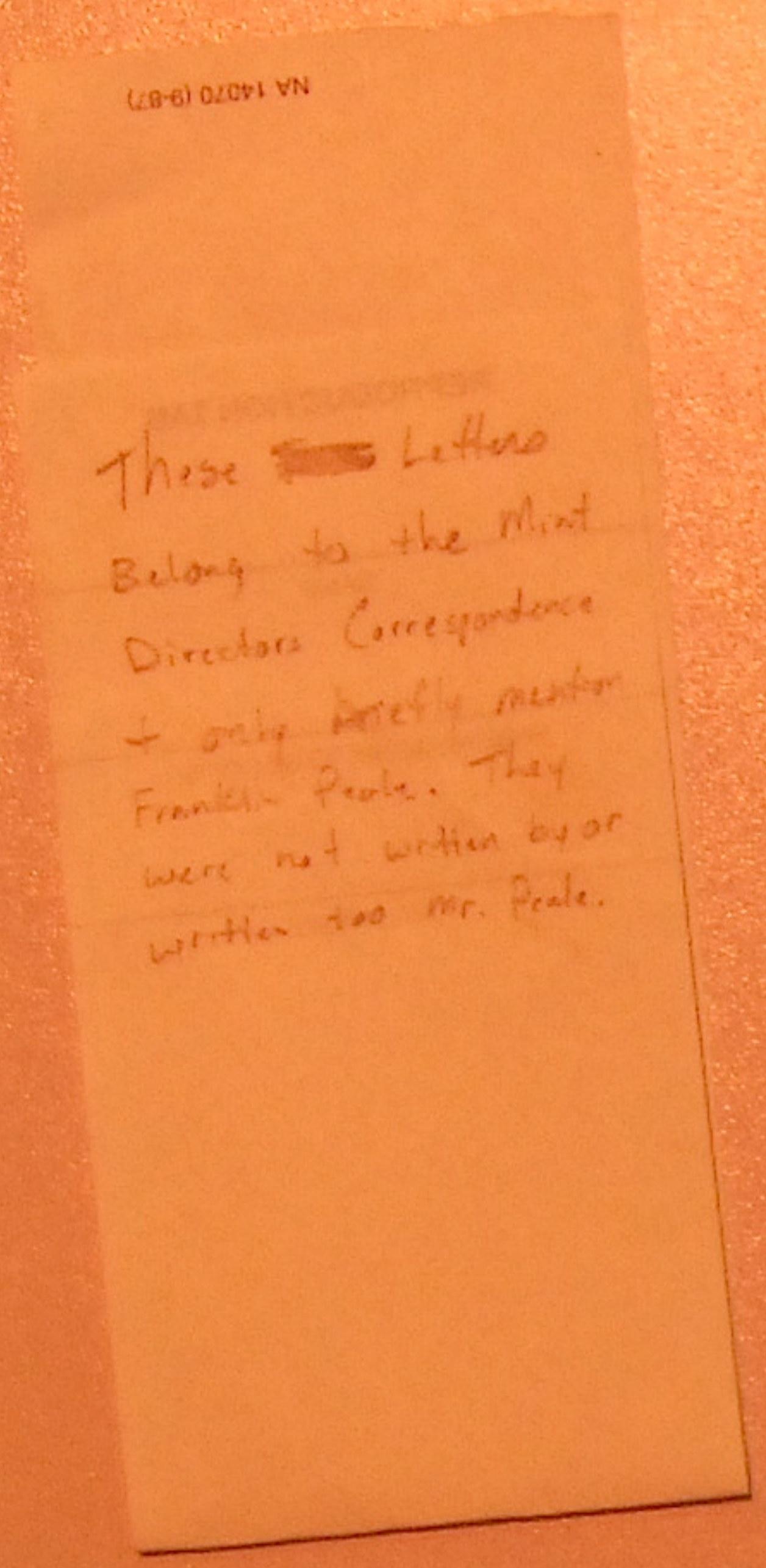
I will thank you to send us ten tons of cent planchets, to be paid for in copper coins, on the same terms as heretofore.

Mr. Peale begs that you will imitate as nearly as possible the specimen planchet which he sent you. There is an improvement in the last invoice, but room for further improvement still remains, particularly as to the correspondence of the pieces in size and weight. We have lost considerably by the last planchets running too heavy. I pray your particular attention to this point.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful servant,
R. M. P.,
D.

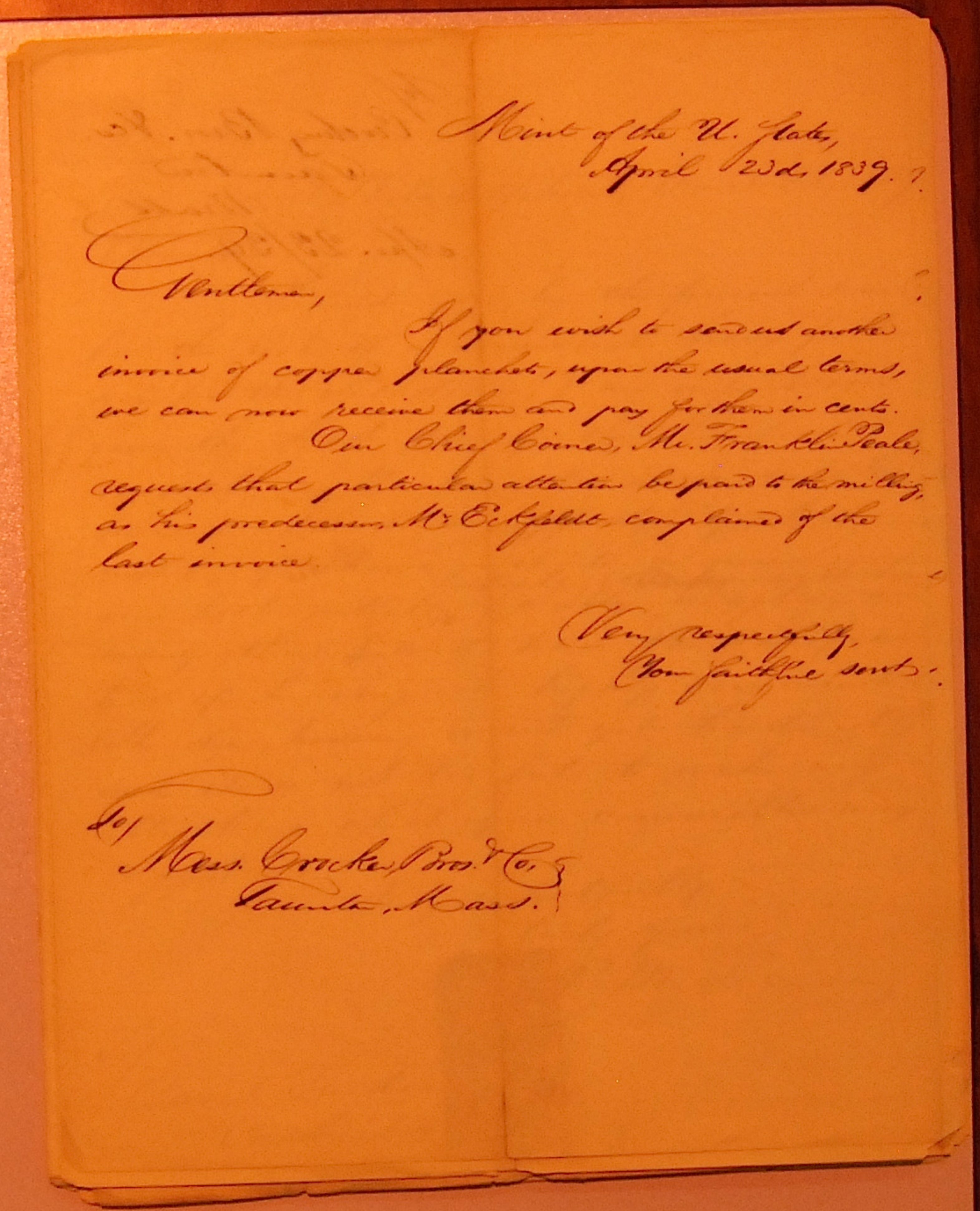
T/

Messrs. Crocker, Bros & Co.
Taunton, Mass.



NA 14070 (9-87)

These [redacted] Letters Belong to the Mint Directors Correspondence & only briefly mention Franklin Peale. They were not written by or written too Mr. Peale.



Mint of the U. States,
April 23d. 1839.

Gentlemen,

If you wish to send us another invoice of copper planchets, upon the usual terms, we can now receive them and pay for them in cents.

Our Chief Coiner, Mr. Franklin Peale, requests that particular attention be paid to the milling, as his predecessor, Mr Eckfeldt, complained of the last invoice.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful servts.

To/
Mess. Crocker, Bros. & Co.
Taunton, Mass.

To/
Crocker Bros. & co.
Taunton
Mass

Apr. 23/39.

Philadelphia, March 2d, 1839.

Dear Sir,

I send you, by the present mail, (at the risk of a somewhat heavy postage for the Academy,) an impression from the head die of the Rumford medal. We consider it a masterpiece. I had an opportunity, last night, of showing it to a number of our best artists, (Peale, [illegible] ~~De~~ formerly the [illegible], Sully, Neagle, and many others,) and had the satisfaction of hearing it highly commended. The die, however, is not yet hardened, and it is not too late to make any alterations which your committee may suggest.

Very respectfully,
and truly yours,
R. M. P.

To/
Daniel Treadwell, Esq.
Cambridge Mass.

To/ Dan^l Treadwell,
Cambridge, Mass.

March 2/39.

New York March 8/38

R. M. Patterson Esq,
Philadelphia —

Dear Sir,

The Formosa has arrived — Please to enclose to me the bill of lading which you have received by her — and also to inform me what disposition you wish me to make of the packages —

I am, respectfully
~~Your~~ Your Obt. Servt.

P. S.

The Schooner Cottage, on board of which Mr Peale shipped 40 Barrels of Stores, has not arrived — I presume she must be detained by the Ice in your River —

From
J. H. Furnill, Esq.
New York
March 8/38.

Recd 9th

Mint U.S.
Feb. 26 /38

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt, ~~this day,~~ of your letters of the 7th & 12th inst., the latter being received this day.

You will find most of your inquiries answered, and your necessary instructions given, in my letters of 21st ult., and of 10th, 14th, and 17th inst.

I am truly happy to find that you have determined to commence operations. You may even yet execute coinage as early as the Charlotte Mint; for though they have been receiving bullion there for three months, ~~I have not been~~ they had not, at my last advices, struck a single piece. They have the advantage, however, of a deposit with us; which I hope that you have lost no time in securing, after receiving my advice to that effect.

As to your Men, the rule of this Mint should be observed; and that is to require of them ten hours work every day, except Saturday. I send you a copy of our regulations. Perhaps that which requires them to eat their meals at the Mint may not be practicable for you, but if not, there should still be ten working hours in the day, — I mean, of course, when there is work to be done. By adhering to our rules, in this respect, the men cannot accuse you of a violation of what they may be pleased to consider an implied contract. If, in establishing this system, the men do not adhere to the rules, you should stop their wages without hesitation, and abide the consequences. If you allow the workmen ~~under~~ to get any control in their own hands, they will inevitably abuse it. The officers must be the masters, or the operations of the Mint had better be arrested at once. Show firmness at the beginning, and all will go well.

When Mr. Peale got to Dahlonega, he wrote to me that there was not a single officer there to receive him; and you cannot be astonished that I should have felt ~~hurt at~~ dissatisfaction at this circumstance. I have the pleasure, however, now to state, that Mr. Peale's subsequent letters, and his oral communications since his return, completely exonerate you from all blame in this matter, and that he always speaks of you as earnestly and faithfully devoted to the execution of your official duties, an opinion in which my intercourse with you leads me heartily to join.

I presume that Col. Few has, by this time, delivered up his papers, funds, and powers as Commissioner, into your hands. Do not allow yourself to be imposed upon as to your building. Take care to keep a wide margin (as the Bankers call it,) in your favor, for bad work, and de[illegible] changes from the terms of the contract, as in the case of the cornice. — A Letter just received from Charlotte announces that the Tin has been completely stript off the greater part of their roof by a storm of wind and rain. I expect to hear the same report from you on the first occurrence of a storm;

as Mr. Peale tells me ~~it~~ that your tin has been put on without skill, and hangs over loose at the eaves.

I have already told you that you must try to get silver from the Banks. We could send you copper, but our river is closed. I therefore recommend your buying copper bolts, of the best quality used for shipping, either at Augusta or Charleston. I should hope that they could certainly be met with at the latter place.

Treasury Department
Jan. 29. 1838.

Sir,

Your communication of the 21th inst and a copy of Mr. Peale's report have been received.

A letter has been, this day addressed to Mr. Few requesting him, unless he can give his constant attention at Dahlonega to the superintendance of the building being erected there for the Branch Mint, to hand over all the papers relating to it, and the balance of the funds in his hands, to Dr. Singleton, who has been, in that event, requested to take charge of the work and to urge its completion as rapidly as practicable.

I remain very Respy
Your Obedt. Servt.
Levi Woodbury
Sec. of the Treasy.

Dr. R. M. Patterson
Philada.

From/
Sec. of Treasury
Jan 29, '38.

Rec. 31st

Mint of the United States
Jan. 26th, 1838.

Sir,

In a letter dated, at Augusta, the 16th inst., from the Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Dahlonega, he complains that the building for that Mint is not yet finished, and makes the following statement.

"Before I left home I was under the necessity of saying to our Contractors that I should commence our operations by the 1st of February, whether the building was done or not, and in that event I should dismiss the workmen then pretending to be engaged, and employ such as would finish the building some time or other. — I did this as a menace, though with much sincerity. Should they not finish the building by that time, (and I do not expect they will) and I can discover that it will not impair the obligations of the original contract, it is very probable I shall execute the threat, with a view of its meeting your approbation."

It is manifest, from this paragraph, that the contract for erecting the Dahlon of a Mint-building, has been and is still greatly mismanaged; & ~~be then~~ the true source of the evil seems to be that the Commissioner, Ignatius Few, Esq., has not been able to devote all his attention to the execution of the contract. He resides, I am informed, more than a hundred miles from Dahlonega, — has been there but three times during the protracted period that the work has been in hand, — and has not staid an entire day at any of these visits.

The work is yet unfinished, and new work has to be executed for the levelling, inclosing and out-buildings. Is it right that Col. Few should still be continued in his ~~super~~ commission? Dr. Singleton is on the spot, — is competent to the management of the business, — and is zealous for its early and faithful completion. Let me then respectfully propose that the further superintendence of the contracts be taken from Col. Few, and transferred to Dr. Singleton. I presume that this may be done in such form as not to impair, in any way, the obligations of these contracts; for, if necessary, Dr. Singleton could be named Commissioner, as successor of Col. Few. The funds now in Col. Few's hands should, of course, be transferred.

I have the honor to send you enclosed a copy of a report made to me by Mr. Peale after his return from the two Gold Mints. It bears upon the subject of the present letter, ~~and is interesting to many~~ but has, as you will find, a much more general interest.

R. M. P.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury.
Secretary of the Treasury.
Jan. 26th. 1835

Congress. — The Secy of Treasury has enclosed to you, here, a letter of an Engraver, Mr. Hulsemann, written in French, asking for a situation as die sinker. — Mr. Newbold is expected to send $100,000 in Mex. Dolls. next week.

I am not sure whether it would be best for me to prepare, instantly, a statement in regard to gold coins &c. such as Mr. Benton asks in his letter. If you desire it, please to let me know. Dr. Moore prepared such a statement, about 2 years ago (I should think) — upon the request of the Secretary of the Treasury.

I retain copies of all the estimates &c. but not of this letter, as I am in a haste to lay the whole before you as early as possible. All the facts however ~~up~~ contained in this letter are at hand. I am most respectfully

your obedient Servt

Wm E Dubois

Dr R. M. Patterson
Director U. S. Mint

P.S. The balance for Dec. will be $550 — not $1550. I have therefore made an additional item in the appropriation of $2000 to meet ~~such~~ a probable deficit for the present year.

The accompanying letter of Mr. Peale has returned from Washington without seeing you on your former visit there. He thinks it important to [illegible] it.

Mr. Hope was here to [illegible] & wishes you to write to Gen. Gordon, a letter of credit, [illegible] his behalf; I presume you know what he means as I do [illegible] it distinctly. He expects to leave in a few days.

All the appropriations for all the Branches were made in 1835; do they expire before 1837? if so, will it not be necessary promptly to ask for all that remains undrawn before the 1st January next? Or, will such balances, if secured, be lawfully applicable to the subject matter of an Annual Appropriation? The law says "for the purpose of purchasing sites, erecting suitable buildings, and completing the necessary combinations of machinery, for the several branches," and so on.

Unless the Commissioners have asked for money since the abstract of the Approp.n Clerk was made for you, there now remains undrawn

For the Br. at New Orleans, $ ~~[illegible]~~ 94,000
" " " Charlotte — ~~[illegible]~~ 23,000
" " " Dahlohnega — D.o 27,000.

How much Mr. Gordon yet wants for his contracts, I cannot say.
Mr. McComb wants, to pay off his contracts, $12,800.
Mr. Few — — — — — — $20,450.

Mr. Gordon's
contract $182,000
exclusive of the
[illegible] & [illegible]

You need, to pay off your contracts,
For New Orleans $19130.
" Charlotte — 6757
" Dahlohnega — 6787.

I am not aware that the appropriations will be lost, if not drawn this year, but whether so or not, I would suggest the propriety of your drawing, for contracts and other expenses here, while you are in Washington, to wit, for New Orleans $[illegible],000, for Charlotte & Dahlohnega each 6000; and I would add for our own Mint, say $10,000.

I enclose copies of letters [illegible] rec.d from members of

based upon the supposition that two millions will be coined there in the seven months of labour, taking into consideration also the enormous prices of all sorts of materials at that place.

2. The Gold Branches. — You will find the estimate for Charlotte $2000 less than that for Dahlohnega. The reason is, that the contracts are much lower ~~than~~ in the former place, and fall within the appropriation by $4200. After allowing $3200 for Commissioner's charges, advertising &c. I thought it safe to calculate upon an excess of $1000, for next year. — In the other Branch (Dah.) the contracts fall within the estimate by $1550. Perhaps this may not be enough to meet Mr. Few's account — though I have assumed that the deficit would not be so considerable as to form an item in the Estimate for next year. — I have estimated for 5 labourers (the legal limit) at each branch, for 6 month work, at $50 per month each. Suppose coinage of each mint half a million of dollars; upon which the allowance for wastage &c. is based.

See postscript.

3. The state of the appropriations for all the Branches. At New Orleans. You have drawn $26,000; not $18,000, as stated in the memorandum given you by the Appr.n Clerk; $8000 was drawn in August, 1835; which he has evidently overlooked. You have paid out $26,612.80. To pay off the residue upon machinery contracts, you want $19,130. To pay am.t now overdrawn, $[illegible].80. Freight &c $400. Say altogether, $22,000. — But here a question presents itself:

Mint of the United States
December 22. 1836.

Dear Sir

I am now enabled to send you the estimates for the Branch Mints, according to your direction. I have thoroughly examined the whole matter, and have prepared the estimates by the aid and supervision of Mr. Peale, and the Messrs Eckfeldt. After giving a full price for every thing (of which a Register or Rough Estimate has been made here, and will be filed) I added one third of the whole expense of furnishing for the New Orleans Br. and one-fifth upon the amt for the other Branches. I hope you will find them satisfactory.

Some explanations are, however, necessary.

1. New Orleans Br. — There appears to be no record here whatever of the amt of contracts for building the Edifice. Mr. Strickland's estimate was $106.580 at Philada prices. The contracts for machinery amount to $43.630. The appropriation was $200,000. Now will there be more, or less, than the last named amount necessary to fulfil all the contracts? Upon this depends, I take for granted, the amount to be asked for next year. You will find I have written a line in pencil, which your information at the seat of Govt will probably enable you to complete or to strike out, as may be required.

2. The wages of labourers are assessed at $30 per month for twenty workmen, from 1st June to Dec. 31st. The other contingent expenses are

10 1/2

Robt. M. Patterson
Director U.S. Mint
at Gadsby's Hotel
Washington D.C.

PHILADA
JAN
2
PA

not ~~contain the so~~ be drawn up, in all its details, until that matter is settled. I know not what your judgment is, as to drawing upon the Bank of America, by check, for a part of that Account. If it should agree with your views, I would beg leave to propose to you, to write, from Washington, to the heads of the Girard Bank & Bank of America, to ascertain if the arrangement will be accepted on their part; namely that we shall extinguish the claims ~~upon~~ of the Girard Bank upon Gold now on deposite for coinage, to the amount of $22,000, and of Silver $8000, by a check, from our Ordinary Books; and in like manner the Bk. America for $32,000 in Silver. Or, the relative proportions of the two metals may be somewhat changed, if more agreeable; provided, that all the items shall amount to $62,0

If you should write upon the receipt of this letter them to direct their Answers here, we may hear from them by Tuesday next; by which time, if we are favored, all other accounts will be brought up.

Mr. Feuchtwanger, N. Y. writes to know if we will purchase a Platina Still. Finding that you declined purchasing a similar article (possibly the same) from Mr Moore of N. Y. in October last, I will venture to decline the present offer.

I am most respectfully
your obed^t Serv^t
Wm E. DuBois.

Dr R. M. Patterson

P.S. Aunt Patterson and Cousin Elizabeth Taylor dined at our House yesterday — they were very well. Aunt had rec^d your letter, with some details about Mr. Peale.

Mr. Newbold ~~writes to~~ asks for a Copy ~~fo~~ of the new Mint Bill; there is none here.

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quite unwell. Yesterday he was attacked by inflammation in the chest, attended with hoarseness & coughing; but he pursued his business until afternoon, when by advice of Dr. Meigs, he was bled. To-day he seems worse, and I had hoped, would not leave his room; but a little while ago (about 11 A. M.) he went down stairs to give some directions about the counting, which exhausted him very much — added to which Mr. Sprague and myself waited on him with some accounts of Copper to adjust. While we were with him he became very faint, and was obliged to lie down for a little while, for relief. ~~It~~ [illegible] seems to be, a very bad cold, settled upon the breast, and of course, is a ground of uneasiness to his friends, & fellow officers.

The Winding-up progresses. Mr. Peale is treating his waste, and making assays of it. Mr. Sprague is involved in the Copper Coinage. Mr Bingey is making a Statement of the gold bullion deposited during the past year and whence it was derived; for your Annual Report. Mr. Maxwell is balancing Mr. Peale's account of Gold; and from a Statement which he has just shown me, it appears that Mr. P. will not want more than $\frac{5}{10}$ of one millieme, wastage. — No deposites have been received, so far, since the year commenced.

I would beg leave to remark, in addition to what has already been stated as to the Settlement of the Profit and Loss account, that we will have to await that arrangement in order to close our accounts, ~~entirely~~, especially as other matters depend upon it, and in fact, the Annual Report cons

Mint of the United States
January 4. 1837

Dear Sir

On the 2d inst. I received a letter from Hon. Bellamy Storer, to the Director of the Mint, asking what steps have been taken to carry into effect the law of last Session, respecting the medal of Genl. Morgan. On searching your Minute Book, I find a letter from Mr. Storer, dated April 2. 1836, in which he states that he had reported a bill for renewing the above medal, and asks where the dies may be found. On the 4th April you replied that the dies were not at the Mint; that Mr. Peale, while at Paris, saw a collection of medals which had been struck there by order of our government; but did not recollect the medals in question. You say, that it would be very desirable to procure from Paris all the dies of such medals, by the agency of our Legation there; and intimate to Mr. Storer, that he would do a great service by asking the attention of the Secretary of State to this subject. — I find no further correspondence upon this subject. As you are within reach of Mr. Storer, I have thought best to lay the matter before you, without writing ~~myself~~ to him, having indeed, no information to communicate.

I regret to inform you that Mr. Eckfeldt, Chief Coiner, besides having sickness in his family, is himself

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To Sec. of Treasury

Ap. 7, '37.

state that ~~the my fellow officers~~ the Chief Coiner, the Melter & Refiner and the Assayer of this establt join me in this recommendation.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servt
R. M. P.
Director

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Secretary of the Treasury.

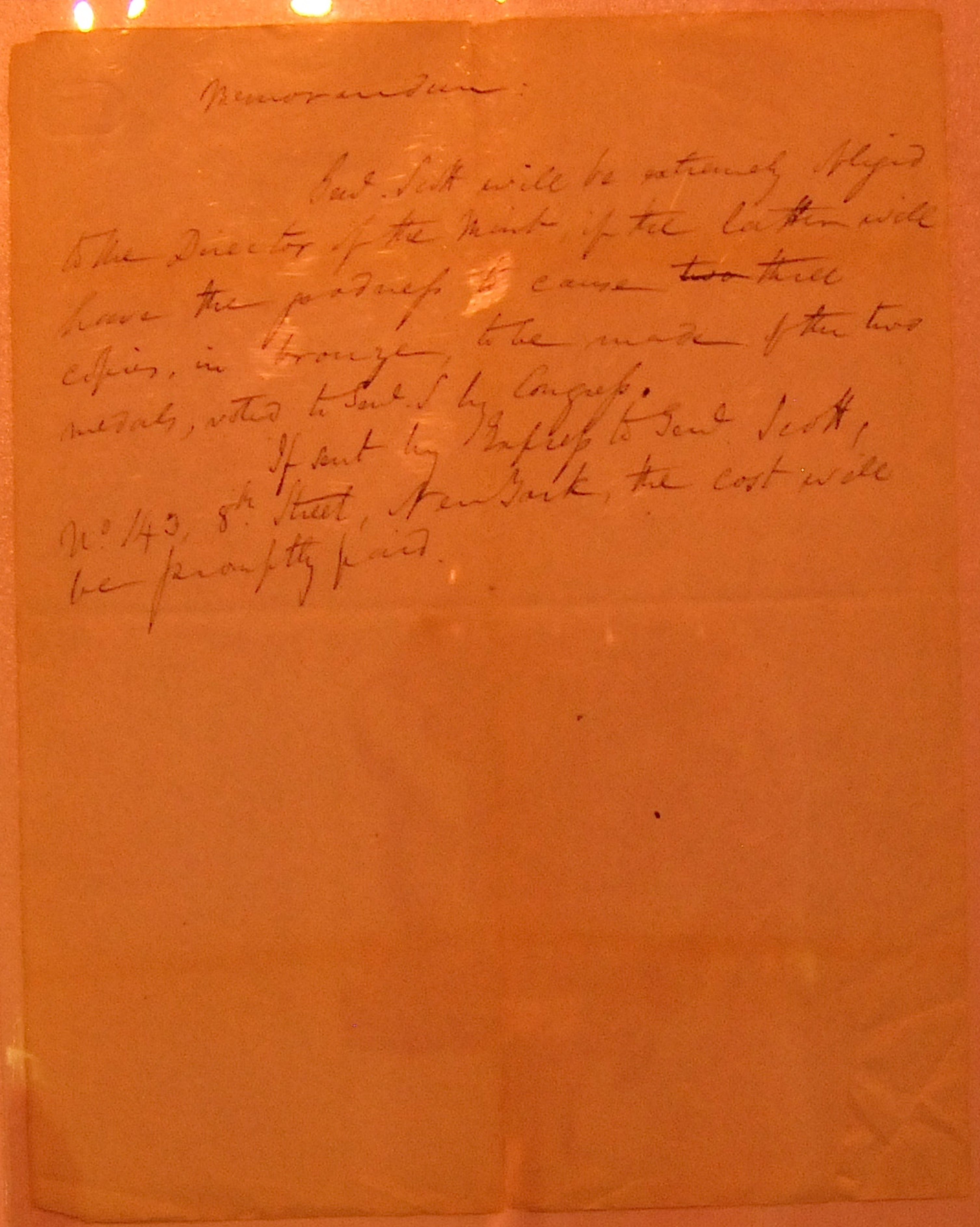
Mint U S
Ph April 7th, 1837.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., asking me to nominate some suitable person to supply the vacancy caused by Dr. Rogers's declining the office of Melter and Refiner of the Branch Mint at New Orleans.

~~The subject has been~~

In compliance with this request I now beg leave respectfully to recommend, for that vacant place, James Maxwell Esq., at present holding the responsible situation of Weigher and Teller at this Mint. Mr. Maxwell's duties have made him familiar with the general course of business and with all the calculations belonging to the office ~~to the~~ of Melter and Refiner, and, if appointed, he would immediately attend, under the instructions of Mr. Peale, to the practical operations; and being ~~an~~ intelligent, ~~active~~ industrious and ambitious, I have confidence in his being able to acquire, in good time, all the knowledge necessary to make him an efficient and useful officer. I am authorised to



Memorandum:

Genl. Scott will be extremely obliged to the Director of the Mint if the latter will have the goodness to cause ~~two~~ three copies, in bronze, to be made of the two medals, voted to Genl. S by Congress.

If sent by Express to Genl. Scott, No. 143, 8th Street, New York, the cost will be promptly paid.

taken out the Medals keeping according to the
process given in my last letters

I remain dear Sir your obliged
friend and servant
Raphl Peale

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Oct. 4, 1847.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d inst.; but I have to regret that the ~~letter~~ ~~which you mention~~ ~~referred to by you~~, ~~as having been written~~ the letter of the 28th ult. referred to by you has not reached me.

I have just had an interview with Mr. Gallaher of Richmond, and learn from him that Mr. Brown, the artist who has taken the profile likeness of Gen. Taylor, may be ~~expected here~~ looked for, with his portraits, to-day; and that he expects to make an arrangement with me as to the use of his ~~taken~~ profile ~~of Gen. Taylor~~, and as to the price which is to be given to him for this use.

I presume that your letter of the 28th ult. contains instructions in regard to this matter, and that it may be important therefore that I should yet have a copy of it.

I can assure you that no time will be lost by us in completing the work with which ~~you~~ we have entrusted ~~me~~ by you. Mr. Peale has already taken measures for the construction of the medal die.

R. M. P.

To/
Hon. W. L. Marcy,
Secretary of War.

Coast Survey Office.
Washington Dec. 20. 1848

Copy.

Yours of the 18th is received and you will oblige me if you will order Mr. Peale [illegible] to have [illegible] according to the design sent & take [illegible] of five silver [illegible] from them.

I most heartily reciprocate your good wishes

Yours sincerely

A. D. Bache.

Prof. R. M. Patterson

Dir. U.S. Mint.

New York Augt. 18th. 1849

Doct. R. M. Patterson
Director U. S. Mint
Dear Sir

I am in receipt of your kind favor of the 14th. ult. and feel quite rejoiced at your approval of the two last dies; my desire to please you & the Sec. of War has been great and I am happy to feel that I have accomplished so desirable an object to myself, the work on those dies were new to me, (that is the reverse sides) so that I labored to some disadvantage on that account

Since I sent the dies to you I have been quite unwell from the prevailing epidemic, I am now partially recovered but am still weak, so much so that I shall postpone any recreation from the city untill I feel better, in the mean time I must trespass on your kindness still further & request you to apply to the Sec. of War for the amount of my bill,

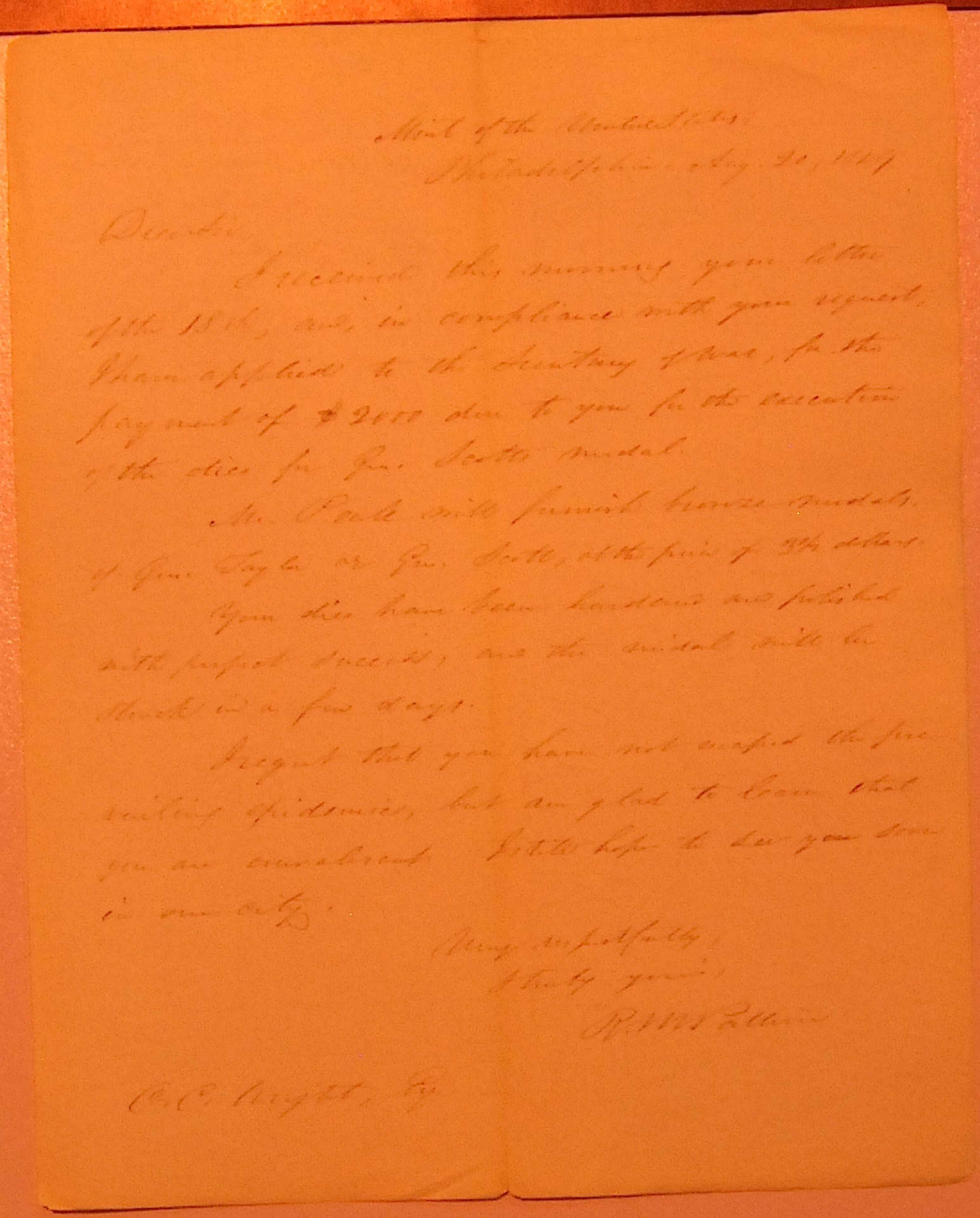
In making the engraving of the Model of your head I did it in reference to make a Medal from it if the Model was a good likeness of yourself, that I determine when I have the pleasure of seeing you in Philadelphia, A number of Gent. are desirous of obtaining a Copy of the Genl. Taylor Medal & also of Genl. Scotts. I refer them to you as being the most proper person to answer them,

Be pleased to remember me kindly to Mr Peale and believe me to be your

Oblig'd & humble, St,

C. C. Wright

C. C. Wright
[illegible]
[illegible] 20th May 1849



Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Aug. 20, 1849

Dear Sir,

I received this morning your letter of the 18th, and in compliance with your request, I have applied to the Secretary of War, for the payment of $2000 due to you for the execution of the dies for Gen. Scott's medal.

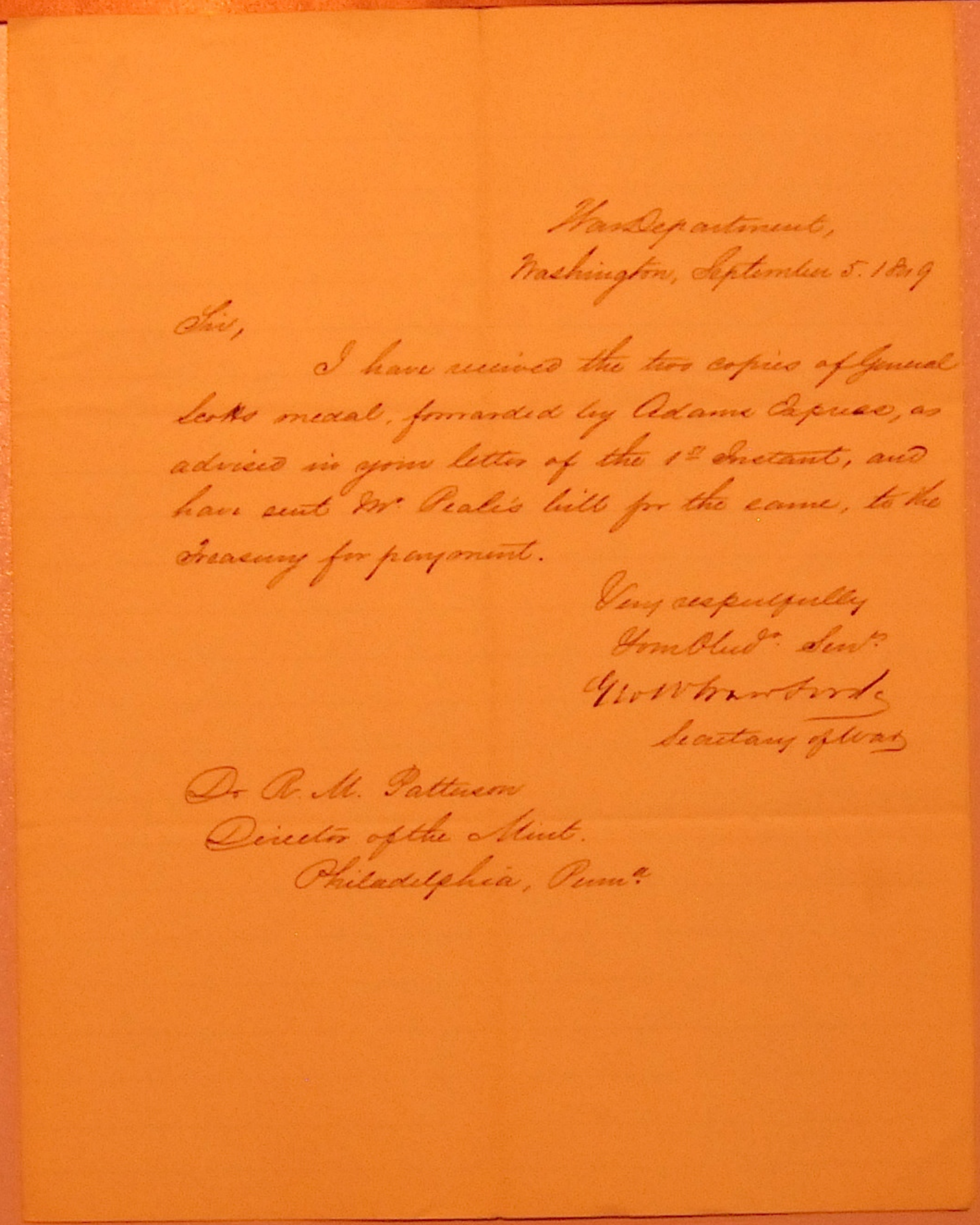
Mr. Peale will furnish bronze medals of Gen. Taylor or Gen. Scott, at the price of 3½ dollars.

Your dies have been hardened and polished with perfect success, and the medal will be struck in a few days.

I regret that you have not escaped the prevailing epidemics, but am glad to learn that you are convalescent. I still hope to see you soon in our city.

Very respectfully,
Truly yours,
R. M. Patterson

C. C. Wright, Esq.



War Department,
Washington, September 5. 1849

Sir,

I have received the two copies of General Scott's medal, forwarded by Adams Express, as advised in your letter of the 1st Instant, and have sent Mr. Peale's bill for the same, to the Treasury for payment.

Very respectfully
Yr. obedt. Servt.
Geo W Crawford
Secretary of War

Dr. R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint.
Philadelphia, Penna.

U. S. Mint,
Aug. 23d 1849

My dear Sir,

A few days ago, I received, through a messenger, from Mr. Peale, the Chief Coiner, an application for fine gold to be used for making a medal, ordered by Congress to be presented to Genl. Scott. In a written reply, I respectfully declined, under present circumstances, to furnish him with gold or silver for the manufacture of medals. That you may know my reasons for doing so, and that, if I entertain erroneous views, they may be corrected, it is due both to you and to myself that I should state them succinctly.

In the first place, I should say, that my action was entirely independent of personal considerations, and that I should cheerfully have extended to Mr. Peale the accommodation he sought if I could have done so consistently with my views of official propriety.

I have been informed through sources entitled to credit, that the business of making medals in the Mint, as at present conducted, is regarded in the community as of very doubtful propriety, if not illegal.

Within the Mint, the workmen, with few exceptions, believe it wrong and unauthorized by law, that they should be required to labour for the pecuniary benefit of an officer, and they look with suspicion upon all such transactions of profit. I have myself cautiously abstained from every thing of the sort, and the same course has been uniformly pursued by the Assayer; any extra work done, either for the government or for individuals, having been always performed gratuitously.

If the manufacture of medals in the Mint, for the private profit of the Chief Coiner, has been authorized by law, I am ignorant of the fact. If it

is unfortunate enough, especially when they are made for such corporations as the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, the Worcester County Mechanics' Association of Massachusetts, for the private artists look with dissatisfaction and jealousy upon competition by the workshops of the Government, established for other purposes; and workmen of the Mint cannot but regard with distrust the employment of those workshops, and of their own time and labour, for which they are paid by the government, to carry on a private business of considerable extent and profit.

I do not design by this communication to prefer charges of official misconduct against the Chief Coiner, but merely to give you an exposition of my reasons for declining to comply with a request which I could not grant without violation of my sense of official rectitude. I have repeatedly furnished both gold and silver to the Coiner, for the manufacture of medals, but I did so, at first, in confidence of the propriety of an established custom, and in ignorance of the fact that the medals were made by him as a source of profit,—subsequently and for a long time without having fully examined and carefully considered the subject, without knowing the views entertained of it by others, within the limit or beyond its walls; and without forming a definite opinion and conclusion. And it is with reluctance that I have been at length compelled to decline to extend to the Coiner facilities which he has heretofore received.

If I err, I will cheerfully, I expect, be convinced of error. But if otherwise, being as an officer responsible for the bullion and public monies when confided to the workmen in the Melting and Refining department of the Mint, I respectfully submit for your consideration and judgment,— whether anything of even questionable authority or propriety should be done in the Mint, lest its tendency be demoralizing, or calculated to impair that regard for integrity, among the workmen, which is our only security.

With high respect & esteem
Your Ob. Sev.
Richd. S. McCulloh
Melter & Refiner

To
Dr. R. M. Patterson,
Director of the Mint

Copy

Richd S. McCulloh,
Melter & Refiner,
U.S. Mint.
Aug. 23, 1849.

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be so. I have no objection whatever to furnish him with metal suitable for the purpose, with your sanction, and upon the terms of simultaneous interchange of equal values; if not, it seems to me improper that it should be done.

By the Act of Congress of January 18. 1837, for the organization of the Mint, the salaries of the officers are fixed; but no other emoluments are allowed; nor is the manufacture of medals authorized or mentioned in it.

In his letter of January 22. 1841, communicating the report of the Director of the Mint in relation to the operations of the year 1840, President Van Buren submitted to Congress the inquiry whether authority should be given to the Mint to strike off copies of the national medals in bronze or other metals, for persons making application for them, and at a rate not to exceed the actual expense of striking them off. This inquiry was referred to a

Committee; but I know not what further action was taken upon it. It evidently implied that, at that time, the Mint possessed no authority to strike medals; and it manifestly excludes profit, as a condition of the proposed authority.

Also, by an Act of Congress of August 23. 1842, it is enacted that "no officer in any branch of the public service, or any other person whose salary, pay, or emoluments is or are fixed by law or regulations, shall receive any additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation in any form whatever, for the disbursement of public money, or any other service or duty whatsoever, unless the same shall be authorized by law, and the appropriation therefor explicitly set forth, that it is for such additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation."

But if legal, I doubt whether the manufacture of medals, in the Mint,

Mint U.S.
Phil. Sept. 27, 1849.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst.; and, in compliance with the request made in it, two bronze copies of the medal voted by Congress to Maj. General Scott, on the 9th of March 1848, are sent to you under the charge of Mess. Adams & Co.

R.M.P.
&c.

Hon. Geo. W. Crawford
Secretary of War.

[With this letter, Mr. Peale's bill for $7, was sent
not enclosed.]

New York Aug. 11th 1849

Hon. R. M. Patterson
Director U. S. Mint

Dear Sir

By Adams Co's Expreſs I send you the Obverse & reverse dies of the Medal for Genl. Scott this day with the design & a lead impreſsion of the same, I hope you will feel satisfied that I have used all diligence to complete them in due time, and I will also state that I have spared neither labor or expence to make them satisfactory to you, for as you were pleased to have them placed in my hands I have felt in honor bound to execute them as well as I were able, that which I regret is, that I did not have different designs to be enabled me to shewn more skill in the battles,

Be pleased to acknowledge the receipt of them & expreſs my thanks to Mr. Peale for the handsome manner which he sent me a copy of the Taylor Medal in bronze,

I am at present unwell & wish a respite from labor, I have thought to spend a few weeks & intend to visit your City if time will permit without trenching on the Order now on hand, I understand that there are other Medals to be executed at Washington, are yet to be awarded to those who assisted in saving the crew of the Somers at Vera Cruz, if not ordered I should be glad to receive it.

I am very Respectfully
your Obliged & hu. St.,
C. C. Wright

Mint U.S. Phil. July 26, 1849.

Sir,

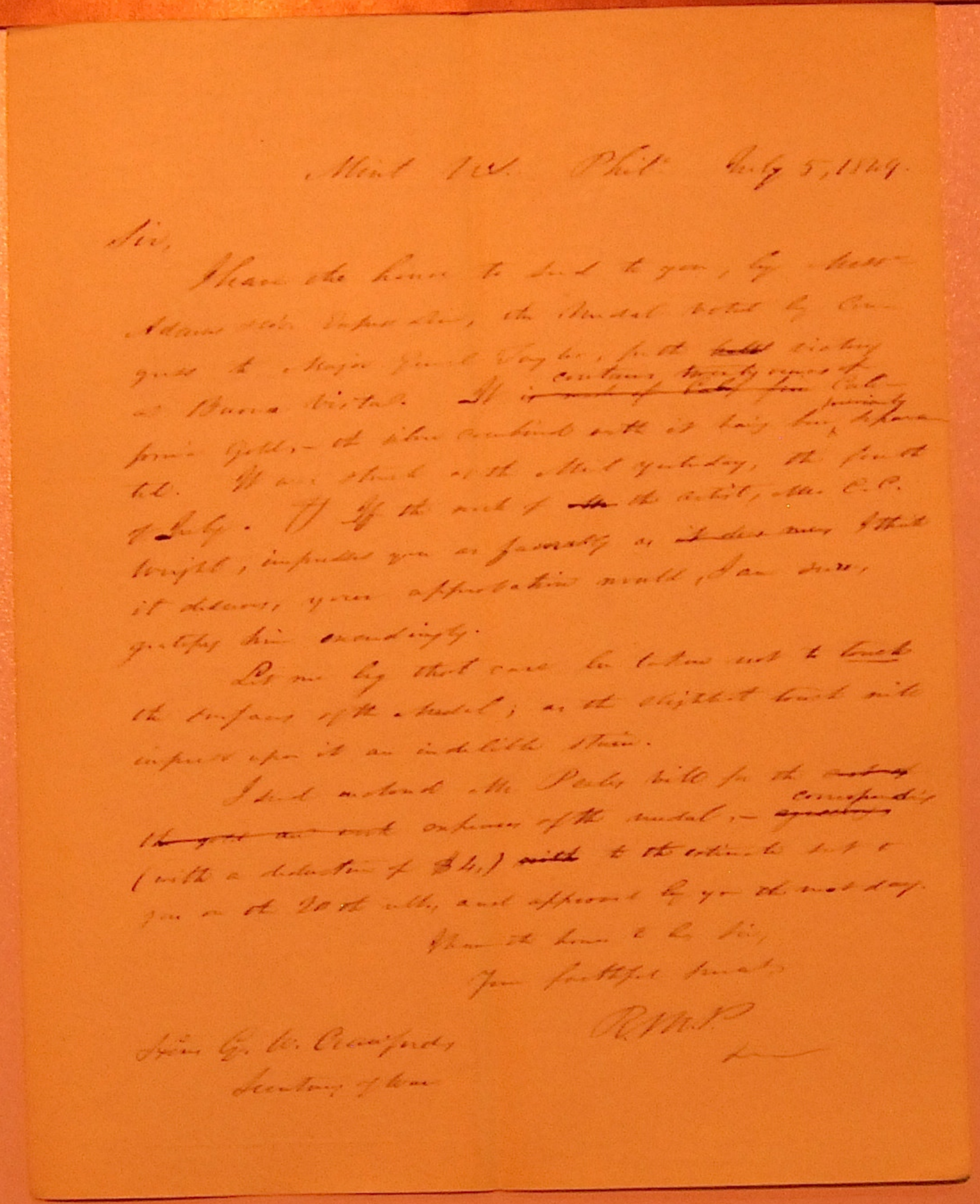
In compliance with the request made in your letter of the 16th instant, our Chief Coiner, Mr Franklin Peale, has sent to day, by Adams & Co's Express Line, ten bronze copies of the Buena Vista Medal, and ~~two~~ eight copies of the two former Medals voted by Congress to ~~Gen~~ Major General ~~Zachary~~ Taylor.

The privilege has been granted to us, by the Department, on former occasions, to strike bronze copies of the Congress Medals, for individuals desirous of obtaining them; and I respectfully ask your consent, to the same purpose, with regard to the Medals since voted.

Mr Peale's acct is herewith enclosed.

R. M. P.
Dir.

Hon. Geo. W. Crawford,
Secretary of War,
Washington.



Mint U.S. Phil^a July 5, 1849.

Sir,

I have the honor to send to you, by Mr. Adams Ex. Express Co., the Medal voted by Congress to Major Genl. Taylor, for the ~~bold~~ victory at Buena Vista. It ~~is made of [illegible] Cal.~~ contains twenty ounces of pure gold, — the silver combined with it having been previously separated. It was struck at the Mint yesterday, the fourth of July. If the work of ~~the~~ the artist, Mr. C.C. Wright, impresses you as favorably as ~~I believe~~ may I think it deserves, your approbation would, I am sure, gratify him exceedingly.

Let me beg that care be taken not to touch the surface of the medal; as the slightest touch will impart upon it an indelible stain.

I send enclosed Mr. Peale's bill for the ~~making~~ ~~the [illegible] each~~ expenses of the medal, — ~~agreeing~~ corresponding (with a deduction of $4.) ~~with~~ to the estimate sent to you on the 20th ulto, and approved by you the next day.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your faithful servant,
R.M.P.

Hon. G. W. Crawford,
Secretary of War

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia July 12, 1849

Sir,

I am highly gratified by the terms ~~in~~ which you ~~should~~ have ~~expressed~~ used, in your letter of the 7th inst., in regard to the medal ~~had voted~~ executed for General Taylor. ~~[illegible]~~ I have sent, to the artist, Mr. C.C. Wright, a copy of ~~[illegible]~~ such of your remarks as have respect to him, and I am sure that ~~they~~ he will ~~be most gratefully~~ appreciate ~~them~~ them most gratefully.

The Chief Coiner, Mr Peale, is ~~engaged in~~ preparing to strike a few bronze copies of the Buena Vista medal, but the constant labor at the Mint, allows but little time for this extra-official work.

You express a wish to procure, in ~~your~~ behalf of the War Department, "copies, in bronze, of the several medals recently prepared under its direction, in pursuance of resolutions of Congress;" and you ask me to furnish you with an estimate of the cost of striking a few copies." I ~~[illegible]~~ take the liberty of answering this question, by copying the following paragraph, from a letter written, on the 6th of February 1841, ~~[illegible]~~ to the Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, then Secretary of War, in reply to the same inquiry.

"On consultation &c ———— Bottom."

for the War Department, further

As these terms were essentially a series of medals in bronze*
applied for on the 13th of October 1841, by the Hon. J. C. Spencer

The according to the terms mentioned, the cost of the
bronze duplicate copies of the new medals, for Gen. Taylor
and Gen. Scott, which are 3½ inches in diameter, should be
~~$3.50~~ 3½ dollars.

New York 24th Novr. 1849

Dr. R. M. Patterson
Dirt. U. S. Mint

Dear Sir

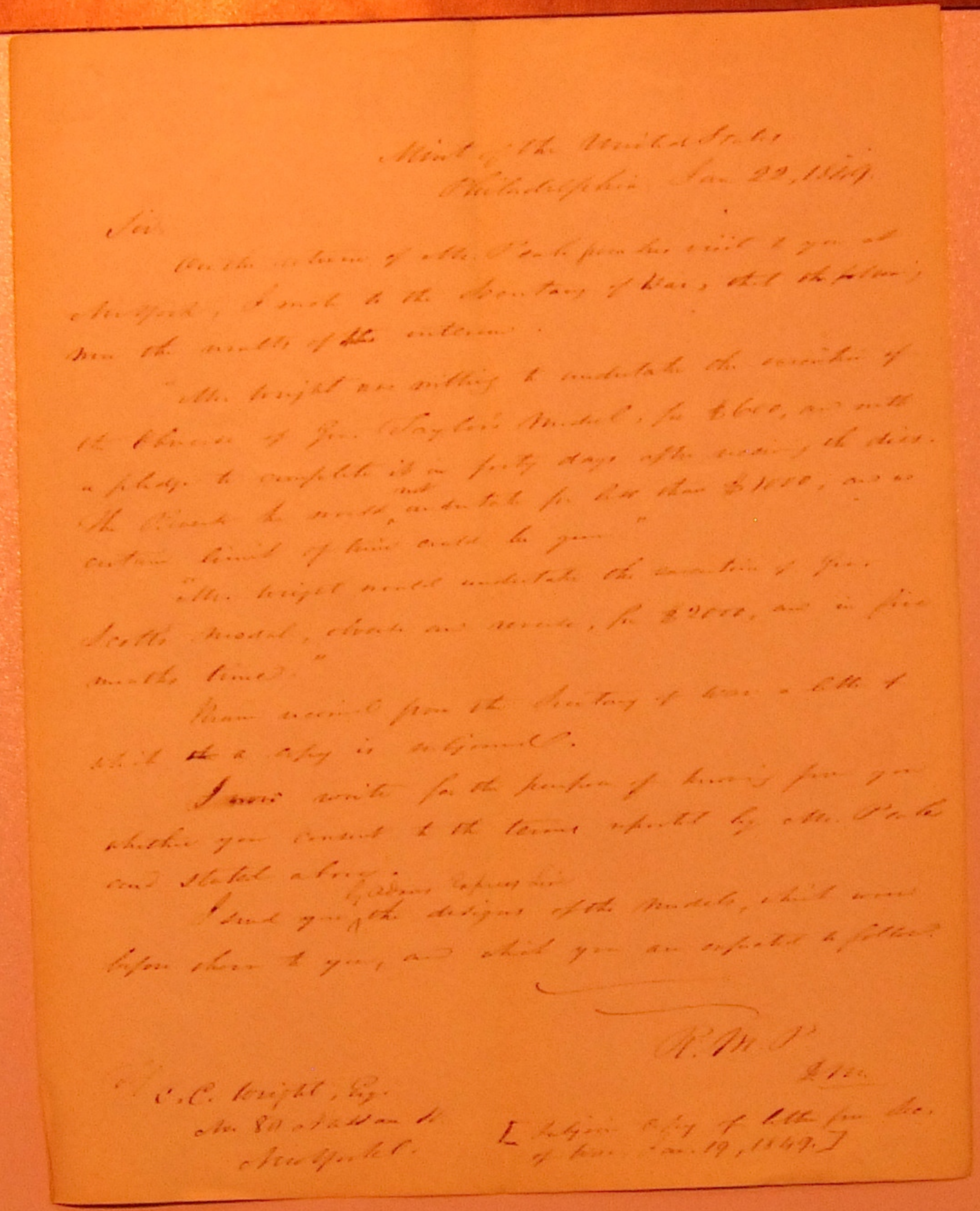
Your favor of the 22d ult. I received by yesterday's Mail, also the drawings, of two Medals, Genl. Taylor & Genl. Scott, by Adams & Co. Express.

The terms stated in your letter were those I gave Mr. Peale and such as I am bound to fulfil. (Viz) $1600, for the dies, obverse & reverse, according to designs sent for Genl. Taylor, $2000, for Genl. Scott obverse & reverse agreeable to designs sent & revised by me, — the blank dies to be furnished by the Mint, or if desired I will furnish them, — the obverse side I will complete within the 60 days after I have the blank dies I only wish them faced as I turn the border after the Engraving is completed.

If no serious accident should happen I will have the whole order, that is, the two pair of dies as above stated completed in 5 months.

The dies for Genl. Taylor I suppose will be the first to be completed, I should be glad to make the portrait from the bust, Col. Duncan thinks it the best likeness that he has seen of Genl. Taylor & I wish it to be a likeness, I should wish your instructions on that subject, The Portrait of Genl. Scott I can have modelled from life in time for those dies, if the proposition should meet your views, you will be pleased to give me your instructions.

I am very Respectfully
Your Obt. Servant
C. C. Wright



Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Jan. 22, 1849

Sir,

On the return of Mr. Peale from his visit to you at New York, I wrote to the Secretary of War, that the following were the results of the interview.

"Mr. Wright was willing to undertake the execution of the Obverse of Gen. Taylor's Medal, for $600, and with a pledge to complete it in forty days after receiving the dies. The Reverse he would not undertake for less than $1000, and no certain limit of time could be given."

"Mr. Wright would undertake the execution of Gen. Scott's Medal, obverse and reverse, for $2000, and in five months time."

I have received from the Secretary of War a letter of which ~~the~~ a copy is enclosed.

I now write for the purpose of learning from you whether you consent to the terms reported by Mr. Peale and stated above.

I send you by Adams Express the designs of the Medals, which were before shown to you, and which you are expected to follow.

R. M. P.
Dir.

To C. C. Wright, Esq.
No. 80 Nassau St.
New York.

[Enclosing copy of letter from Sec. of War. Jan. 19, 1849.]

Mint U.S. Philada Sep 1, 1849

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ulto, regarding the medal prepared for Major Genl Scott; and I am much gratified by your remark that you "doubt not it will be satisfactory to the President as it is to your department."

In compliance with your request we send, by Adams & Co's Express, two copies of the medal, struck in Bronze; for which our Treasurer's bill of expenses is enclosed.

R. M. P.

Hon. Geo. W. Crawford,
Secy of War

New York Aug. 29th 1849

Dear Sir

Your favor of the 25th with a draft on the Assistant Treasurer at Philada I received on Monday & have acknowledged it to the Treasury Office Washington it being in full for the dies executed by me for the Medal to be presented to Maj. Genl. Winfield Scott by an Act of Congress passed March 9th 1848.

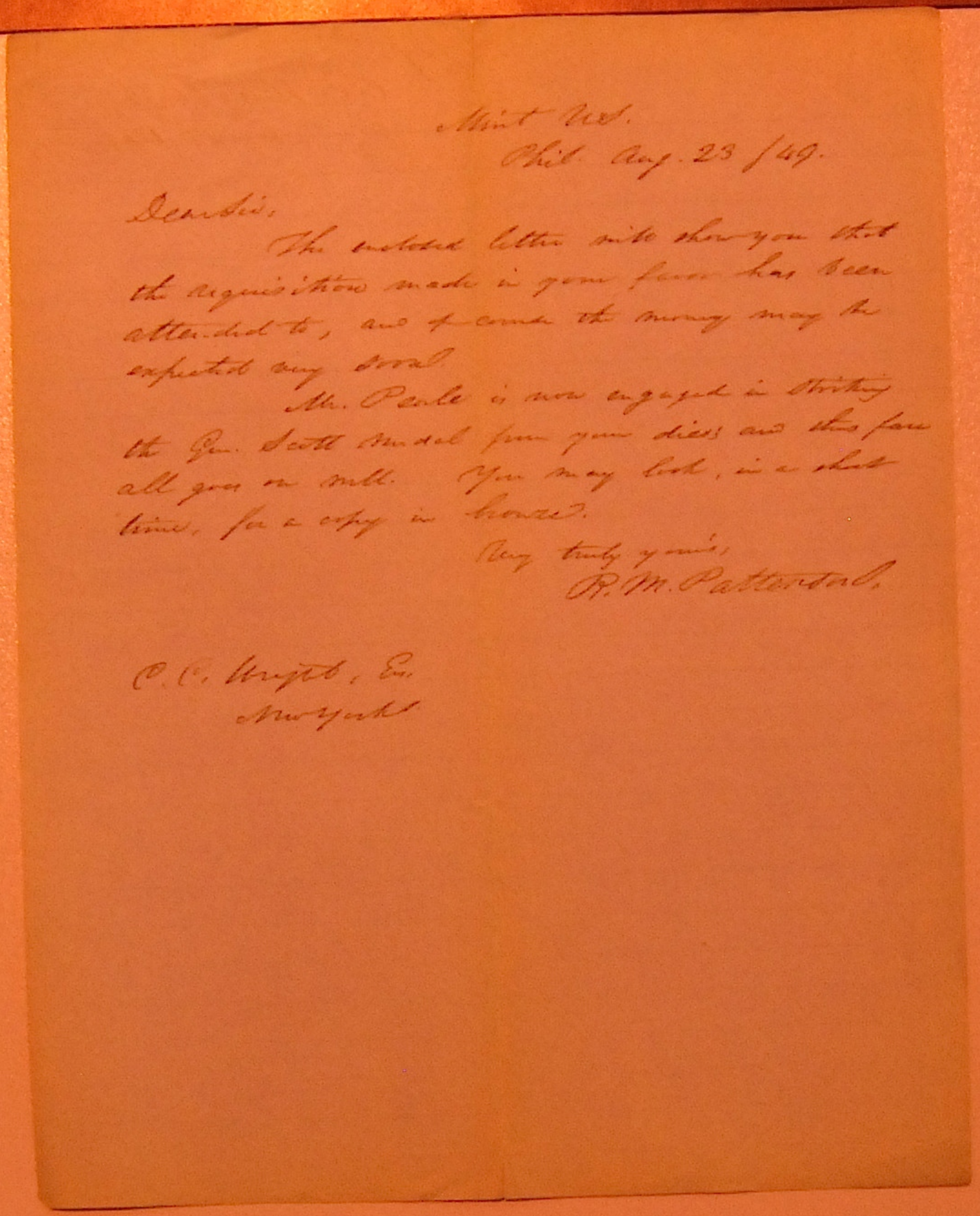
My health has quite improved since I last wrote & I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you in the course of a few days. — I should be glad if Mr. Peale would make me four Medals from Genl. Taylor's dies & four from Genl. Scott's dies when striking, I understood the medals would cost $3 50/100 each,

Please make my regards to Mr. Peale and accept of my grateful acknowledgements for your kindness,

Most truly yours

C. C. Wright

Doct. R. M. Patterson
Director U.S. Mint



Mint U.S.
Phil. Aug. 23 / 49.

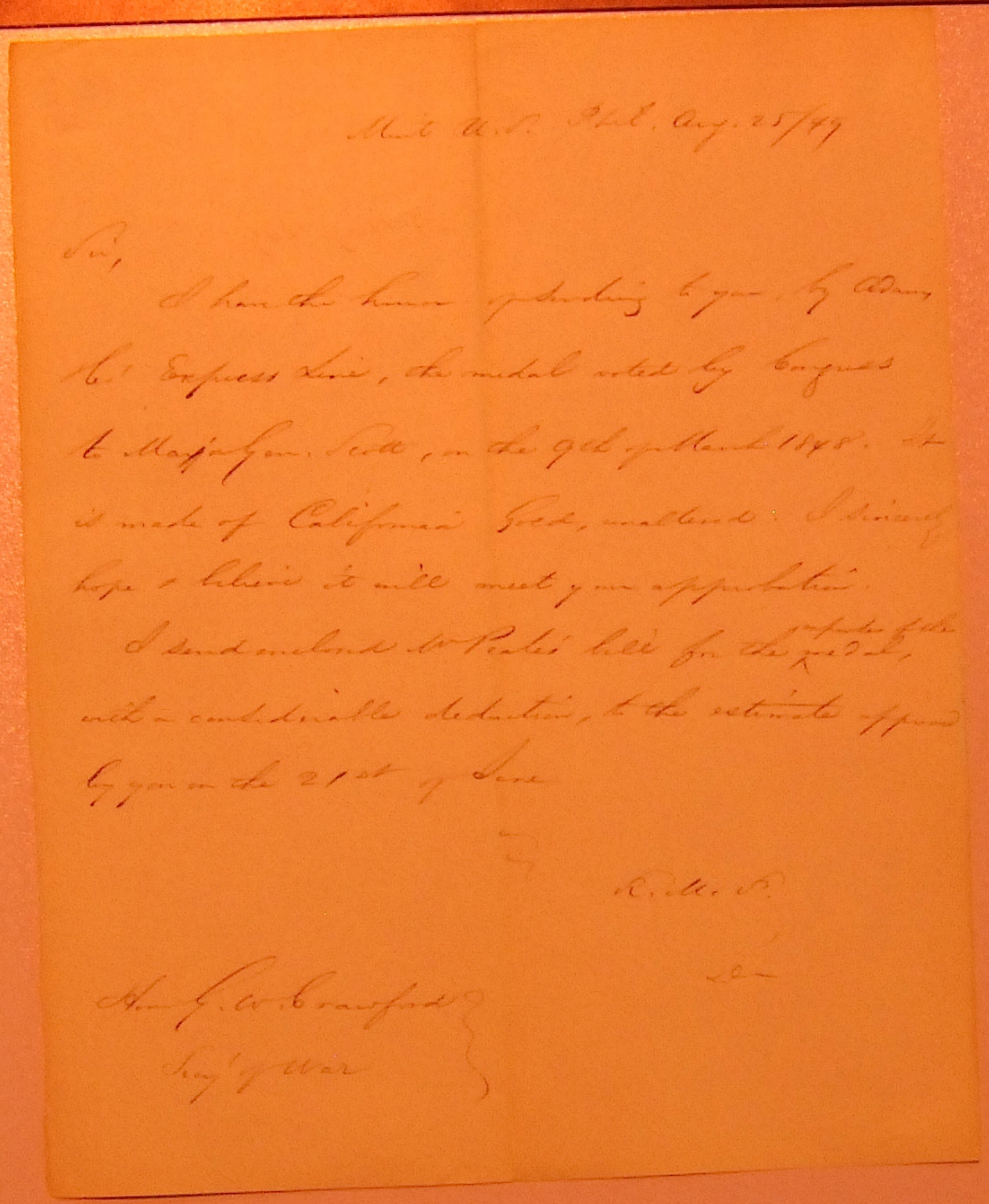
Dear Sir,

The enclosed letter will show you that the requisition made in your favor has been attended to, and of course the money may be expected very soon.

Mr. Peale is now engaged in striking the Gen. Scott medal from your dies and thus far all goes on well. You may look, in a short time, for a copy in bronze.

Very truly yours,
R. M. Patterson.

C. C. Wright, Esq.
New York



Mint U.S. Phil. Aug. 25/49

Sir,

I have the honor of sending to you by Adams & Co Express Line, the medal voted by Congress to Major Gen. Scott, on the 9th of March 1848. It is made of California Gold, unalloyed. I sincerely hope & believe it will meet your approbation.

I send enclosed Mr Peale's bill for the making of the medal, with a considerable deduction, to the estimate approved by you on the 21st of June.

Ry

R. M. P.

Dir

Hon. G. W. Crawford
Secy of War

War Department,
Washington, Augt 29 1849

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 25 Instant, advising that you had forwarded the medal for General Scott, which has since been received, and enclosing Mr Peale's bill of expenses, the amount of which will be transmitted to him through the Treasury.

The execution of the medal will I doubt not be satisfactory to the President, as it is to this Department. Please cause two copies to be struck in bronze and forwarded to the Department with a bill of expenses.

Very respectfully
Your Obedt Servt
Geo W Crawford.
Secretary of War

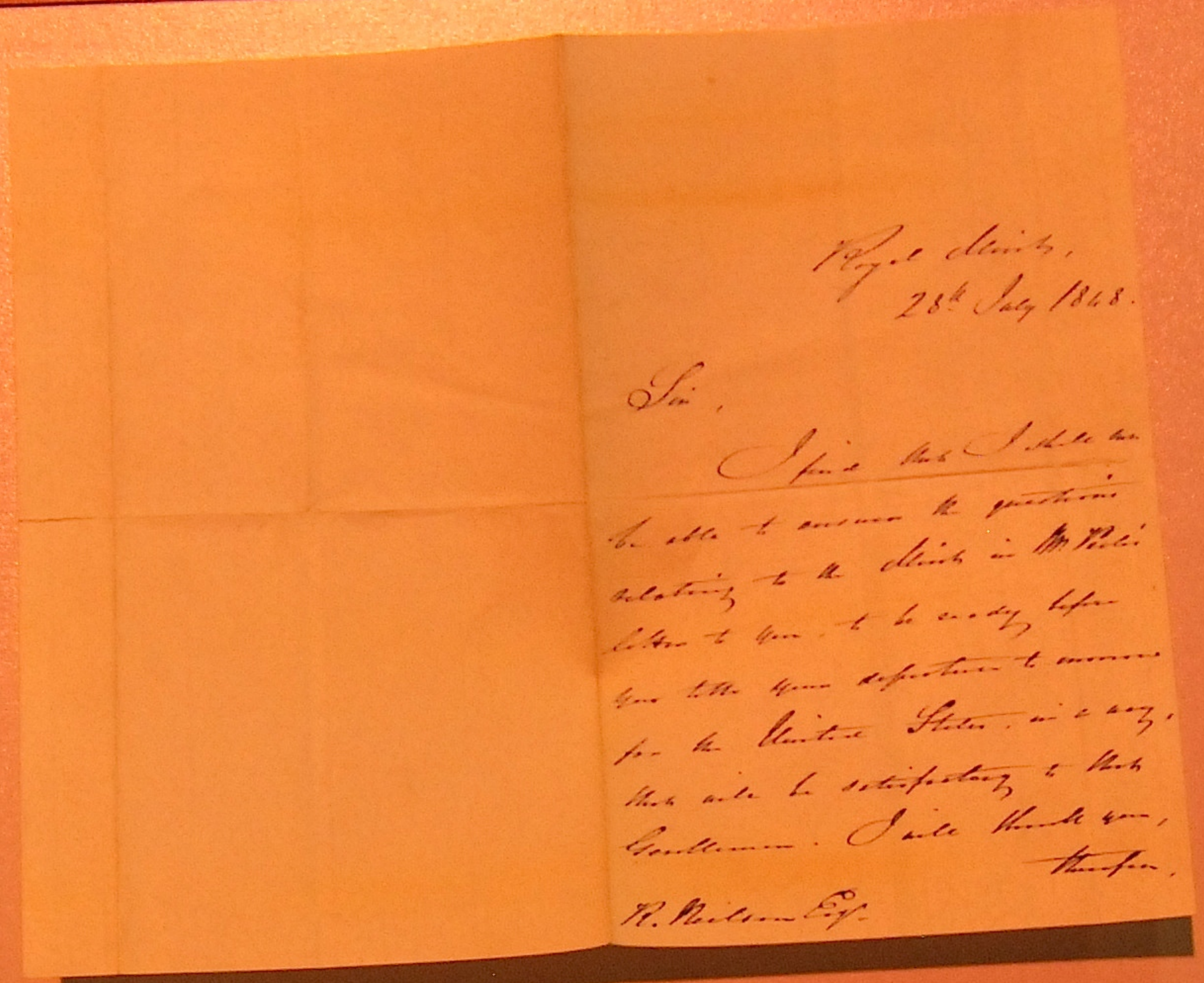
R. M. Patterson Esq
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia, Penna

Philadelphia Oct 31. 1848

Franklin Peale Esq
Chief Coiner U.S. Mint

Sir I most respectfully beg leave to submit for your Consideration this my Application to You for an increase of my Salary

Your Most Obt Servt
Wm M. Snider

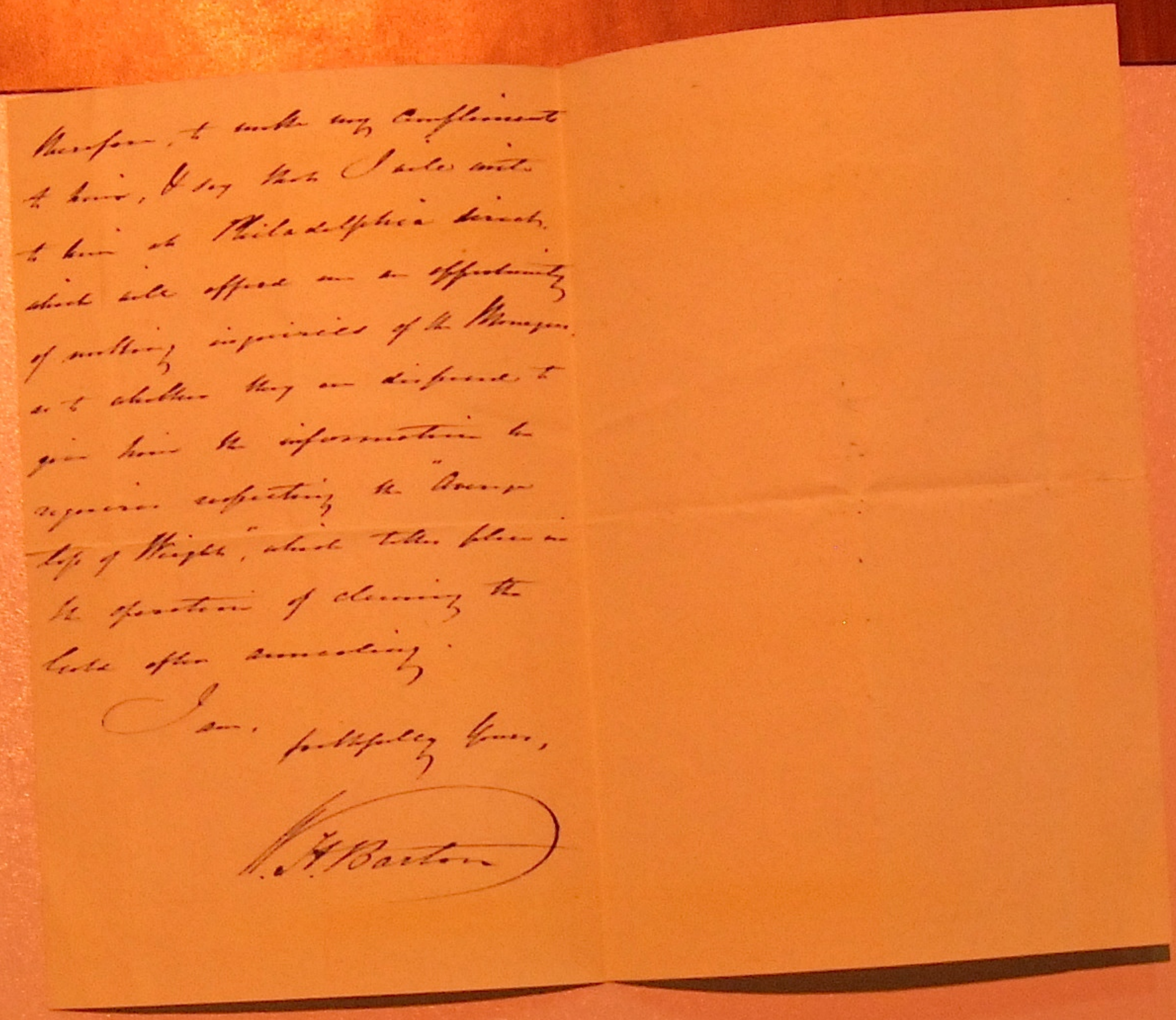


Royal Mint,
28th July 1848.

Sir,

I fear that I shall not be able to answer the questions relating to the Mints in Mr Peale's letter to you, to be ready before you take your departure tomorrow for the United States, in a way that will be satisfactory to those Gentlemen. I will thank you, therefore,

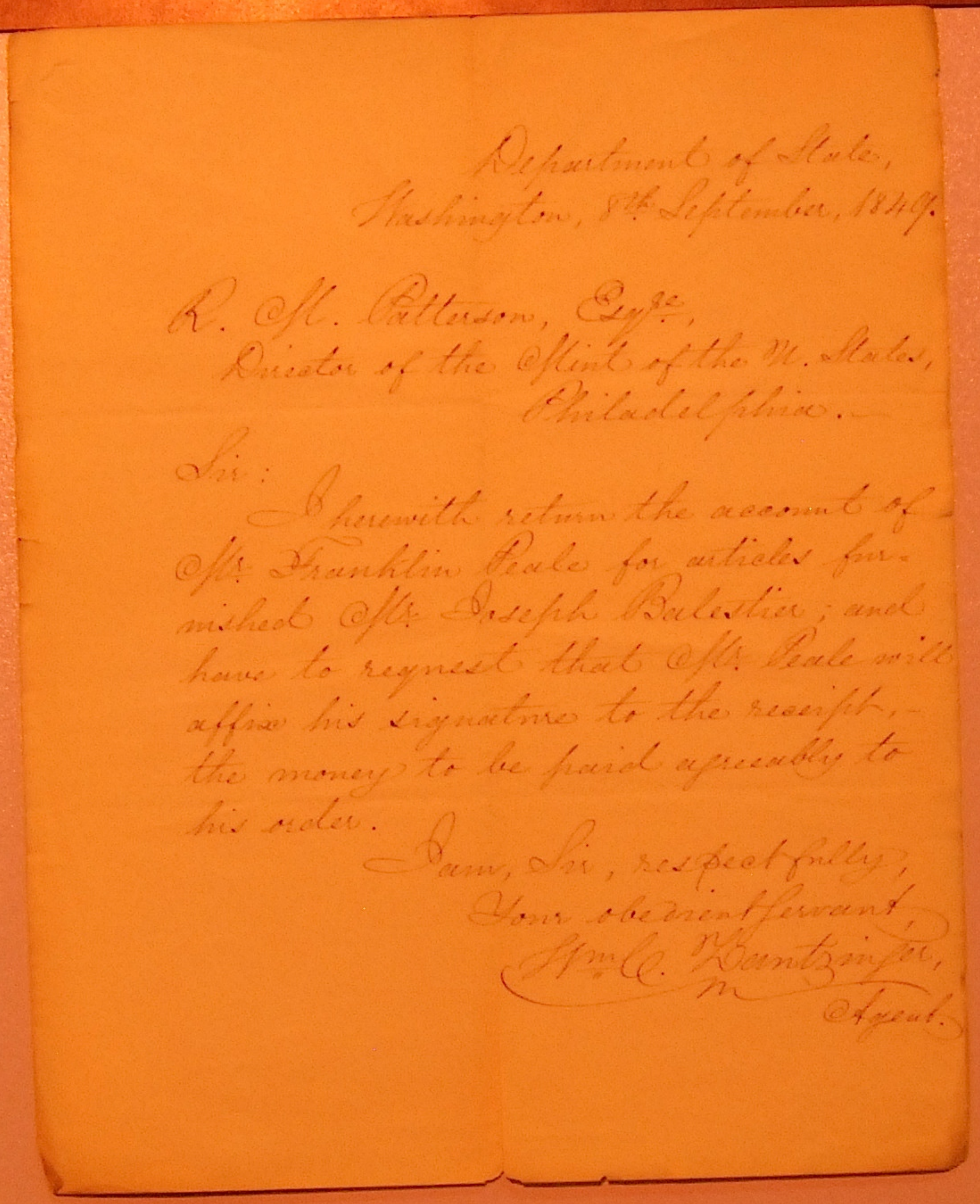
R. Neilson Esq.



therefore, to make my Compliments to him, & say that I also write to him at Philadelphia directly which will afford me an opportunity of making inquiries of the Managers as to whether they are disposed to give him the information he requires respecting the "Average loss of Weight," which takes place in the operation of cleaning the tubes after annealing.

I am,
faithfully Yours,

W. H. Barton



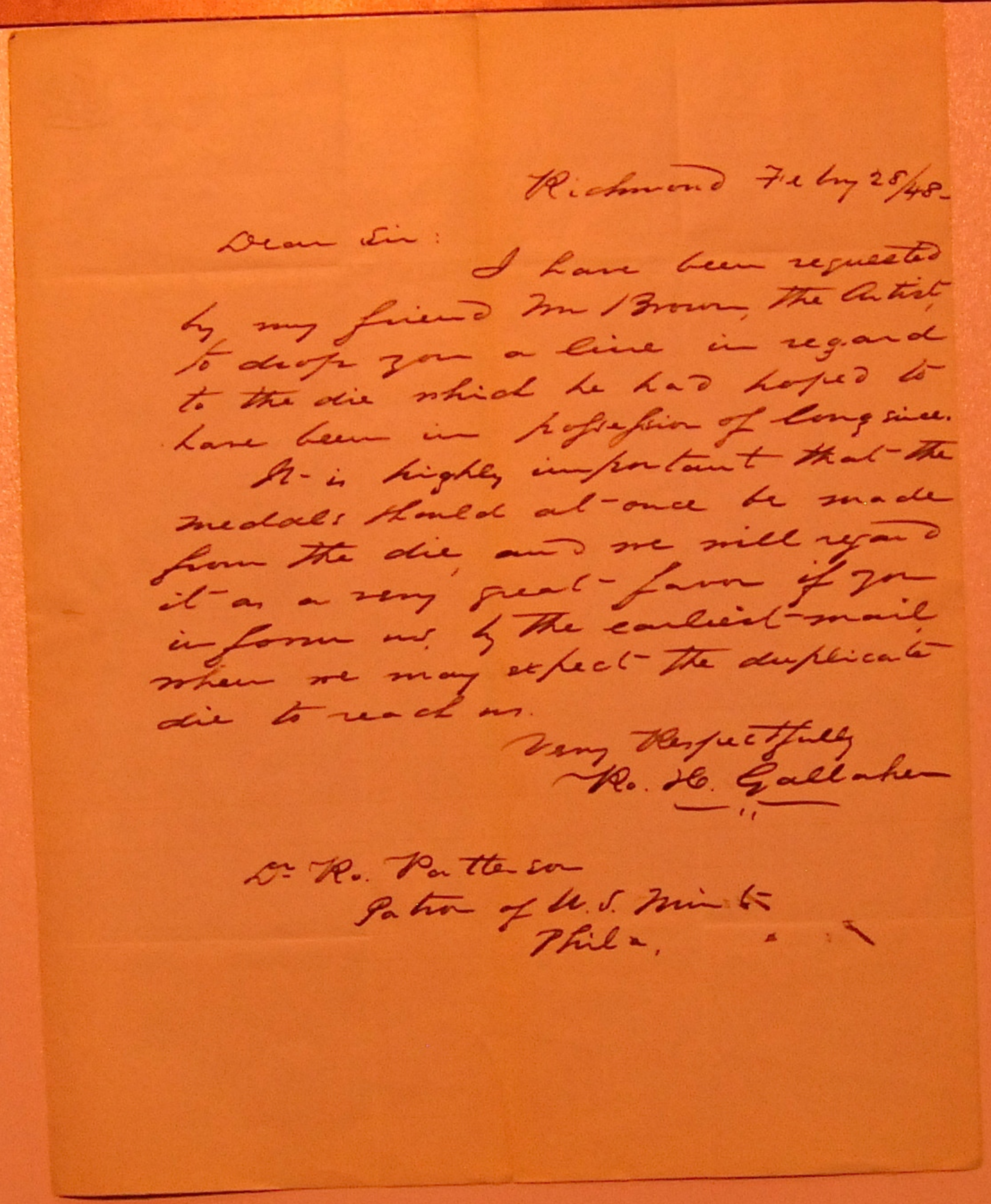
Department of State,
Washington, 8th September, 1849.

R. M. Patterson, Esqr.,
Director of the Mint of the U. States,
Philadelphia.

Sir:

I herewith return the account of Mr. Franklin Peale for articles furnished Mr. Joseph Balestier; and have to request that Mr. Peale will affix his signature to the receipt, — the money to be paid agreeably to his order.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Wm. C. Zantzinger,
Agent.



Richmond Feby 28/48.

Dear Sir:

I have been requested by my friend Mr Brown, the Artist, to drop you a line in regard to the die which he had hoped to have been in possession of long since.

It is highly important that the medals should at once be made from the die, and we will regard it as a very great favor if you inform us by the earliest mail when we may expect the duplicate die to reach us.

Very Respectfully
Ro. H. Gallaher

Dr Ro. Patterson
Director of U.S. Mint
Phila.

Mint of U.S.
Phil. March 22/48.

Sir,

I have the honor to send to you, by the mail of this day, the Gold Medal ~~voted by Congress~~ ~~made~~ voted by Congress to Major General Zachary Taylor.

Mr. Peale begs your acceptance of the Medal in bronze which accompanies it.

I send enclosed Mr. Peale's account for the cost of the Medal, which is correct and according to the estimates presented in my correspondence with you upon the subject. If the amount be sent to me, I will take charge of the payment and ~~[illegible]~~ send the receipt.

R. M. P.
Director

To
Hon. Wm. L. Marcy,
Secretary of War.

(Copy of letter [illegible])

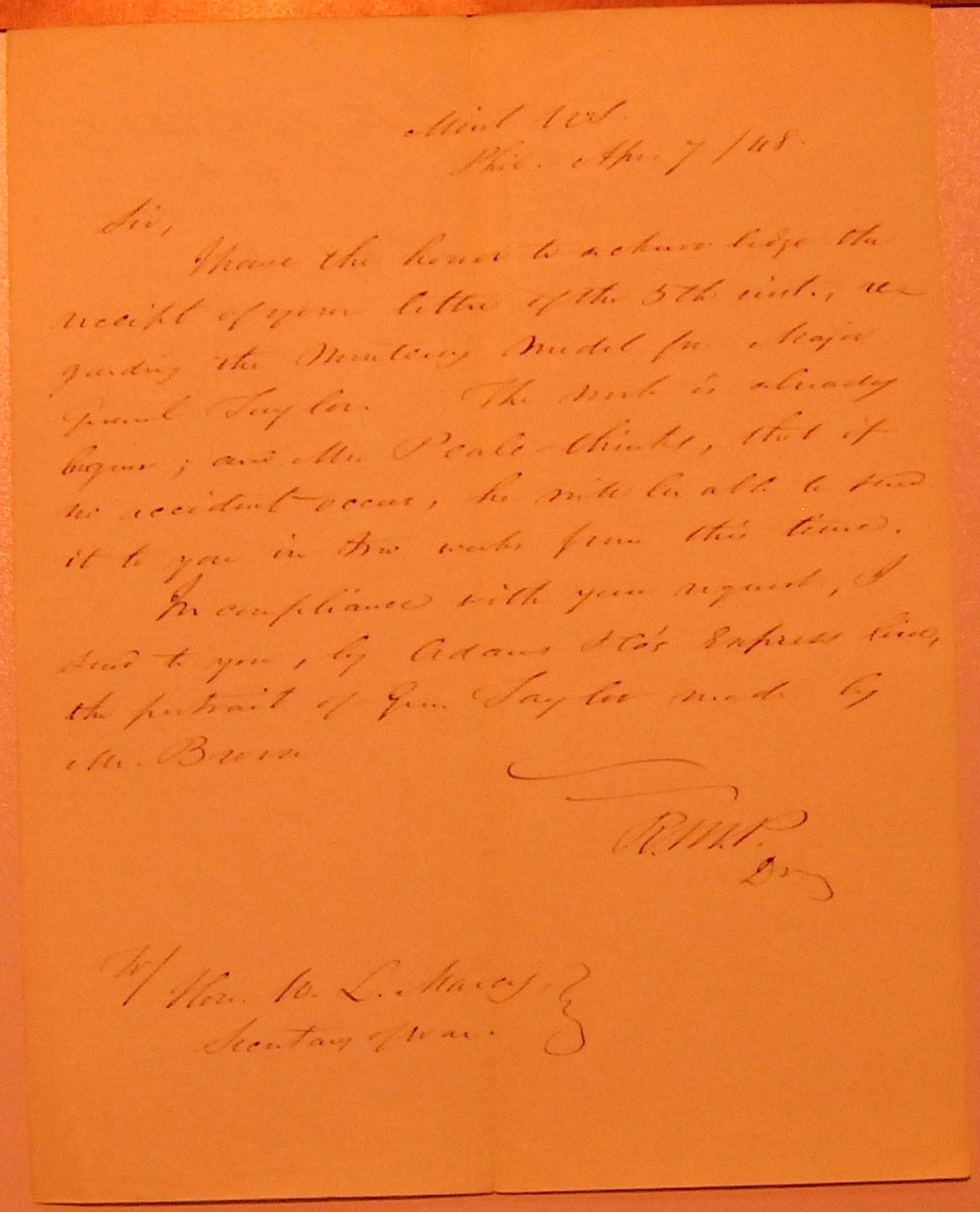
(Copy)

Philad^a. March 21 1848.

United States
(Department of State)
To Franklin Peale. Dr.

To	One pair of dies hardened and polished complete, as per agreement with Dr. R. M. Patterson Director of the Mint of the U. States,		$ 600..
To	Oz. 8.15 fine gold for medal of General Taylor, – – –	$167.50	
"	Striking the above medal, –	20.00	
"	Case, – – –	5,00	192.50
"	One pair of small dies made for Mr. Brown for his portrait, as per agreement – – –		150..
			$ 942.50

Approved as Correct, by
R. M. Patterson
Director U. S. Mint



Mint U.S.
Phila. Apr. 7 /48.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., regarding the Monterey Medal for Major General Taylor. The work is already begun; and Mr. Peale thinks, that if no accident occur, he will be able to send it to you in two weeks from this time.

In compliance with your request, I send to you, by Adams & Co's Express line, the portrait of Gen. Taylor made by Mr. Brown.

R.M.P.
Dr

To/ Hon. W. L. Marcy
Secretary of War.

Mint U.S.
Ph. May 2/48.

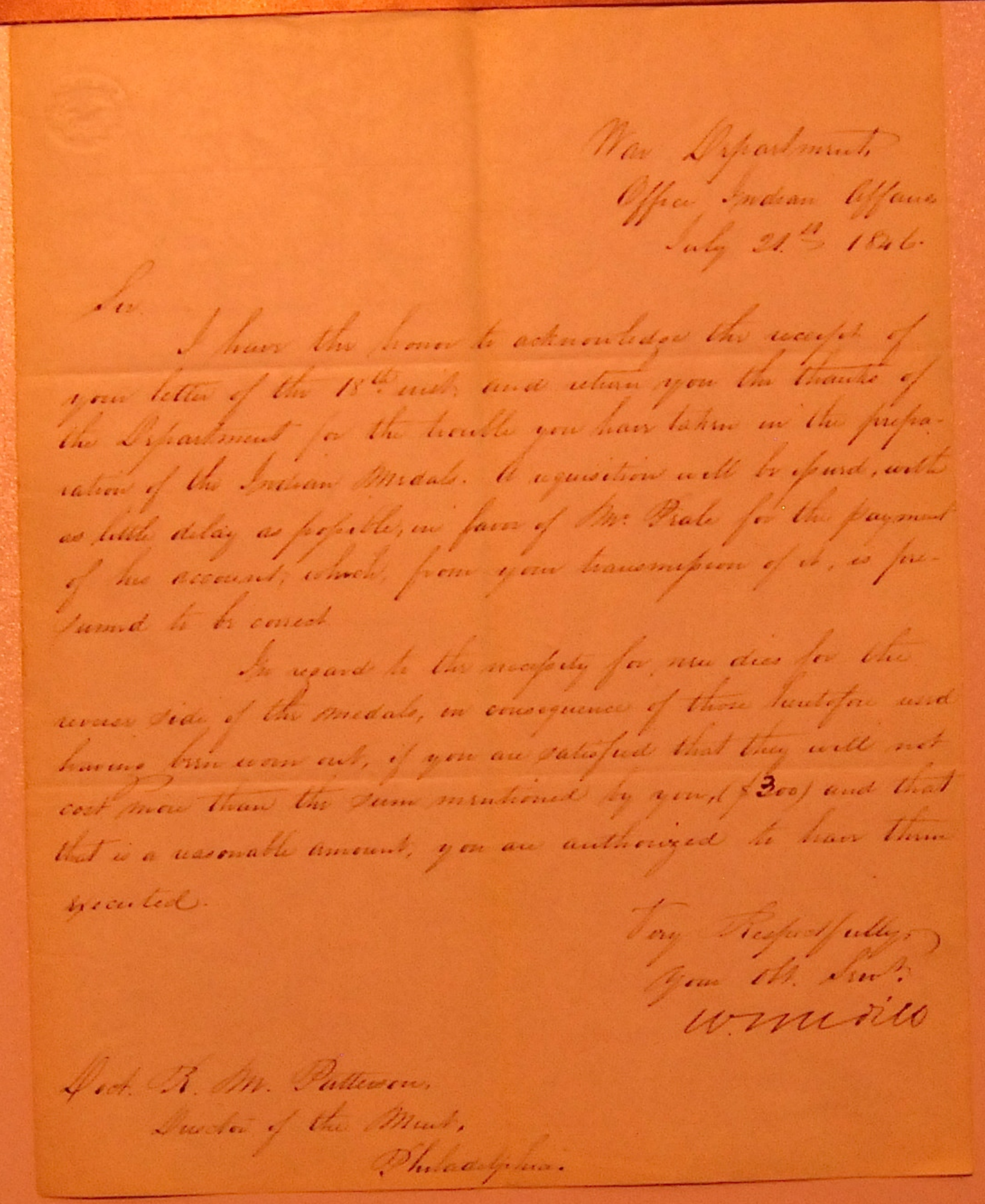
Sir,

I have the honor to send, by the Mail which bears this letter, the gold medal, voted by Congress, on the 2d of March 1847, to Major General Taylor, ~~[illegible]~~. It has been made in accordance with the ~~p~~ suggestions ~~made~~ printed in my letter to you of the 1st ult., and approved in yours ~~[illegible]~~ of the 5th.

I send enclosed Mr. Peale's account, for the expenses of the work, amounting in all to $642.50, and agreeing with the estimate sent to you on the 1st ult.

R.M.P.
Dirt.

To/
Hon. W. L. Marcy }
Sec. of War. }



War Department,
Office Indian Affairs
July 21st 1846.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th inst. and return you the thanks of the Department for the trouble you have taken in the preparation of the Indian Medals. A requisition will be issued, with as little delay as possible, in favor of Mr. Peale for the payment of his account, which, from your transmission of it, is presumed to be correct.

In regard to the necessity for new dies for the reverse side of the medals, in consequence of those heretofore used having been worn out, if you are satisfied that they will not cost more than the sum mentioned by you, ($300) and that that is a reasonable amount, you are authorized to have them executed.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob. Servt.
W. Medill

Doct. R. M. Patterson,
Director of the Mint,
Philadelphia.

(Private.)

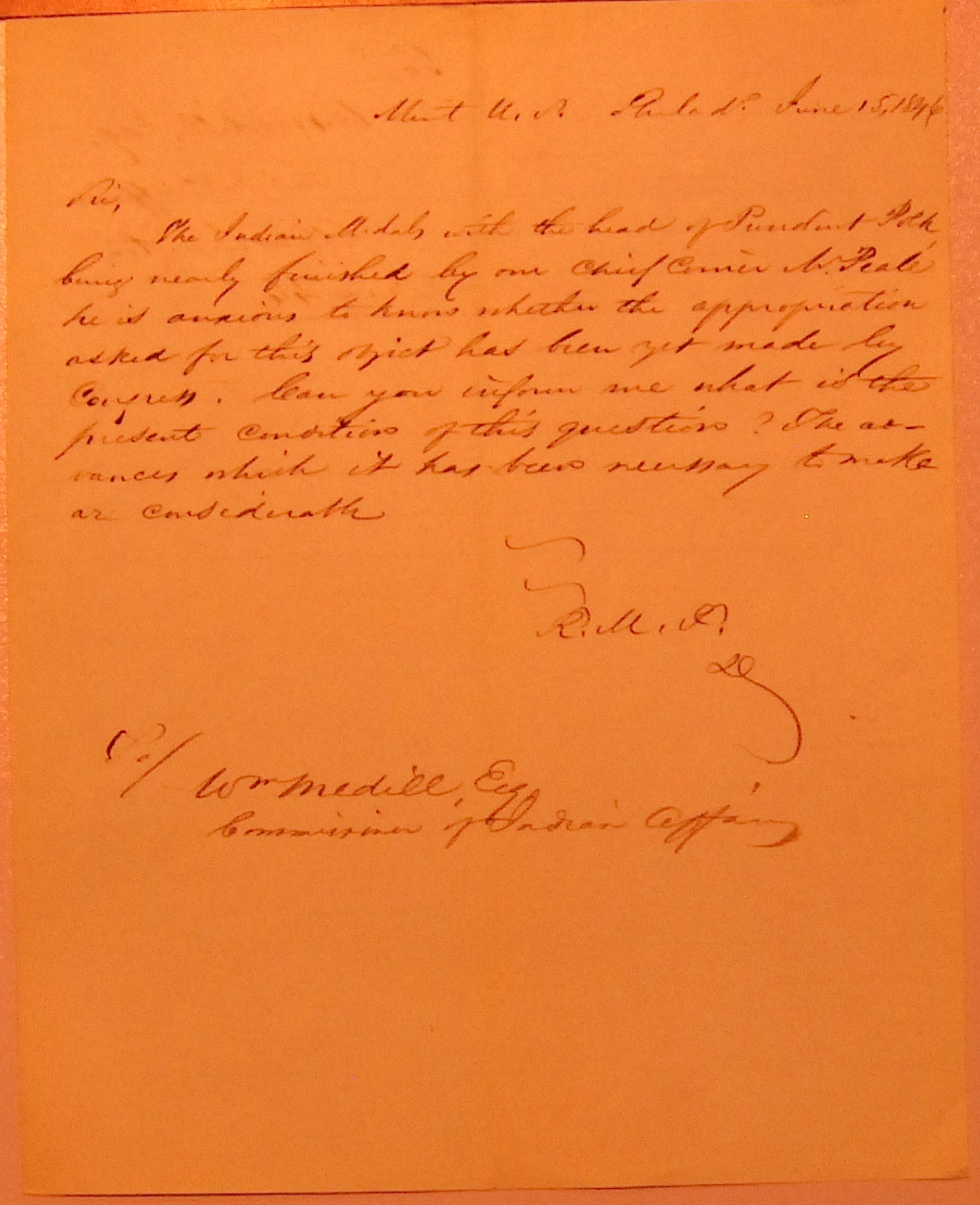
Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Nov. 16, 1846.

Dear Sir,

~~We~~ Mr. Peale and Mr. McCulloh have been ~~trying~~ making gun-cotton at the Mint, and have succeeded perfectly, as, indeed, many others have done. ~~I have not seen, so I write, however.~~ We have made an observation, however, which ~~I have thought it right to communicate to you, as~~ I have not seen ~~it~~ yet mentioned. We found that gun cotton may be exploded by ~~being placed on a sand bath, or put in heavy~~ a rod of iron far below the red heat; and putting it on a sand bath, of which the temperature could be indicated ~~given~~ by a thermometer, it was found to explode at 480° Fahrenheit. This property may render its use dangerous, at least for artillery, and, if not already known, ought perhaps to be communicated to the War Department.

Most respectfully
and truly yours
R. M. P.

Hon R. J. Walker



Mint U.S. Philada June 15, 1846

Sir,

The Indian Medals with the head of President Polk being nearly finished by our Chief Coiner Mr Peale he is anxious to know whether the appropriation asked for this object has been yet made by Congress. Can you inform me what is the present condition of this question? The advances which it has been necessary to make are considerable

R.M.P.

Dr

To/ Wm Medill, Esq
Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Mint of the United States
July 7th, 1846.

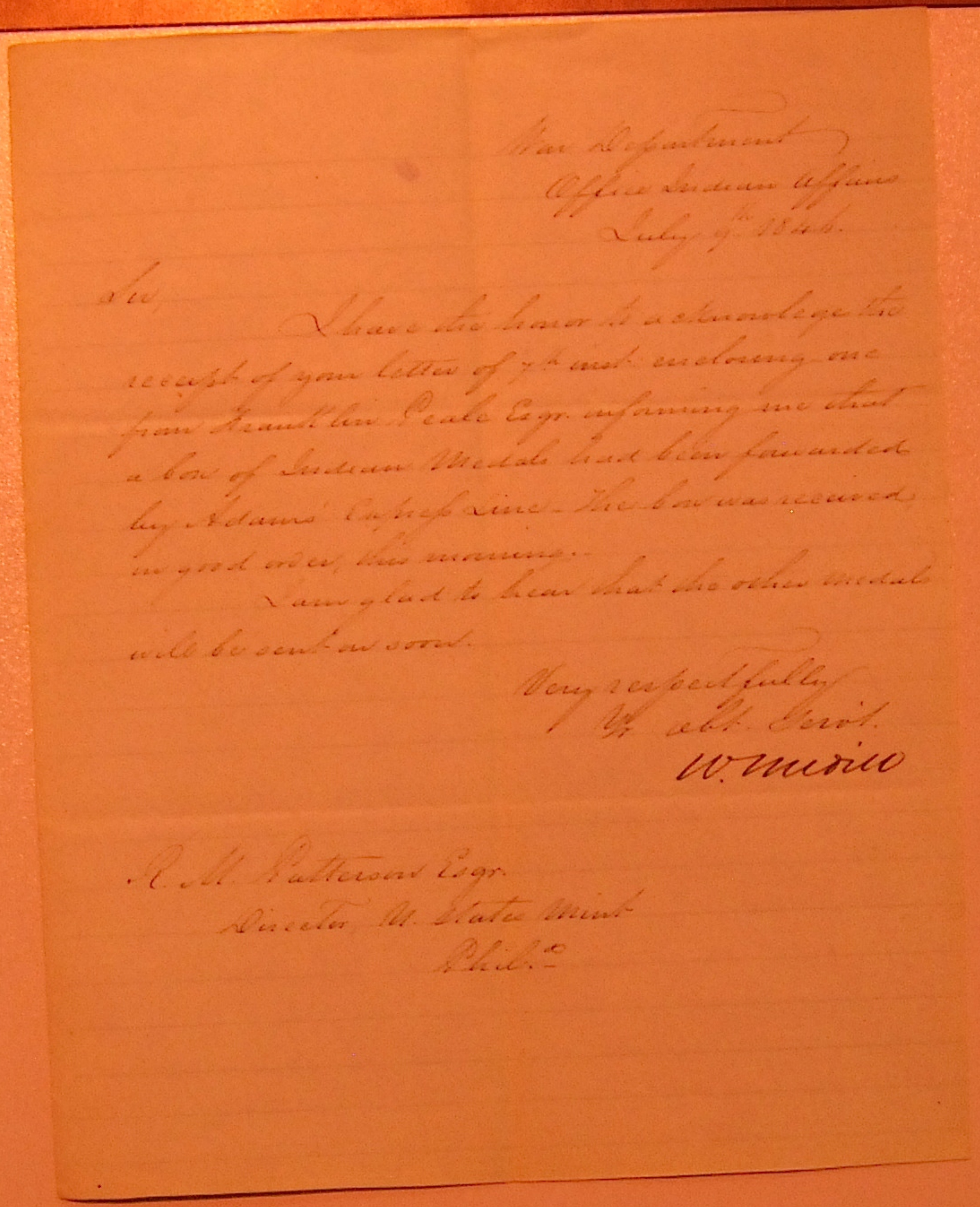
Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday respecting the Indian Medals.

It has been judged most advisable to send you ~~one~~ a package of the medals at once, and accordingly a box has ~~left~~ been left to be forwarded by Adams's Express Line. Mr. Peale, who has taken charge of this matter, will send you a list. ~~[illegible]~~

R. M. P.

Hon/ W. Medill, Esq.
Commissioner ~~Sup.~~ Ind. Affairs



War Department
Office Indian Affairs
July 9th 1846.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 7th inst. enclosing one from Franklin Peale Esqr. informing me that a box of Indian Medals had been forwarded by Adams' Express Line. The box was received in good order, this morning.

I am glad to hear that the other medals will be sent as soon.

Very respectfully
Yr. obt. Servt.
W. Medill

R. M. Patterson Esqr.
Director, U. States Mint
Phila.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.
PHILADELPHIA.

July 18, 1846.

Sir,

The Indian Medals ~~required~~ bearing the head of President Polk, required by the War Department, have all been forwarded to you, and I now send enclosed Mr. Peale's account in full for their cost. The amount you will please to send to me, and I will see to the payment ~~with the receipts~~.

As the dies ~~used~~ for these Indian medals belong to the War Department, it is proper ~~that~~ I should mention ~~the present condition of~~ that ~~those used~~ for the reverses ~~of the medals~~ are no longer in a condition to be again employed. They have been used for all the medals struck since the time of President Jefferson, and it was with difficulty that they could be made to answer for those which we have just completed. A new set will be absolutely necessary, and it ~~is~~ seems not unreasonable that they should be ~~made~~ paid for out of the appropriation ~~for~~ made for these medals in striking which they have ~~been~~ finally ~~broken down~~ failed.

The return of $440.96 worth of the medals ~~now~~ of President Tyler, ~~has~~ ~~with~~ and the ~~balance of the appropriation unused~~ saving on the estimate, leave more that $700 unexpended. The cost of the three new dies would be $300. They have to apply, through you, for the authority of the Department to cause these dies to be made.

R. M. P.
D.M.

To
Wm. Medill, Esq.
Commissioner of Indian Affairs

War Department
January 8 1848

Sir

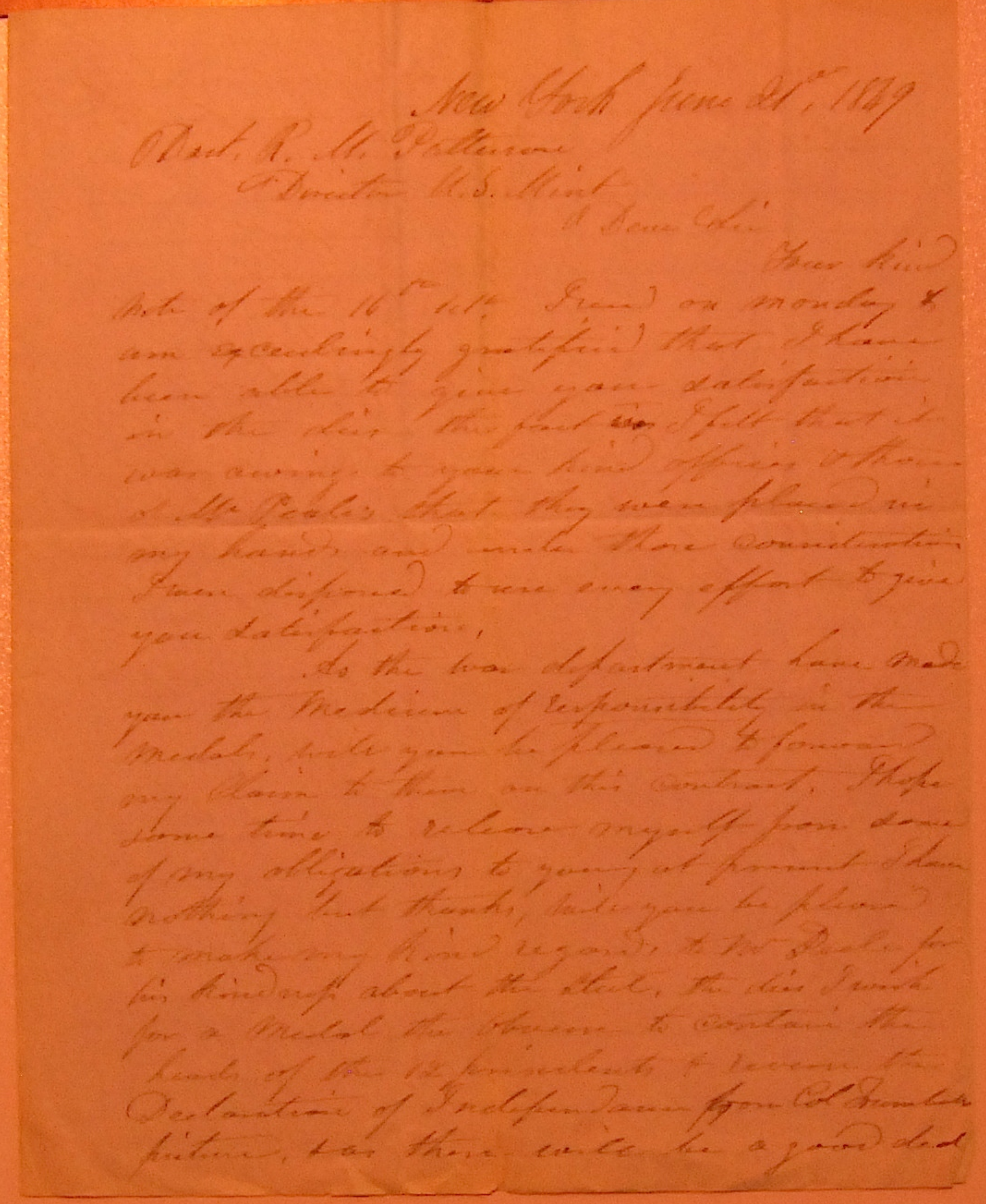
I have received your letter of the 4th inst. and thank you for the suggestions in respect to the employment of both the artists referred to by you. The Department will be gratified if Mr Peale can be spared to have a personal interview with Mr Wright & Mr Mitchell, and to make arrangements with them for the dies for the medals. Permit me still to urge the early completion of the medal for General Taylor. If only one can be prepared within the time specified the Department desires that it may be the one intended for him.

Very respectfully
Your Obd^t Serv^t
W. L. Marcy
Secretary of War

Dr R. M Patterson
Director of the U S Mint
Philadelphia

The United States
War Department,   Philadelphia
                                   December 5th 1846
~~Capt. [illegible] for the Department of War~~
To Franklin Peale   Dr

1846 Dec 2nd	To Making and Reproducing three Puncheon dies for the three sizes of the Indian Medals, hardened and polished complete, as per agreement ~ ~ ~	$300.00



New York June 21st 1849

Profr. R. M. Patterson
Director U.S. Mint
Dear Sir

Your kind note of the 16th ult. I recd on monday & am exceedingly gratified that I have been able to give you satisfaction in the dies. the first I felt that it was owing to your kind offices & those of Mr Peale that they were placed in my hands and under those considerations I was disposed to use every effort to give you satisfaction,

As the war department have made you the Medium of responsibility in the medals, will you be pleased to forward my claim to them on this contract. I hope some time to release myself from some of my obligations to you, at present I have nothing but thanks, will you be pleased to make my kind regards to Mr Peale for his kindness about the steel, the dies I wish for a Medal the obverse to contain the heads of the 12 presidents & reverse the Declaration of Independence from Col Trumbulls picture, as there will be a good deal labor, 40 portraits in all, I am anxious to get the best I possibly can for the work,

I am dear Sir
very Respectfully
& truly yours

C. C. Wright
52 John Street,

P.S. Is the head that I saw modelled for yourself esteemed a good likeness? I have forgotten it so far that I cannot recollect, I think it was by Chapman

yr Svt

C. C. Wright

Mint U.S. Philada July 26/49

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th. I beg you not to trouble yourself for the little delay which has occurred as to the Scott medal. You have done your duty faithfully & successfully, and I am sure that you will in all respects give satisfaction to the Department.

Mr Peale sends to day, with his best regards to you, a bronze copy of the Buena Vista medal. I will apply to the Secy of War for liberty to strike and dispose of some more of these bronze medals, and if the request be granted, the additional copies for which you ask shall be sent to you.

Resp.

C. C. Wright Esq
80 Nassau St
New York

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Aug. 29, 1849.

Sir,

I had the honor of receiving your letter of the 23d inst. handed to me by Mr. Joseph Balestier, ~~in which~~ in which you requested me to have made a suitable medal in gold to be presented to the Rajah of Sulu.

~~Your letter came into my hands on Thursday last, and~~ The work was committed to Mr. Franklin Peale, Chief Coiner of the Mint, and notwithstanding the very short time at his command, the medal was executed to the letter of your instructions, and was sent to Boston on Monday last, where ~~and~~, as I learn by telegraphic despatch, it was safely received ~~there safely~~ by Mr. Weeks, the Government agent.

I send enclosed Mr. Peale's ~~bill~~ account for the expenses incurred.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully,
your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson.

Hon. John M. Clayton,
Secretary of State.

Encl.

Copy of account rendered

Philad. Aug. 28th, 1849.

United States

Department of State,

To Franklin Peale — Dr.

To Oz. 1.60, California gold, —	30.–
" Engraving inscription —	10.–
" Turning dies, and striking medal, —	20.
	$ 60
" Cash paid for gold chain, —	35.
	$ 95.

A voucher for the payment for gold chain, – bought of Danl. S. Tenney, Agent, by Mr. Balestier, was also sent enclosed –

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Oct. 9, 1843.

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th.

In answer to your inquiries respecting medals, I have received the following information from Mr. Peale.

For the electrotype copies of the medal of Gen. Green, $2 each. A new mould must be made, and the copies could not be finished before the end of this month.

The Congressional Military Medals will cost, for 2 of 2in diam., at $2, - 4.00
11 2½ 2½ 27.50
These are, I believe, all ready.

~~The Naval Series~~

The Naval Medals, are 2½ in diam., and will cost $2½. They are in number— Some of them are not prepared.

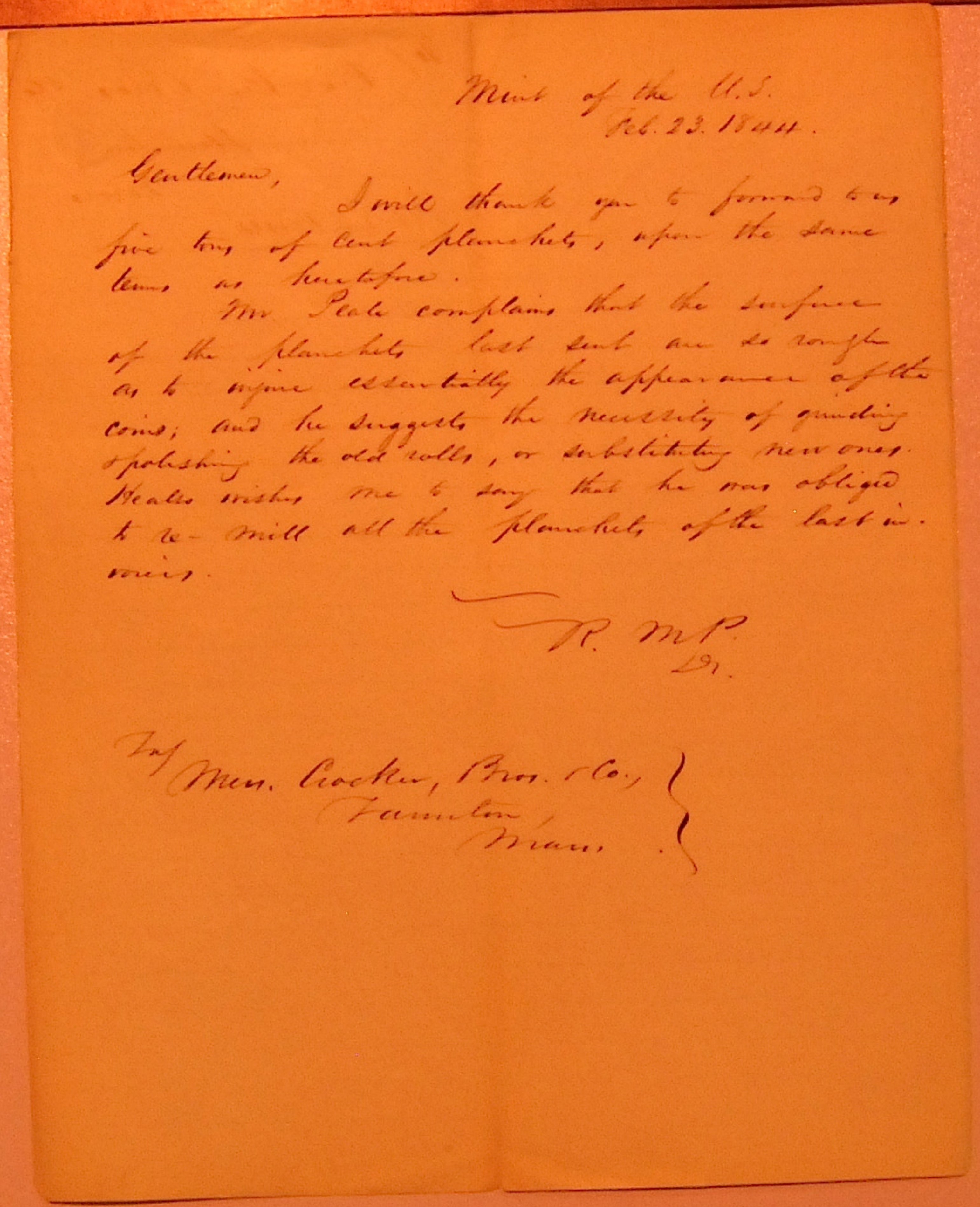
Of the Presidential Series, there are 7, of 2in diam., at $2; all ready.

If you will inform me what medals you wish, ~~I will~~ Mr. Peale will see that they be prepared for you.

I thank you sincerely for your kind offer of services at Rome, and ~~may~~ will not hesitate to take advantage of it, ~~by~~ if the occasion ~~should~~ shall ~~be~~ present~~ed~~ itself.

Very respectfully
your faithful servant
R. M. Patterson.

To
Geo. W. Greene, Esq.
U.S. Consul for Rome.



Mint of the U.S.
Feb. 23. 1844.

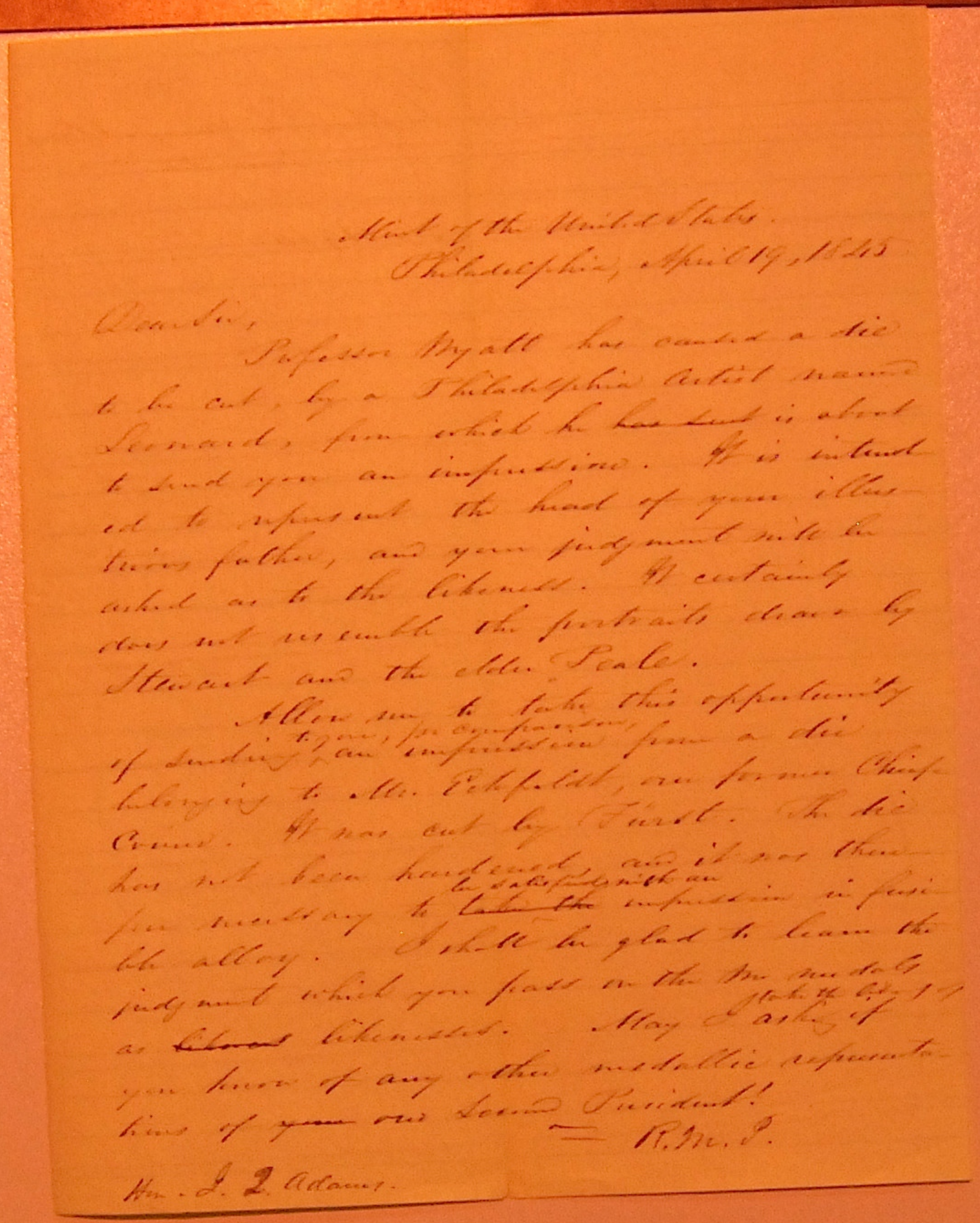
Gentlemen,

I will thank you to forward to us five tons of cent planchets, upon the same terms as heretofore.

Mr. Peale complains that the surface of the planchets last sent are so rough as to injure essentially the appearance of the coins; and he suggests the necessity of grinding & polishing the old rolls, or substituting new ones. Heales wishes me to say that he was obliged to re-mill all the planchets of the last invoice.

R. M. P.
Dr.

To
Messrs. Crocker, Bros. & Co.,
Taunton,
Mass.



Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, April 19, 1845

Dear Sir,

Professor Wyatt has caused a die to be cut, by a Philadelphia Artist named Leonard, from which he ~~has sent~~ is about to send you an impression. It is intended to represent the head of your illustrious father, and your judgment will be asked as to the likeness. It certainly does not resemble the portraits drawn by Stewart and the elder Peale.

Allow me to take this opportunity of sending to you, for comparison, an impression from a die belonging to Mr. Eckfeldt, our former Chief Coiner. It was cut by Furst. The die has not been hardened, and it was therefore necessary to ~~take the~~ be satisfied with an impression in fusible alloy. I shall be glad to learn the judgment which you pass on the two medals as ~~likeness~~ likenesses. May I ask, state the [illegible] if you know of any other medallic representations of ~~your~~ our second President!

— R.M.P.

Hon. J. Q. Adams.

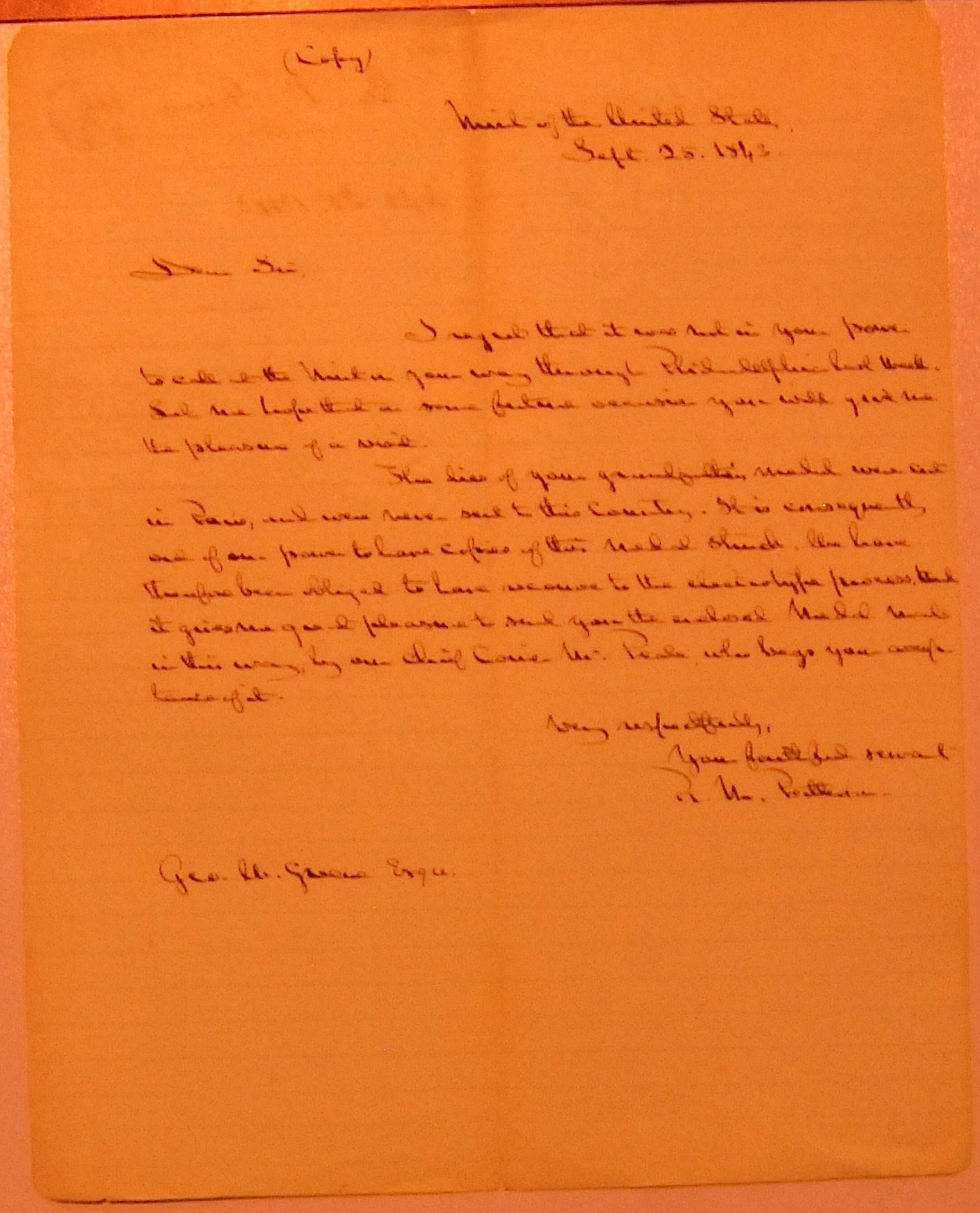
Memorandum of Medals with the prices, singularly and collectively

Electrotypes	7 in number		@	$2.00	$14.00
Medals struck from the dies					
Military Series					
	2 of 2 inches		@	2.00	4.00
	11 of 2½ "		@	2.50	27.50
Ditto					
Presidential Series					
Jefferson	1 of 4 inches		@	4.00	
	1 of 3 "		@	3.00	
	1 of 2 "		@	2.00	9.00
Madison and prior	1 of 3 "		@	3.00	
	1 of 2½ "		@	1.50	
	1 of 2 "		@	2.00	
other presidents three sizes of each kept					
Monroe					
Adams					
Jackson					
Van Buren					
Tyler					45.00

Several of the Naval series are finished @ $2.50 but the series is not completed

The Copies of General Green are exhausted but others could be prepared in all this month

Oct. 43



(Copy)

Mint of the United States,
Sept. 25. 1843.

Dear Sir,

I regret that it was not in your power to call at the Mint on your way through Philadelphia last week. Let me hope that on some future occasion you will give me the pleasure of a visit.

The dies of your grandfather's medal were cut in Paris, and were never sent to this Country. It is consequently out of our power to have copies of that medal struck. We have therefore been obliged to have recourse to the electrotype process, and it gives me great pleasure to send you the enclosed Medal made in this way, by our Chief Coiner Mr. Peale, who begs your acceptance of it.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful servant
R. M. Patterson.

Geo. W. Greene Esqr.

Mint U.S.
July 31, 1843.

Sir,

I had the honor to receive, in due time, your letter of the 19th inst., respecting the dies which it is proposed to make for medals of Washington and the elder Adams, to complete the presidential series.

As the business of preparing dies at the Mint is committed to Mr. Peale, I delayed answering your letter, ~~an~~ that I might first have an interview with him on the subject,— which was prevented by his absence at Cape May, whither he had gone for some relaxation from his labors. This absence has been unexpectedly prolonged by an accident, which puts it out of his power to ~~travel~~ leave his room for the present.

I write therefore, now, for the purpose of apologizing for ~~the~~ my delay in answering your letter, and of promising a reply as soon as I can see Mr. Peale.

R. M. P.
D

To Hon. James M. Porter,
Secretary of War.

Dup. Orig. p Acadia.

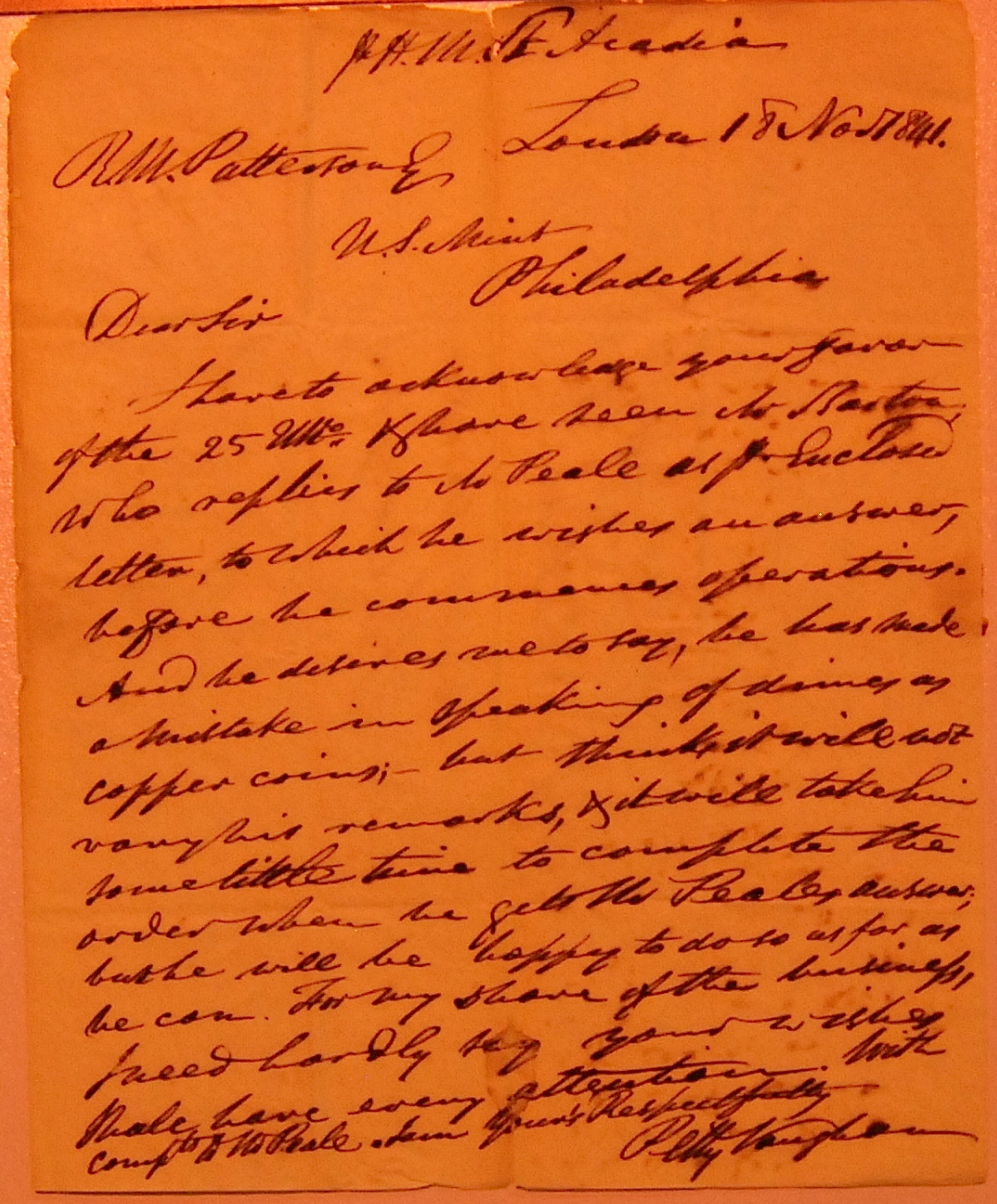
London 18 Nov. 1841.

R. M. Patterson Esq.
U. S. Mint. Phila

Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge your favor of the 25 ult. & have seen Mr Barton, who replies to Mr Peale as p enclosed letter, to which he wishes an answer, before he commences operations, & he desires me to say he has made a mistake in speaking of dimes as copper coins, but thinks it will not vary his remarks, & it will take him some little time to complete the order when he gets Mr Peale's answer, but he will be happy to do so as far as he can. For my share of the business I need hardly say your wishes shall have every attention. With comps to Mr Peale,

I am, Dear Sir,
Yrs truly,
Petty Vaughan



p H.M. St Acadia

London 18 Nov 1841.

R.M. Patterson Esq

U.S. Mint
Philadelphia

Dear Sir

I have to acknowledge your favor of the 25 Ulto & I have seen Mr Barton who replies to Mr Peale as p enclosed letter, to which he wishes an answer, before he commences operations. And he desires me to say, he has made a mistake in speaking of dimes as copper coins; - but thinks it will not vary his remarks, & it will take him some little time to complete the order when he gets Mr Peale's answer; but he will be happy to do so as far as he can. For my share of the business, I need hardly say your wishes shall have every attention. With Comps to Mr Peale I am Yours Respectfully

Petty Vaughan

Mint U.S.
Oct. 21/39.

Gentlemen,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th.

I find on inquiry, at the Treasurer's office, that we have not, until now, had a sufficient number of cents on hand to ~~answer~~ fulfil your instructions given in September. We are able, however, at this time, to do so, and your request as to the amounts in different casks or boxes will be attended to. You shall be informed when the cents are actually forwarded.

Mr. Peale wishes some improvement in the planchets, and will prepare a specimen. I will ~~[illegible]~~ then send an additional order.

R. M. P.
D

To/
Messrs. Crocker Bros. & Co.
Taunton, Mass.

(Private.)

Mint of the United States.
Jan. 16th, 1840.

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to send you, by the present mail, two medals, with the head of Franklin, one of which I pray you to give to the President. We think the head the finest that has yet been executed at the Mint, ~~and~~ but what gives it the principal interest is that the die ~~[illegible]~~ or rather the hub — was formed, not by the tedious and expensive labor of an artist, but by a portrait lathe, which I caused to be made ~~for the~~ ~~M~~ in Paris, at the suggestion of Mr. Peale; and which, as I have before stated to you, we have employed, very advantageously, in making dies for the Mint. The original ~~piece which~~ of our present work was a medallion head of Franklin, in burnt clay, of about five inches in diameter. From this, as a pattern, a casting was made in iron, at Boston, and was as smoothe and as perfect as the best work of the kind done in Berlin. This casting formed the pattern to be placed in the portrait lathe, and enabled us to turn, in cast steel, a hub which was a reduced facsimile of it, and which needed only a slight retouching by the graver. The hub, being hardened, forms a tool with which ~~[illegible]~~ the die, (and indeed any number of dies,) may be ~~struck or~~ made by the force of ~~the [illegible]~~ a powerful screw press. With the die, the medals are struck as usual.

~~It appears to me that~~ the success in this project which we have ~~thus~~ met with, ~~and~~ ~~which~~ is due mainly to the ingenuity and perseverance of Mr. Peale, our Chief Coiner, and has not been attained without much difficulty and after many failures. It appears to me that it must lead to a new era in the making of medals, ~~one~~ by enabling us to dispense entirely with the difficult art of the die-sinker. All that is now required is a good model ~~[illegible]~~ in wax, clay, or any other plastic material: ~~it~~ the rest of the process is purely mechanical.

Very truly and
respectfully yours,
R. M. P.

To
Hon Levi Woodbury

Treasury Department
Comptroller's Office
February 26th 1840.

Gentlemen,

I have received from the Secretary of State your commissions as Chief Coiner, and Melter & Refiner of the Mint at Philadelphia, which will be forwarded to you on the receipt and approval of your respective Bonds. The forms of the Bonds are enclosed—

Very Respectfully

J N Barker
Comptroller.

Franklin Peale Esq
Chief Coiner and
Jonas R. McClintock Esq
Melter & Refiner
U. S. Mint
Philadelphia.

Mint U.S.
Feb. 28/41.

Sir,

Messrs. Peale and McClintock have received from you the forms for their new Bonds, and will attend to the execution of these instruments immediately. Dr. McClintock's will meet with some delay in consequence of his sureties residing at Pittsburg.

R.M.P.
D

To/
Jas. N. Barker, Esq.
First Comptroller of Treasury.

Mint of the United States.
March 4th, 1840.

Sir,

I send you herewith Mr. Peale's bond under his new commission. It has the same sureties that were to his former bond, and were approved. One of them, Mr. Haven, is well known to you.

R. M. P.
Director

To
Jas. N. Barker Esq.
First Comptroller
of Treasury.

Mint of the United States
Nov. 20th, 1840.

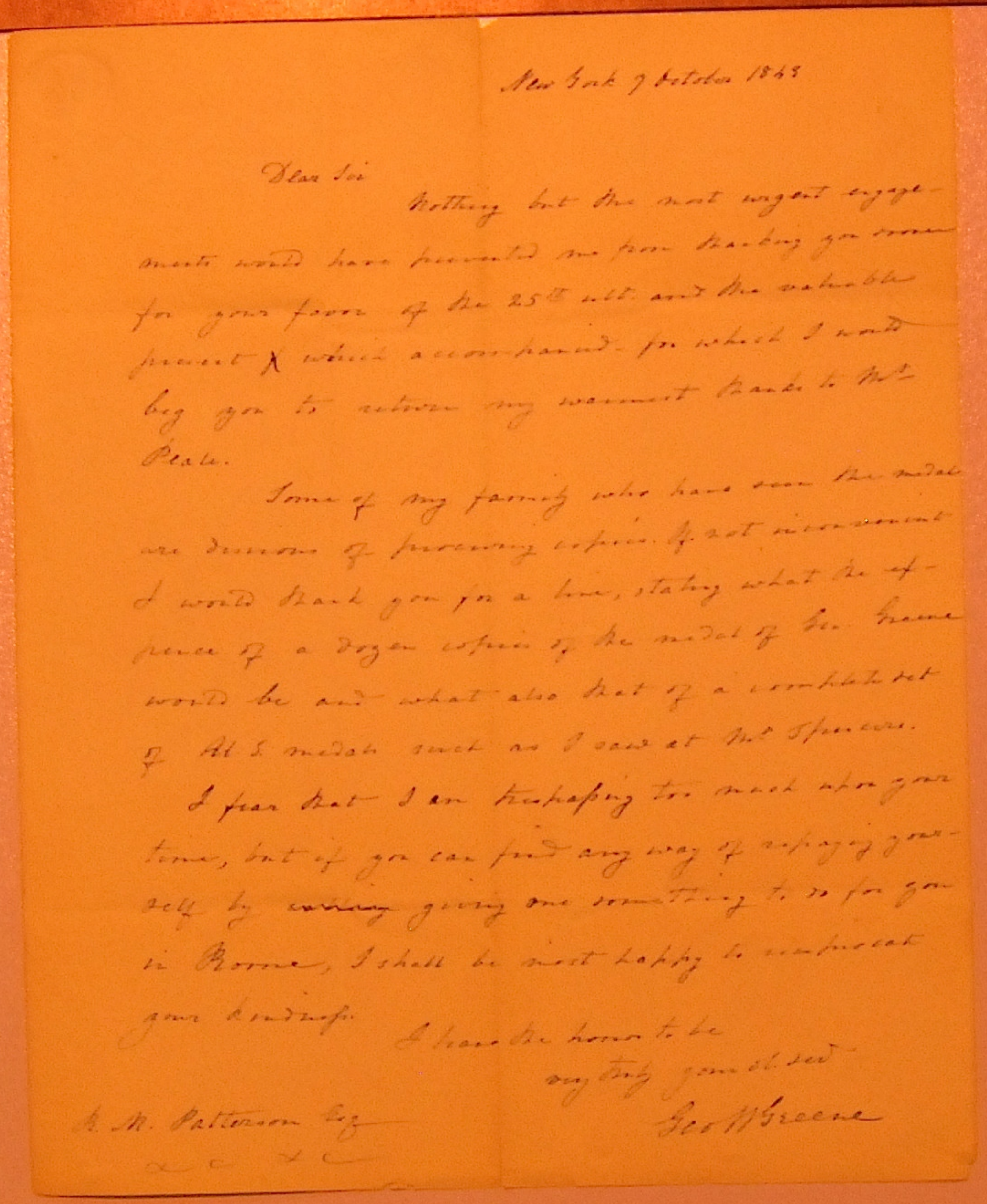
Gentlemen,

I will thank you to send us, before the closing of the navigation, five tons of cent planchets, under the arrangement of your receiving payment in copper coins.

Mr. Peale desires me to call your special attention to his remarks with regard to the form &c. of the planchets, annexed to my last order. The planchets forwarded by you were not satisfactory; but I am under the impression that they were made before you had ~~[illegible]~~ seen Mr. Peale's remarks.

R. M. P.
D

To
Messrs. Crocker, Bros. & Co.
Taunton, Mass.



New York 7 October 1845

Dear Sir

Nothing but the most urgent engagements would have prevented me from thanking you sooner for your favor of the 25th ult. and the valuable present X which accompanied - for which I would beg you to return my warmest thanks to Mr. Peale.

Some of my family who have seen the medal are desirous of procuring copies. If not inconvenient I would thank you for a line, stating what the expence of a dozen copies of the medal of Gen. Greene would be and what also that of a complete set of All 5 medals such as I saw at Mr. Spencers.

I fear that I am trespassing too much upon your time, but if you can find any way of repaying yourself by ~~calling~~ giving me something to do for you in Rome, I shall be most happy to reciprocate your kindness.

I have the honor to be
very truly your ob. servt
Geo W Greene

R. M. Patterson Esq
&c &c

Mint of the United States,
May 31st, 1839.

Gentlemen,

The Secretary of the Treasury has referred to me your letter to him of the 26th inst., respecting the coining press of M. Thonnelier, and has requested me to write to you on the subject.

Our present Chief Coiner, Franklin Peale Esq., while on a mission to Europe in 1834, on business of the Mint, saw the press of M. Thonnelier in operation. He also ~~examined the presses~~ saw, at the Mint in Carlsruhe, presses on the same principle, of which M. Thonnelier's is a modification, much simplified and improved. From these presses Mr. Peale designed the particular arrangement which has been adopted and is now used, with perfect success, in all the Mints of the United States, though the press of M. Thonnelier is not yet adopted at the Mint in Paris.

M. Thonnelier's Cutter is by no means so simple ~~and cannot be more efficient than~~ as that used by us, and cannot be more efficient. It was introduced by our late Chief Coiner, Mr.

Philadelphia, more than twenty years ago. We have [illegible] abandoned the use of the screw altogether, though it is still employed, I believe, at the Mints in London and Paris.

The rolling, drawing, cutting, milling, and coining are all executed at present, in the U. S. Mints, by steam power.

I thank you for your offer of becoming instrumental in introducing the lever coining-press in our Mints, as you could not have been aware that it was already used by us. A few years ago your agency would have been of great value to us.

~~If my certificate of the~~

R. M. P.
Dr

To
Mess. DePeltham & Moore
New York

Mint U. S.
Aug. 31st, 1839.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst, enclosing a ~~little~~ pamphlet ~~on the subject~~ describing and commending the coining press of M. Thonnelier, and a letter to you from Messrs. De Rham & Moore of Stuttgart offering their services to introduce it into this country.

On this subject I have to remark that our ~~present~~ Chief Coiner, Mr. Peale, while on his Mission to Europe on the business of the Mint, examined very carefully the press of M. Thonnelier, which he saw in operation, but of which he was not permitted to take measurements or drawings. He ~~saw~~ also saw at the Mint ~~in Germany, particularly at~~ in Carlsruhe, in the duchy of Baden, presses at work, on the same principle, and of which Mr Thonnelier's is a modification, with great improvements. From these presses Mr. Peale ~~has~~ made the particular arrangement which has been adopted, and is now used with perfect success in all the ~~[illegible]~~ Mints of the United States. Messrs. DeRham & Moore may see the screw coining press in full operation at this Mint, ~~and the~~ while Mr. Thonnelier's press is not yet adopted at the mint in Paris.

The cutting-machine of Mr. Thonnelier is by no means so simple as that used by us, and which we owe to Mr. Eckfeldt, ~~[illegible]~~ and so convenient [illegible] more efficient than twenty years [illegible] and we have not used the screw cutting machine ~~in this mint~~ at all for seven years, though it is still employed at the Mints of London and Paris.

The rolling, ~~[illegible]~~ drawing, cutting, milling, and coining are all executed at present, in the U.S. Mints, by steam power.

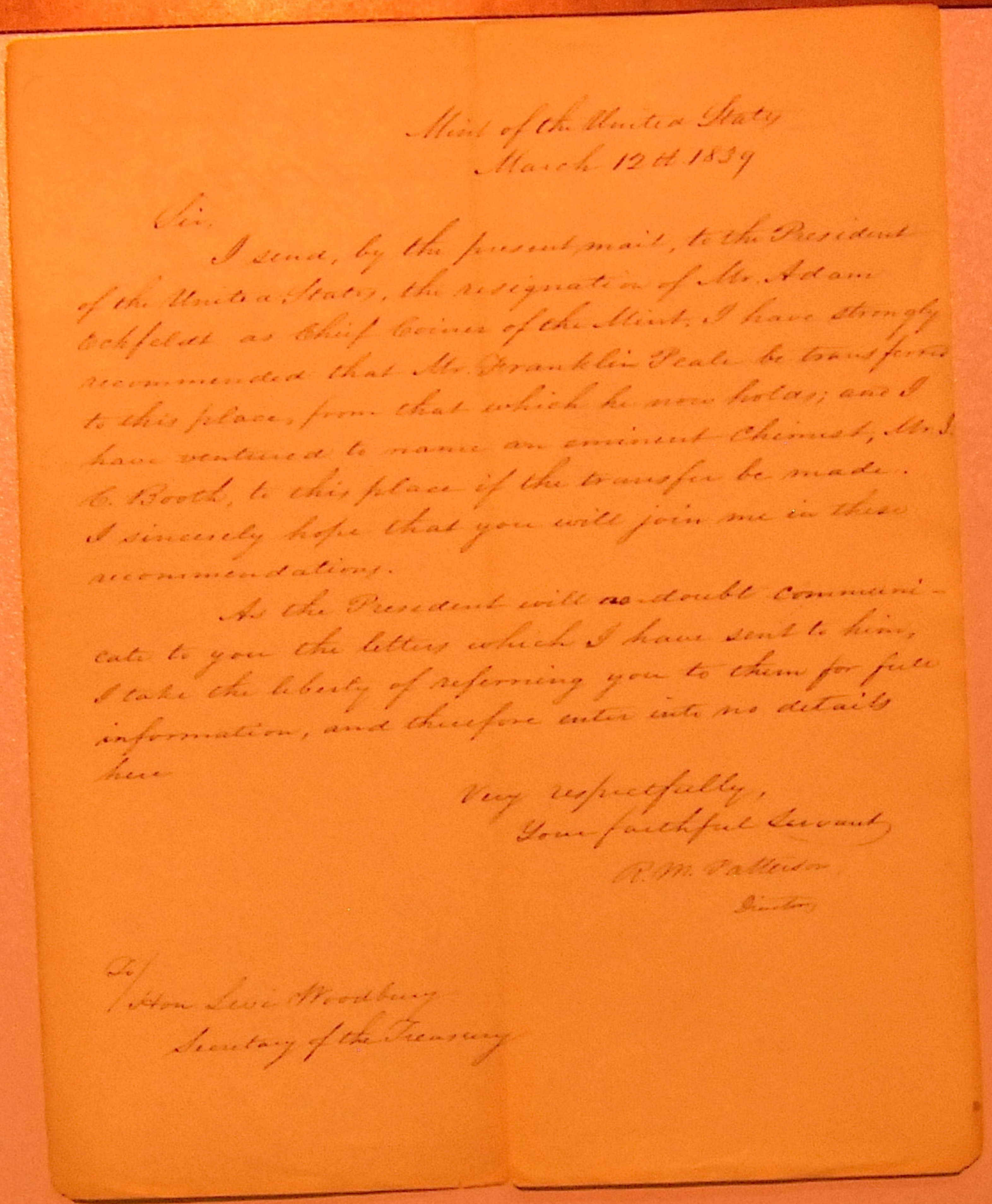
I write to Messrs. DeRham & Moore ~~as you say~~ in compliance with your request.

R.M.P.
D.

To Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

A P.S. was added to this letter stating that ~~I~~ as to the political principles of the officers of the Mint I spoke with certainty only of their views with regard to Banks and the money relations of the government generally. I also referred to the comparative facility of filling & filling a place at a Mint when the operations were upon a small scale, and confined to one metal. (Copy of P.S. not kept.)

R. M. P.



Mint of the United States
March 12th 1839

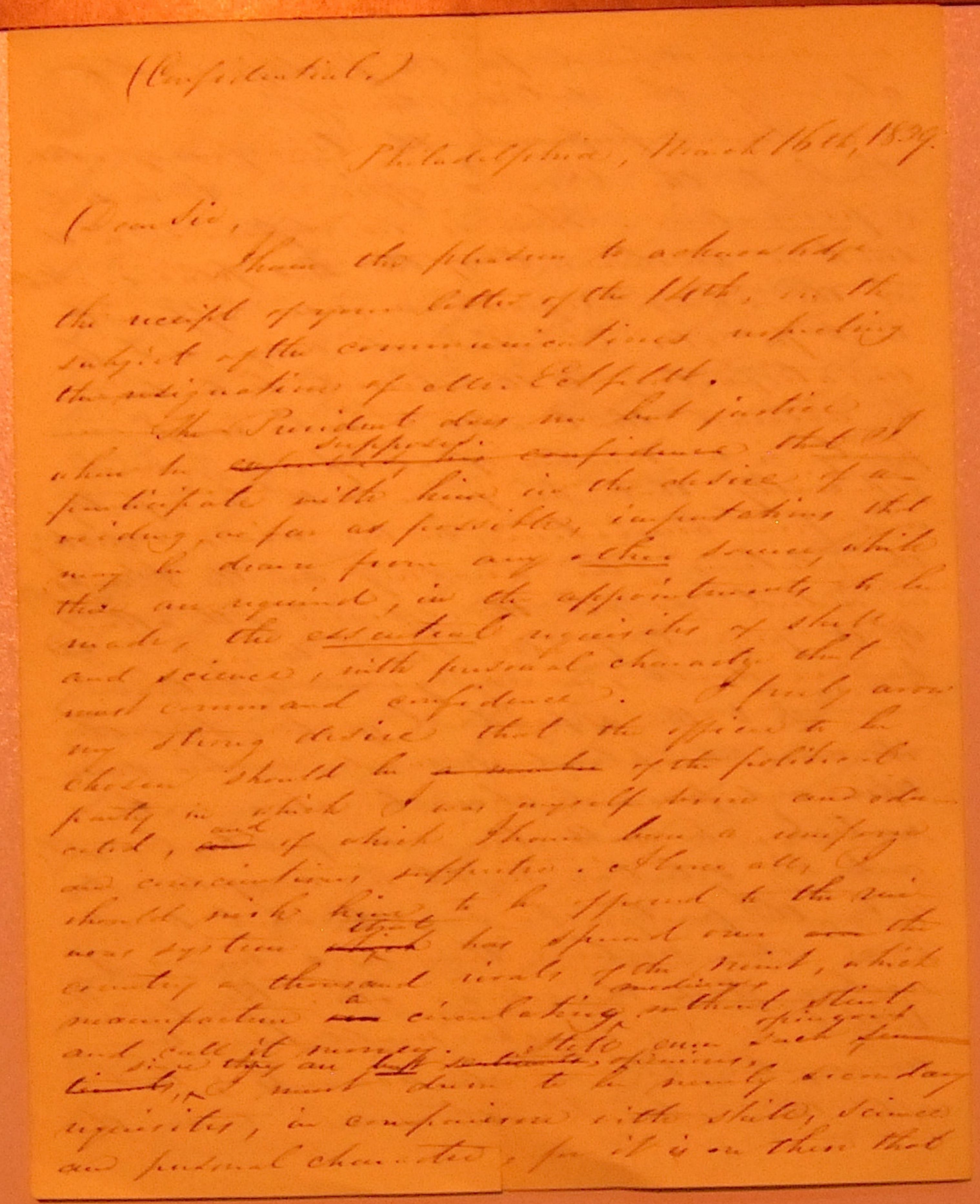
Sir,

I send, by the present mail, to the President of the United States, the resignation of Mr. Adam Eckfeldt as Chief Coiner of the Mint. I have strongly recommended that Mr. Franklin Peale be transferred to this place, from that which he now holds; and I have ventured to name an eminent Chemist, Mr. J. C. Booth, to this place if the transfer be made. I sincerely hope that you will join me in these recommendations.

As the President will no doubt communicate to you the letters which I have sent to him, I take the liberty of referring you to them for full information, and therefore enter into no details here.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant
R. M. Patterson
Director

To
Hon Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury



(Confidential.)

Philadelphia, March 16th, 1839.

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th, on the subject of the communications respecting the resignation of Mr. Eckfeldt.

The President does me but justice when he ~~expresses~~ supposes ~~confidence~~ that I participate with him in the desire of avoiding, as far as possible, imputations that may be drawn from any other source, while there are secured, in the appointments to be made, the essential requisites of skill and science, with personal character that must command confidence. I freely avow my strong desire that the officer to be chosen should be ~~a member~~ of the political party in which I was myself born and educated, and of which I have been a uniform and conscientious supporter. Above all, I should wish him to be opposed to the ruinous system ~~that~~ which has spread over ~~on~~ the country a thousand rivals of the Mint, which manufacture ~~a~~ a circulating medium without skill and call it money. Still, such opinions, since they are ~~but~~ ~~subordinate~~ ~~limits~~, I must deem to be merely secondary requisites, in comparison with skill, science and personal character; for it is in these that we must depend for the successful and faithful discharge of the duties of the office.

I have proposed the transfer of Mr. Peale to the Coiner's office. It is not a promotion. There is no difference in the rank or emolument of the two places. Still as the change requires a new appointment for Mr. Peale, it may not be unsatisfactory to the President to ~~know~~ be assured that Mr. Peale ~~is of our party~~ is a member of our party, and especially that he joins with him fully, and from conviction, in his views respecting the relations of the Treasury and the Banks,— as indeed do all the officers of the Mint. Of the propriety of Mr. Peale's transfer, I have no doubt, on any ground whatever.

As to the appointment of Mr. Booth, it must be placed, if made, on his scientific and personal character alone. As a neutral, he will bring no political weight, and his selection might be complained of by some of the party, who are attached to it from other motives than as a means of reaching office themselves. Mr. Henry, Mr. Vethake, or Dr. Bache would have been unexceptionable on all accounts; but after them Mr. Booth seemed to me the most eligible candidate that we could command. Another has been since suggested to me ~~by our Assayer~~. It is Dr. Joseph W. Farnum, at present Assayer of the Branch Mint at Dahlonega. His competence is beyond all question, and I am assured by our Assayer, with whom he was in intimate relation here for some time, and by Prof. Vethake whose colleague he was in Virginia, that his political creed is decided and sound. If this nomination should meet the views of the President, it would become necessary to supply Dr. Farnum's place, and this ~~should~~ could be done, I think, by some individual in Georgia. Probably some professor or ~~young~~ medical man could be readily met with having a ~~sufficient~~ competent ground-work of chemistry for the purpose. Such a person, when appointed, should pass a sufficient time with Dr. Farnum to learn the practical operations of the office. In the mean while, ~~Dr. Farnum after~~ Mr. Eckfeldt would retain his present place, or, if he should retire, and Mr. Peale be transferred, our Assayer could be appointed temporarily as Melter and Refiner under the 16th section of the Mint Act of 1837.

The appointment of Mr. Farmer would be a promotion, and I think his conduct as an officer merits it. His ~~has been an~~ work has been constantly tested here by our Assayer, and his ingots have been always found almost mathematically true to their standard. He is also exceedingly careful as to wastage, — a most important ~~point~~ point in the Melter's department. — In a letter to me of the 29th of December last he states. — "I have settled my account &c. [Copy from letter as marked] ~~last case~~ This result is exceedingly creditable to the officer, and the care which produced it would be worth thousands to the government in the large operations of this Mint.

I pray you to let me know if this proposal is agreeable to the President, and thought more eligible than that nomination of Mr. Booth.

Most respectfully
and truly Yours
R M P
Dr

To/
Hon. Levi Woodbury

Mauna Square Lat & Lon
unknown
Tuesday 19th Augt 45

My dear Doctor

I have but a moment to say a word of our good condition, with the prospect of returning about Thursday next. & to solicit the favour of your handing the enclosed to Wm Gilchrist to give to Catharine or Betty

Love & Compliments to all
yours &c

F Peale

Dr Patterson

(Copy.)

Statement of Amount received by the Subscriber for old Coining presses and other Machinery belonging to the Mint, Sold by C. C. Mackey Auctioneer. Viz.

One Large Press - - - - -	$ 250.00	
" " "	190.00	
" " "	107.50	
399 lbs Cast Steel @ 11 cents - -	43.89	
526 " " " 16½ "	86.73	$ 678.12
State duty commission advertising $	44.08	
Weighing - - - - - - -	.50	
Premium paid for Specie - -	33.23	77.81
		$ 600.31

(Signed) Franklin Peale,
Chief Coiner.

Mint of the United States
November 23. 1841.

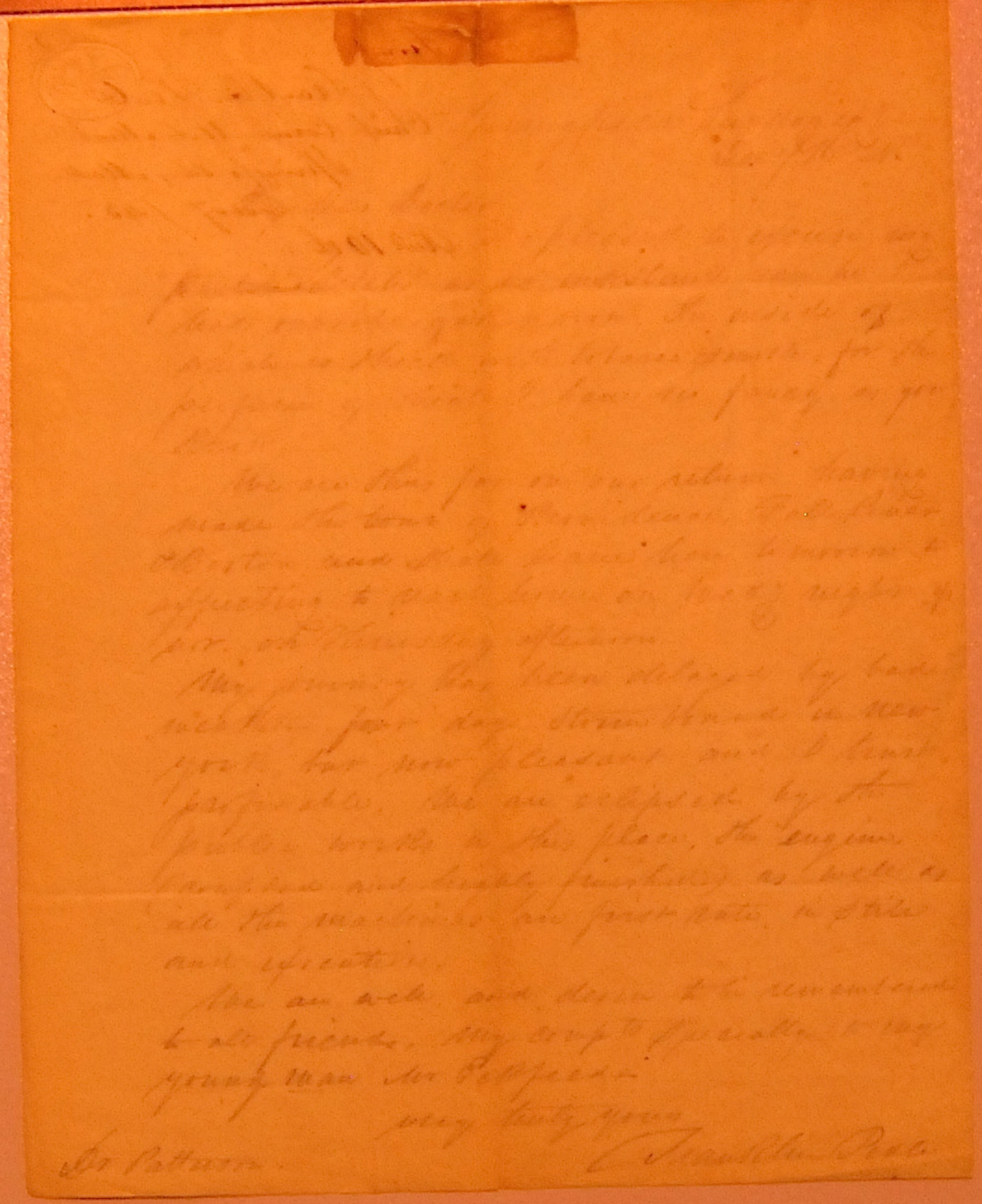
Mint U.S.
Phil. Dec. 19th 1846

Sir,

In accordance with your request, and in reply to your favor of the 10th inst, I have the satisfaction to inform you that a draft on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States for $300 was received and paid yesterday, being in full of my account for hubbing & reproducing the Reverses of the Indian Medal dies.

(Signed) Franklin Peale

To
Jno. M. McCalla Esq.
2nd Audr.
Washington.



[illegible]

Dear Sir

[illegible] pleased to receive any particulars [illegible] can be [illegible] The [illegible] of [illegible] for the purpose [illegible] as you think.

We are thus far on our return having made the tour of Providence, Fall River, Boston and Lowell, leaving here tomorrow expecting to reach home on Tuesday night or per. ch Thursday afternoon.

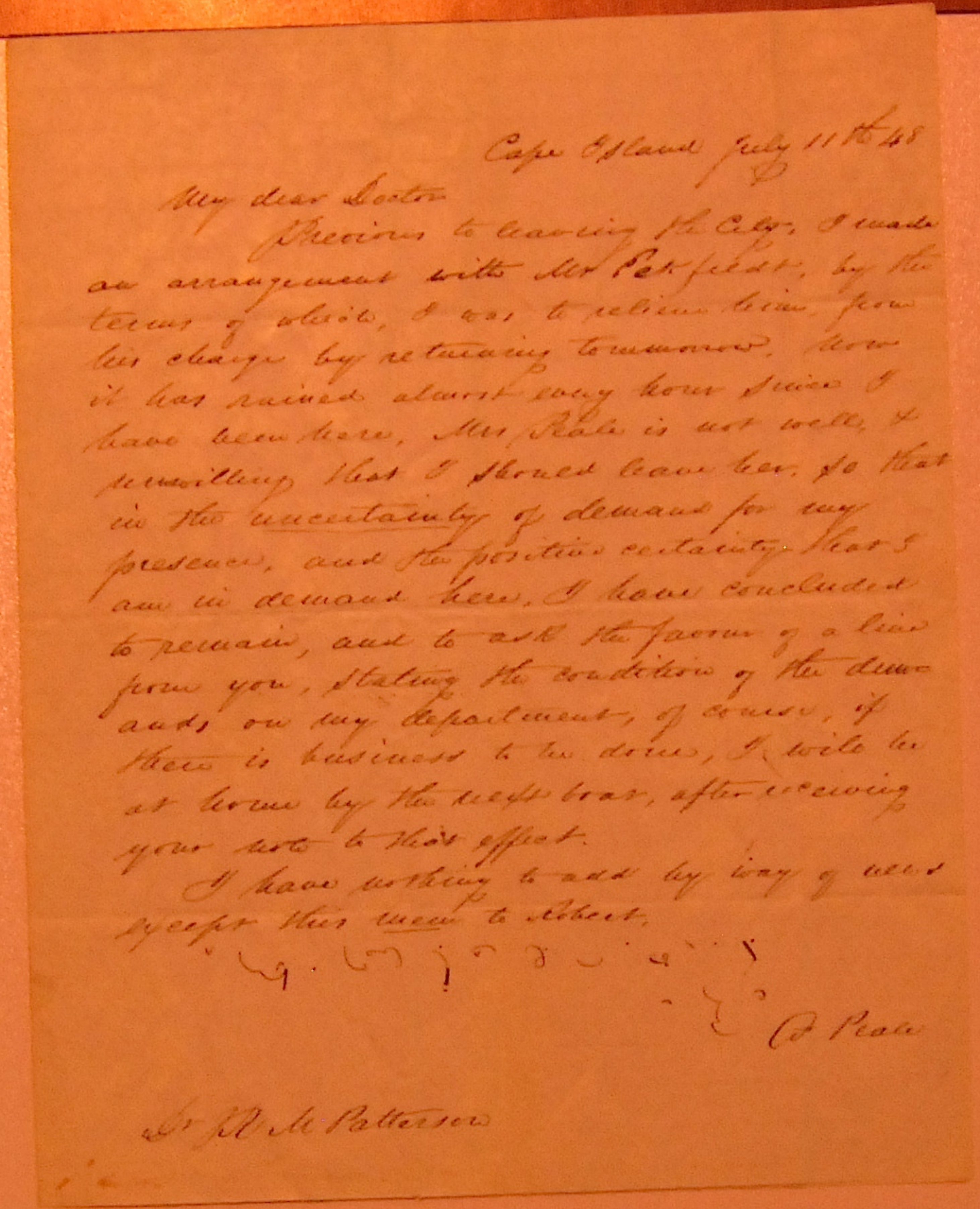
My journey has been delayed by bad weather, four days storm bound in New-port, but now pleasant and I think preferable. We are eclipsed by the public works in this place, the engine carriages are beautifully finished as well as all the machines are first rate, in style and execution.

We are well and desire to be remembered to all friends, [illegible] especially to my young man Mr [illegible]

very truly yours

Franklin Peale

Dr Patterson.



Cape Island July 11th 48

My dear Doctor

Previous to leaving the City, I made an arrangement with Mr Eckfeldt, by the terms of which, I was, to relieve him from his charge by returning tomorrow. Now it has rained almost every hour since I have been here, Mrs Peale is not well, & unwilling that I should leave her, so that in the uncertainty of demand for my presence, and the positive certainty that I am in demand here, I have concluded to remain, and to ask the favour of a line from you, stating the condition of the demands on my department, of course, if there is business to be done, I will be at home by the next boat, after receiving your note to this effect.

I have nothing to add by way of news except this new to Albert.

F Peale

Dr R M Patterson

Mint of the United States
Chief Coiners Office
Philada Sepr 10th 1850

Sir

Early in this year, I had the honour to address you, in relation to the condition and capability of this Mint, both in reference to the Coinage at time, and the probable amount which might be anticipated from the increasing influx of California Gold in its crude State.

It is not necessary to recapitulate the views then presented, it is sufficient to know, that they were deemed of such importance, as to authorize an application to Congress, for an appropriation, to carry out those views, which was granted, and the consequent arrangements are now in an advanced State, consisting of 3 Sets of Boilers, a powerful Steam Engine & a new Rolling Mill, with the necessary Gearing and fixtures.

No facility has, as yet, been derived from the almost unlimited power, which the new arrangements will give us. I must therefore call your attention to the fact, that the Coinage has hitherto kept pace, with the Refining and other departments of the Mint, under the unavoidable but temporary inconvenience of the Rolling and Cutting departments being arrested, from tenths of each day, from the necessity of supplying steam to the Refinery, during which time the large Engine, was obliged to be kept inactive.

The largest coinage, in one month of this year has been $3,100,000. and the aggregate coinage of the last four months, has been $9,242,000. from this statement an inference may be safely drawn, as to the ability of the Coining department when the new arrangements are completed, by which we shall have the command of the whole time, and an increased power of about four times that of the present machinery: although until tested, the ability of the Rolling and Cutting apparatus, can only be estimated, as it has never yet been fully occupied, I do not hesitate to set it down at nine millions of dollars per month.

With regard to the final operation, in this dept the striking of coins, I have only to say that the six presses now in use, have never been occupied a tenth of the time, and to these I shall add a new one, now nearly completed, and intended to operate on Dble Eagles, which will be capable alone of striking off $600,000 per day of 10 hours.

It is proper however to observe, that the amount of coinage, in value, will depend, or be controlled by the denomination of the pieces required, the labour being rather greater in manufacture of small pieces, piece for piece, than in the large pieces, and the Mint may be requested to supply the smaller pieces. but this contingency can be readily met, and effectually overcome, by adding to the number of hands employed, in fact, such is at present the state of business, in consequence of a late enactment of the Legislature of the State of Penna a demand has arisen for small gold coins, this has induced us to add to our force in the adjusting department, by employing females, with satisfactory results, the work being suited to their abilities, and this force can, and will be, increased or diminished as circumstances may require.

Finally, I see no reason to doubt, the ability of this establishment, being made to meet all demands, as it has hitherto done, should California continue to pour in its flood in a rate more rapidly increasing than hitherto; it being understood, that prompt payments to depositors in any case, must depend upon the deposite fund in the Mint being equal in amount to the arrivals, in any given period}

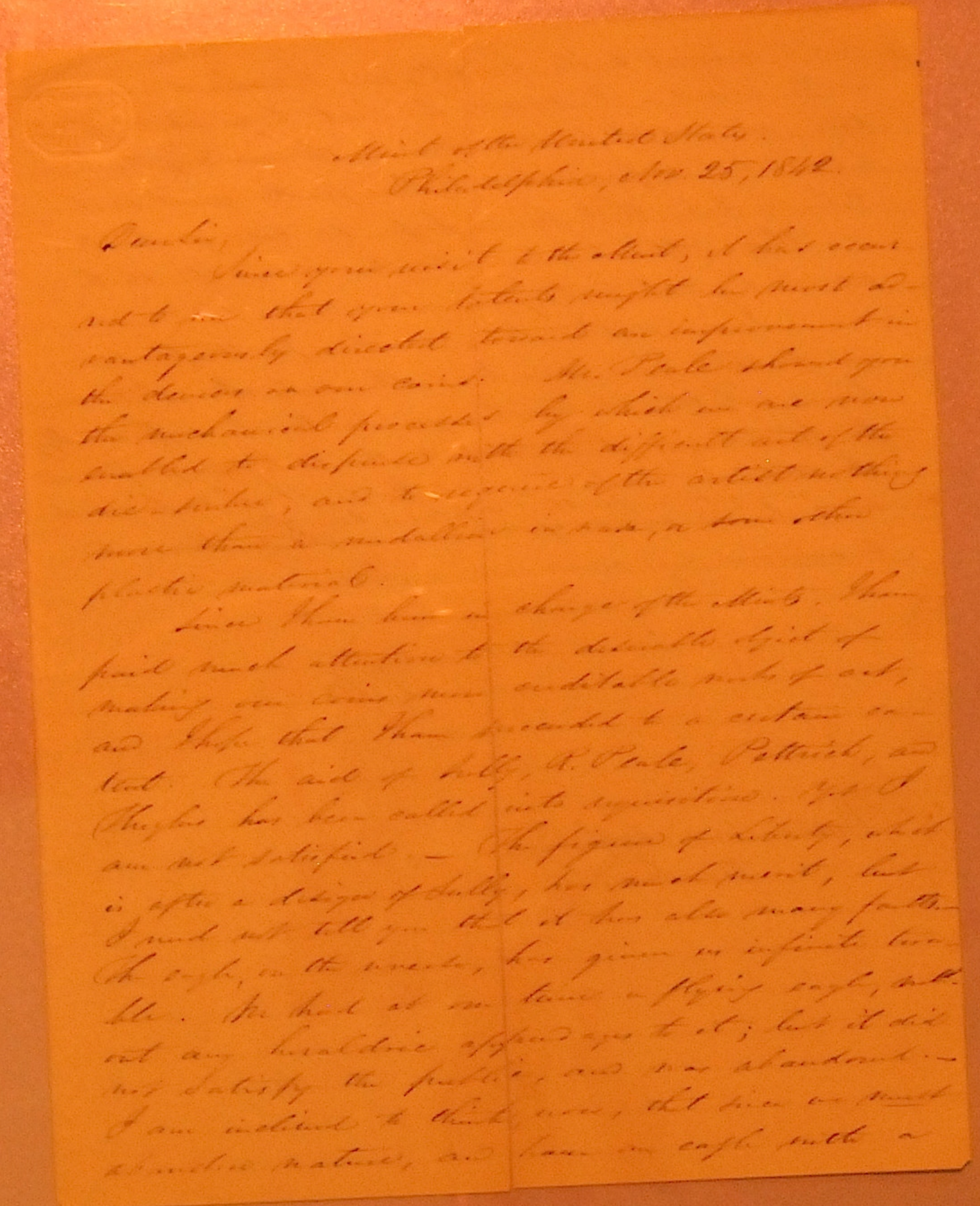
I have the honour to be
most respectfully
your obt Sert.
Franklin Peale
Chief Coiner

Dr R. M. Patterson
Director.

Estimated cost of Medal Dies

1st Size	
Model in wax	$ 60.00
Moulding in Iron	20.00
Reducing Hub & Die	125.00
Die forging & turning – x	25.00
Contingencies	60.00
	290 00
2nd & 3rd – $150 –	300
	$ 590 00

x this item should have been triplicate –



Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, Nov. 25, 1842.

Dear Sir,

Since your visit to the Mint, it has occurred to me that your talents might be most advantageously directed toward an improvement in the devices on our coins. Mr. Peale showed you the mechanical processes by which we are now enabled to dispense with the difficult art of the die-sinker, and to require of the artist nothing more than a medallion in wax, or some other plastic material.

Since I have been in charge of the Mint, I have paid much attention to the desirable object of making our coins more creditable works of art, and I hope that I have succeeded to a certain extent. The aid of Sully, R. Peale, Pattrick, and Hughes has been called into requisition. Yet I am not satisfied. — The figure of Liberty, which is after a design of Sully, has much merit, but I need not tell you that it has also many faults. The eagle, on the reverse, has given us infinite trouble. We had at one time a flying eagle, without any heraldic appendages to it; but it did not satisfy the public, and was abandoned. — I am inclined to think now, that since we must abandon nature, and have an eagle with a shield [illegible] to its breast, and branches and arrows in its claws, it would be best to go still further, and adopt for our reverse the arms of the United States, as prescribed by law for the great seal. I should hope, that by a proper exercise of taste, something of this kind could be designed that would be satisfactory.

I have written thus much, for the purpose of directing your mind to the subject. Let me know whether it excites your interest sufficiently far to tempt you to undertake the task of preparing the desired medallions. If so, I shall be glad to give you a further explanation of ~~continue a correspondence on the matter, and to explain~~ my views and wishes.

R. M. P.

To/
Horatio Greenough, Esq.,
Washington

Esmont, Albemarle Va Sept 15th 39

Dear Sir.

I take the liberty of sending to you five parcels of metal, for the purpose of having them assayed at the Mint. The four lumps are gold in the amalgam, ~~[illegible]~~ in the usual mode of washing. The value of these parcels, when ascertained, I will thank you to pay over to my friend Col Jones, who will call at the Mint on his return from New York.

The Bar is a mixture of metals — Lead, Iron, Copper, Gold & probable some Silver. It was obtained by fusion in crucibles, from Ore like that I took on with me to Philada. What weight of ore was used to obtain this quantity of metal the young man who extracted it unfortunately did not note down. It could have been ~~more than~~ a few lb, as the crucibles used were very small. The process, in the hands of so unskilful an operator was bungling & imperfect — no flux being used except impure limestone. Yet the quantity of metals obtained is large — much the greater portion of which, no doubt is Lead.

Will you ask Mr Peale to do me the favour, in the assay of this specimen, to ascertain with as much precision as possible the proportion of Gold (and of silver, if there be enough to be separated and weighed) to the whole mass. In the form in which this specimen goes to you I think we can obtain a considerable quantity of this mixture of metals. It is all important to us to know the exact proportion of the precious metals the mass contains. I hope therefore Mr P will do me the favour to ascertain this by cupellation, and by the chemical process used on such occasions. The experiment by the Cupel, however will be the most satisfactory, as it is this that must be used if the business be carried on upon a large scale.

Please to present my compliments to Mr Peale, and tender to him and accept for yourself my sincere thanks for the kindness and civilities I received at his and your hands when lately in your City.

With great respect,
Yr: Obt: Servt:
Ch: Cocke.

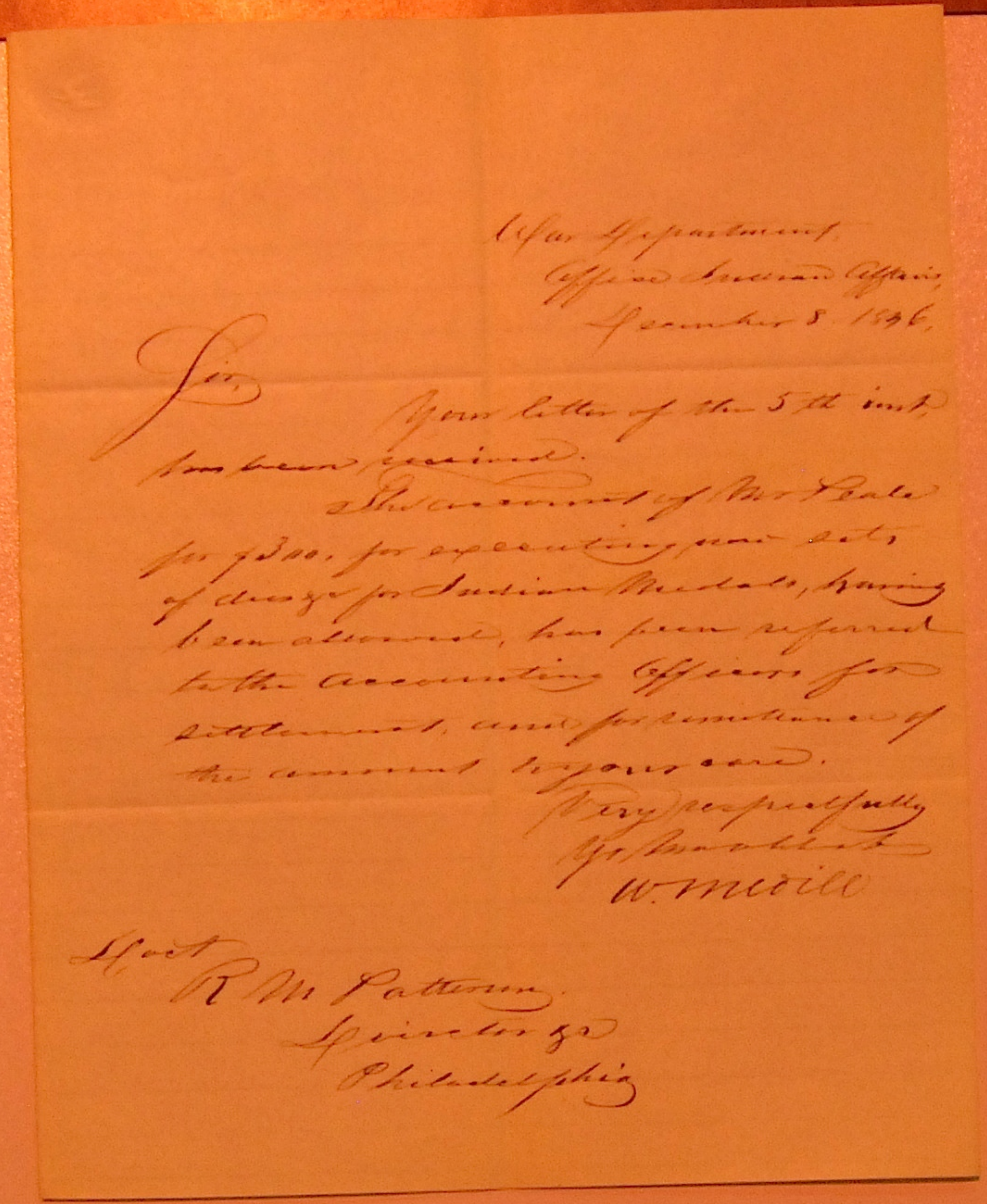
Gentlemen

The pattern planchet enclosed having been selected from an invoice specially by you will not of course give you any increased difficulty in the execution of future orders — allow me to request in addition that you will impress upon your workmen the necessity of great care in maintaining the exact diameter and amount of milling, as variations in these particulars have subjected us to great inconvenience in coinage — and materially injure the appearance of the pieces.

It is scarcely necessary to add that ~~the sa~~ regularity of weight is of primary importance

Very respectfully your
Obt Ser
F P
Chief Coiner
Mint U States Nov 24
Dec
39

Paul R. Hodge C. E. 614 B. way N. Y.



War Department,
Office Indian Affairs
December 8. 1846.

Sir,

Your letter of the 5th inst. has been received.

The account of Mr Peale for $300, for executing four sets of designs for Indian Medals, having been allowed, has been referred to the Accounting Officers for settlement, and for remittance of the amount to your care.

Very respectfully
Yr. Obt. Servt.
W. Medill

Doct.
R. M. Patterson,
Director &c.
Philadelphia

New York January 24 1836

Sir

I beg your pardon if I trouble you again about the matter of which I spoke to you in Philadelphia at the begining of this month.

I wish to know, Sir, if the furnaces employed to anneal lingets of gold or Silver, are quite the same in principle & form, as those employed to melt those metals.

If they are not so, I wish to have a Model of the furnaces for annealing: with the neceſsary explications about their ingredients, measures &c.

Whatever may be the principle or the form, of the furnaces for annealing, I want a set of iron doors, dampers & bands, required for the construction of one.

I desire this letter may be submitted to the judgment of Mr F. Peale, & if he considers it m=

Dr R. M. Patterson
Director of the [illegible] Mint

inconsistent with the improvements now to be introduced in the Mint of Philadelphia, I request of him his best advice.

The condescension you have showed to me has been so great & fair, that I felt perfectly assured it will bear this new trial.

I am, Sir, with respect & consideration

your most obt. Servt.

D. Acosta

Dahlonega Friday Nov 17 1837

Dear Doctor

I send you a few lines informing you of the arrival of Mess^rs Bassett & Co. at about 12 o'clk and subsequently of D^r Singleton.

The arch about which I wrote you two days since was examined today and found deficient and incapable of supporting its own weight, & I have directed it to be immediately removed. Three hours reflection taken from my sleep has enabled me to plan an arrangement of furnaces that will answer perfectly well & cause no delay, the floor will be of timber covered with brick.

The workmanship of the arches is defective throughout. the groins are not put together properly. the bricks badly laid & the mortar although made with ~~[illegible]~~ lime in sufficient quantity has the disadvantage of that ingredient being slacked in anticipation at the kiln!! an operation that increases the measurement, at the expense of its utility. I believe no fraud however has been intended in this particular matter. it is sheer ignorance on the part of the contractor and the drunken and bad habits of the workmen employed, that has led to many of these unfortunate results.

A conversation of an hour with D^r Singleton this evening has been quite satisfactory. You country

may at present and as far as I can judge
consider Mr Barrett as occupying for the three
ensuing weeks. in which time he will have com-
pleted the presses at this place. My super-
intendance will not be requisite more than
five or six days. after which I shall return
home without delay — most probably by the
way of Charleston, say the second week in
December. but I shall write again ere I
take leave of this rough though promising
region.

I have put the Deposit Scale in good
order and find it uninjured — the Assay
Seal likewise has passed its ordeal in
safety.

There is no doubting the fact of
the immensity of this Gold region, every hill
is filled with veins of auriferous quartz
and every valley and gorge with the debris, &
deposits of various extent and richness — the
works are rude and insufficient and of course
are unproductive, the mining operations are
at this moment languishing. but there is a
great field for knowledge & skill, that
must sooner or later yield certain & great
returns. The present modes of amalgamation
do not nor will they ever do more than take
up a fraction of the Gold in the ore, & the waste
of Gangue is too great for smelting under any
of the associated circumstances at present
visible in this section of the Metalliferous
region of the U. States — You have thus in
a few words my estimation of this much abused
~~subject~~ matter, it was my intention to have written
a series of letters on the subject, but I have
found it too extended for my means and
time, at least to speak modestly I feel
that I am not competent to treat it as it
deserves — You shall have however full
information when I see you. and I doubt
not will agree to the truth of my remarks.

I remain as ever
yours truly

Franklin Peale

Mint U. S.
Nov. 15th, 1837

Dear Sir,

Your letters of the 2d & 8th inst have been duly received, and I am most happy to find that you are at last free from the task at Charlotte.

The heads of the New Orleans Mint leave here tomorrow, and Mess. Tyler and Maxwell will follow them next week.

An Arrangement will be made, either with Mr. Jacob Eckfeldt or Mr. DuBois to take Mr. Maxwell's, — or rather your place, until your return.

The view which you give me of your anticipated movements is satisfactory, and makes me count upon seeing you here about the end of this month.

Mr. Maxwell is exceedingly anxious that Mr. Cres should be at New Orleans by the time he gets there himself, and I will therefore pray you, — unless very strong reasons to the contrary present themselves, — to expedite him immediately.

As to the Messs. Barrett, I wish them also to hasten on to New Orleans as soon as possible, provided that the delay is not such as to make it.

necessary for some other persons to be employed. I pray you to confine them to such work only as belongs to the furnaces and other proper Mint positions, and to let all other mason work be done by other masons. You know how urgent is the haste with regard to the New Orleans Mint, and you will act, in this matter, ~~as I~~ ~~you so as to hasten matters~~ accordingly.

Dr. Farmer leaves us tomorrow.

Very respectfully &
Truly Yours
R. M. P.
Dr

To
Franklin Peale, Esq

Dahlonega Nov 25. 1837

Dear Doctor

Mr Chapman arrived today, it gives me exceedingly to state that the arrangements at the Mint meet his unqualified approbation and that I shall have one day to talk over arrangements with him, he expresses himself well pleased with so much of [illegible] as he [illegible] and [illegible] has walked him to see.

I have been detained a few days longer than I intended to devote to this place, in consequence of the necessity of having things cleared and placed in actual progress to meet the condition of the new offices, or the consequences might have been, still further delay and vexatious correspondence. This has been now fully accomplished and I do not apprehend any further difficulty.

The workmanship of the new edifice is creditable, a letter might be three times fuller with the details of errors and intentional mal-constructions, the first and greatest of which may fairly be traced to Philad. in ordering a brick building in a country where there is no clay, the material employed in the first instance being the old soil of the gold region, a decomposed granite, the base is thought Kaolin mixed with quantity of small quantities of mica & oxide of iron, put into Brick by men who certainly deserve diplomas for Botching, whilst in the immediate neighbourhood there is plenty of a beautiful granite, out of which a strong and beautiful edifice might have been erected. Col. Bowker has been, I am informed, three times in this place since the erection was commenced, and the duration of his stay at each visit may have amounted in all to two days complete. the consequences have been, lath & plaster cornices a tin roof nailed on, dry stone wall in the basement, sand mortar, &c &c. but enough of this. the building will answer and must be received or there will be no Branch at Dahlonega. a large amount of the appropriation having been spent. Congress surely never could have the folly to grant another for a second attempt.

26th — The beauty of the surrounding country would require the ablest pen to do it justice in description, the mountain ridges sweep in graceful curves in every direction, divided and intersected by ravines and slender brooks which join their waters to form the small rivers of this elevated district, upon the ridges and slopes lie masses of broken and disjointed quartz, & here and there the edges of Talcose Slate project out like back bones, or dorsal vertebrae, to some

some
vast animal, clearly indicating metalliferous veins, evidences of which are developed by piles and masses of clean washed pebbles thrown up by the indefatigable searchers for Gold along the courses of every stream and trickling brook.

The surface mines ordinarily lie on slopes of moderate inclination, or where the veins have crossed a valley or low ridge, they are nothing more than the breaking down or disintegration of the veins, the debris of which consisting of Quartz, Talcose Slate, the decomposing gneiss or red soil and finally the vegetable soil which covers all, lying over the vein and from which these constituent masses have not been removed or shifted, in fewer words they are broken down veins in place, whilst the deposit mines, are only found along the water courses, in these the quartz forms a stratum of broken fragments, lying immediately upon the rocks covered by soil of variable thickness, from nothing to twenty and even thirty feet to which depth it is not unfrequently thrown off to get the Quartz Stratum, in the language of miners called Grit — this Stratum contains the Gold, its richness depends on various circumstances such as the original richness of the veins from which they have been carried down the height and steepness of the mountains in which these veins lie & particularly the level and extent of the valley or bottom in which the debris is deposited. The rest is washed or worked and some of the Gold caught by the machinery placed in them for that purpose, but I am running on with a dissertation on gold mines, when it was only my intention to inform you that I have taken my place for Augusta

Dahlonega Geo
27 Nov
25

To
R. M. Patterson Esq
Director of the Mint of
U. States
Philadelphia
Penn.

From
Franklin Peale, Esq
Dahlonega, Geo.
Nov. 25. '37.
Recd. Dec. 8.

in the Stage, which will leave tomorrow morning and that you may probably see me before you receive this, my route being by Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk & Washington. My compts are ordered to our friends & respectful remembrances to your lady & accept from yours F. Peale.

Charlotte Nov 10th 1837

Dear Sir

Yours of 2nd is just rec^d it now being the eve of my departure for Alab^a. Some of the remarks therein contained are of such moment that although hurried I must answer, ~~al~~ ~~though~~ briefly.

My department has never had a fair chance since I have been in office as will be made evident by the following facts— we found on entering a large amount of Black Stuff on hand which although charged to me on the assay report, accordingly involved more than the ordinary waste, and our waste was credited on the estimate. again we have introduced new processes, although we are safe, we are not aware that they were so at the commencement. this may have been the fact in the refining at the commencement, I think loss may have occurred in the reduction of silver by the Zinc at an early period. Since then, as Mr. Maguire knows the loss has been very small — in this department I have perfect confidence.

Thirdly— I have been compelled to refine and toughen a vast deal more

more than was safe, especially on the Belt, which I know to be exceedingly wasteful. You may remember that Mexican $ to the amount of 30,000 were touched on the Belt, and worked but in part into small coin — and finally we have had very unsatisfactory relations from Europe.

Porter has always been civilish but headstrong & conceited. I should be glad to be rid of him.

(Tell George (who is a good fellow) that I highly approve the increase of the leverage in the feeder by a longer elbow that he may increase the friction surface of the slide as much as he can find room to do, & lastly that the ring is for the divided collar and ~~is~~ will be therefore, only necessary when we have the raised letters on our dollars, and not before. I have the satisfaction to say that all your remarks are correct and judicious in their bearings & have my hearty concurrence.

We leave for Dah^a in the night — a letter just received from Dr Singleton says under date of 17 Oct. that the Castings have arrived at Savannah and that he "presumes" they are on the route to the Mint, the building is not finished but that it will be by the time of my arrival, & lastly that he has bricks, lime, sand &c prepared.

All the furnaces and fixtures were finished today at this Mint & look well, of their operation I have no doubt—

The men have tomorrow to pack up and settle their accounts with the Col. Supt. and will leave on Monday next—

I shall hurry my matters at Dah. & homewards to the utmost— I am well but anxious to be out of this climate.

Our fellow officers send their compliments— Col Wheeler will write by next mail—

ever respectfully yours
Franklin Peale

P.S. If any plan should be devised for the payment of Mint Certs in Philada & N York the coin which is made & sent out here will possibly be remelted & redeposited— the Mint by such means might do a vast deal of work. but how would the public at large gain or like such a state of things; does it not look as if all the Gold no matter in that form of Gn. S. Coin of this State You would come here to be exchanged for Coin——?

From
Franklin Peale
Charlotte, N.C.
Nov. 10, '37

Post marked 13th
Recd. 20th.

25

R. M. Patterson M.D.
Mint of the U. States
Philadelphia
Pa.

CHARLOTTE N.C.

Free

my letter is perhaps too late for the Mail — But it would be still later if written on the road so excuse my excessive haste——

FRANKLIN REALES LETTERS, 1851-1886

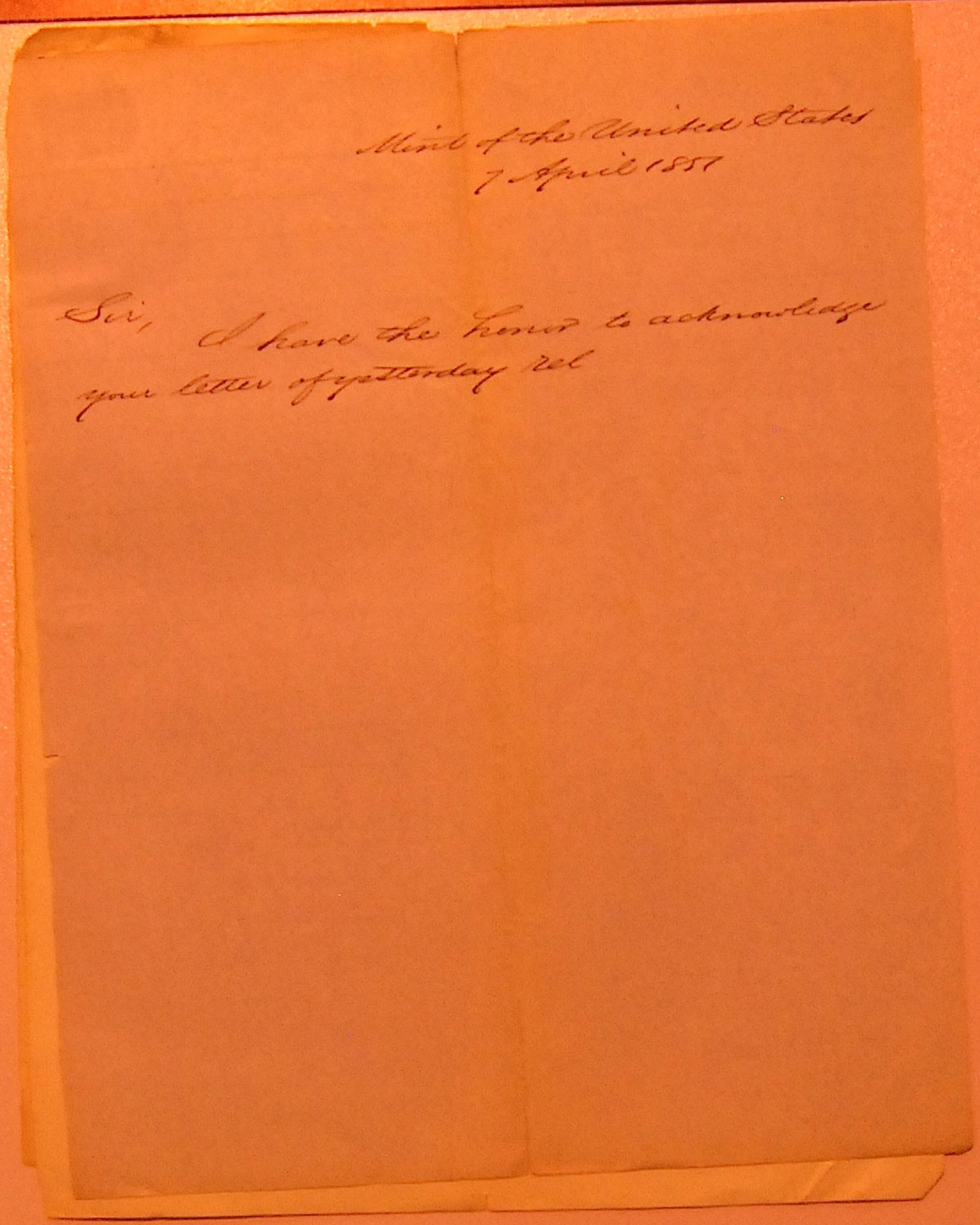
No 1

Philada 1849

Benj Milliam Boyle

8 Bushel Salt	@55	$4.40
8 " "	@55	4 40
12 " "	@55	6 60
10 " "	@55	5 50
10 " "	@55	5 50
1¾ lb Iron	@28	49
10 Bushel Salt	@55	5 50
10 "	@55	5 50
4 lb Iron	@28	1 12
10 Bushel Salt	@55	5 50
3 Empty sacks	@37½	1.12½
Bushel Salt	@55	5 50
	@55	5 50
" "	@55	5 50
	@55	3 30
	@55	5 50
	@55	5 50
	@55	5 50
lb Iron	@28	1 68
Bushel Salt	@55	4 40
	@50	4 00
	@50	4 00
	@50	6 00
	@50	6 00
	@50	6 00
	@50	6 00
Empty sacks	@37½	1 12½
Bushel Salt	@50	6 00
	@50	6 00

FRANKLIN PEALE'S LETTERS, 1851-1886



Mint of the United States
7 April 1857

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of yesterday rel

FRANKLIN PEALES LETTERS, 1851-1886

P.7

Wm. A. Graham
Secy of the navy
Washington

7 Apr. 1851.

Mint U States
Philad Ap 7th 51

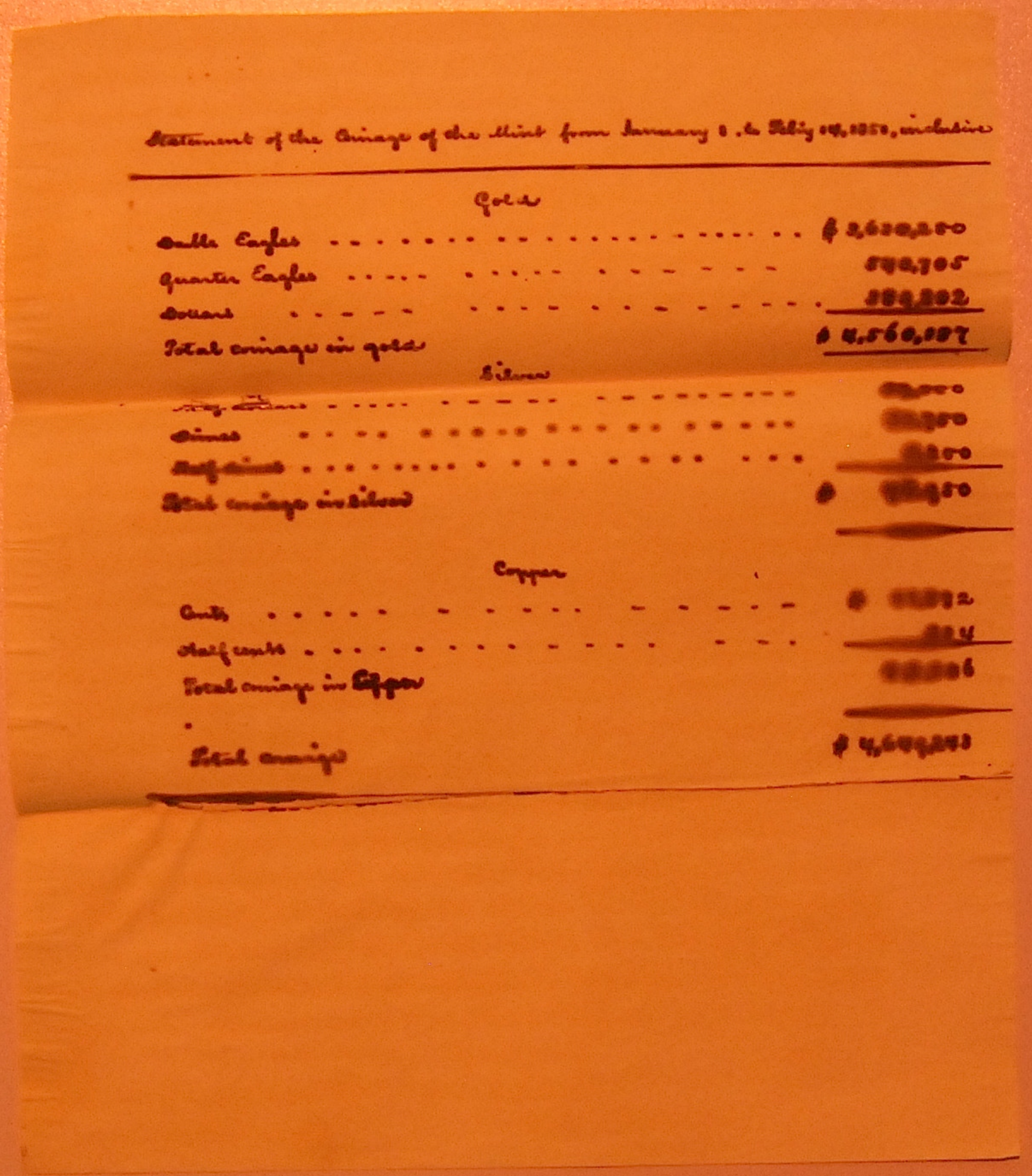
Sir

In answer to the question, "Be pleased to inform the department, how soon the work can be completed, after the dies are received."

I have the pleasure to reply that the Medals can be completed within two weeks after the dies are received.

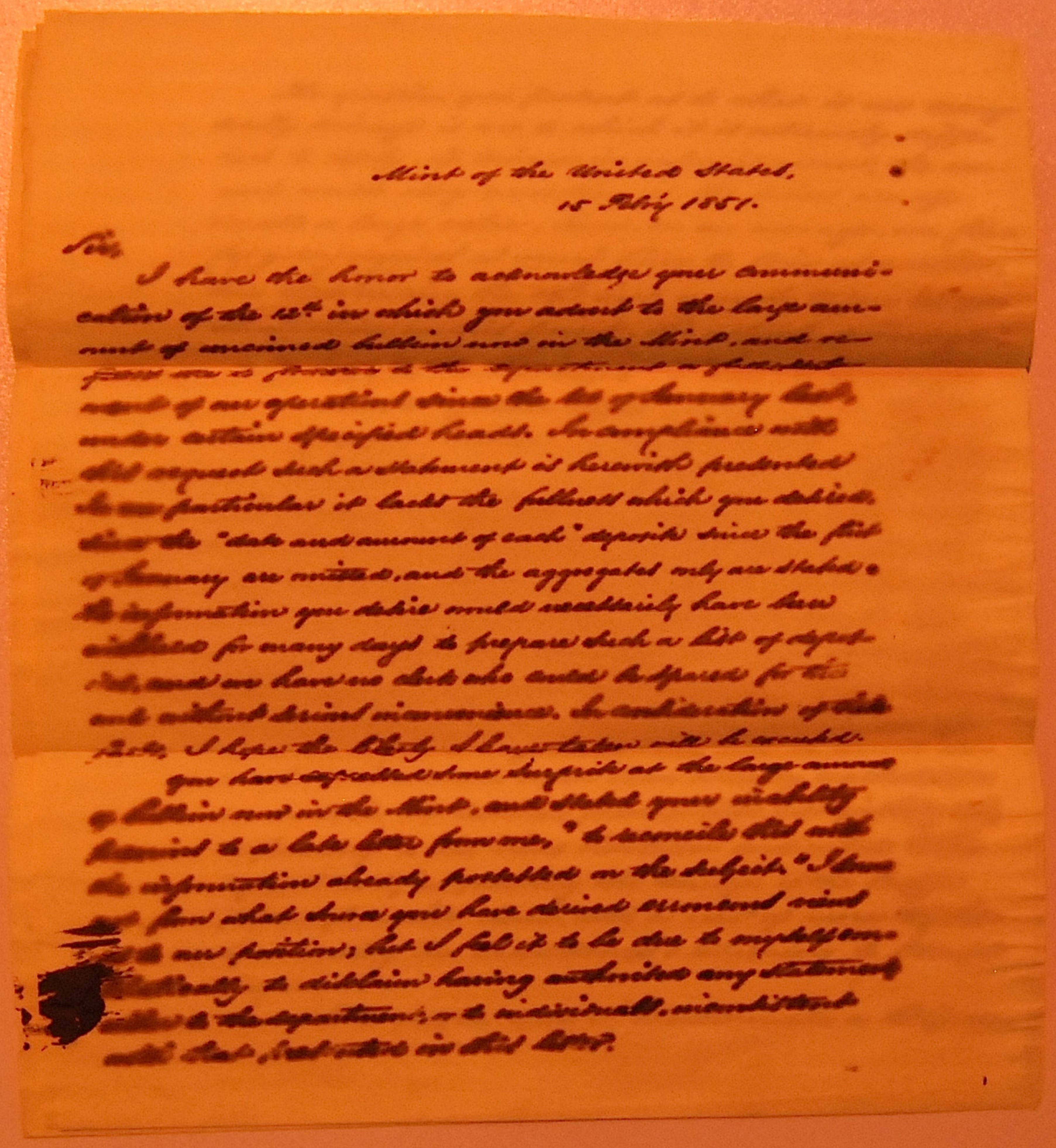
Very respectfully
your obt Ser
Franklin Peale

Dr R M Patterson
Director U. S. M.



Statement of the Coinage of the Mint from January 1. to Feby 28, 1850, inclusive

Gold	
Double Eagles	$ 3,620,280
Quarter Eagles	590,705
Dollars	349,202
Total coinage in gold	$ 4,560,187
Silver	
[illegible] Dollars	[illegible],000
Dimes	[illegible],350
Half dimes	[illegible]00
Total coinage in Silver	$ [illegible],350
Copper	
Cents	$ [illegible]2
Half cents	[illegible]4
Total coinage in Copper	[illegible]6
Total coinage	$ 4,6[illegible],243



Mint of the United States,
15 Feby 1851.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 12th in which you advert to the large amount of uncoined bullion now in the Mint, and request me to forward to the Department a full statement of our operations since the 1st of January last, under certain specified heads. In compliance with this request such a statement is herewith presented. In one particular it lacks the fullness which you desire, since the "date and amount of each" deposit since the first of January are omitted, and the aggregates only are stated. The information you desire would necessarily have been delayed for many days to prepare such a list of deposits, and we have no clerk who could be spared for the work without serious inconvenience. In consideration of this fact, I hope the liberty I have taken will be excused.

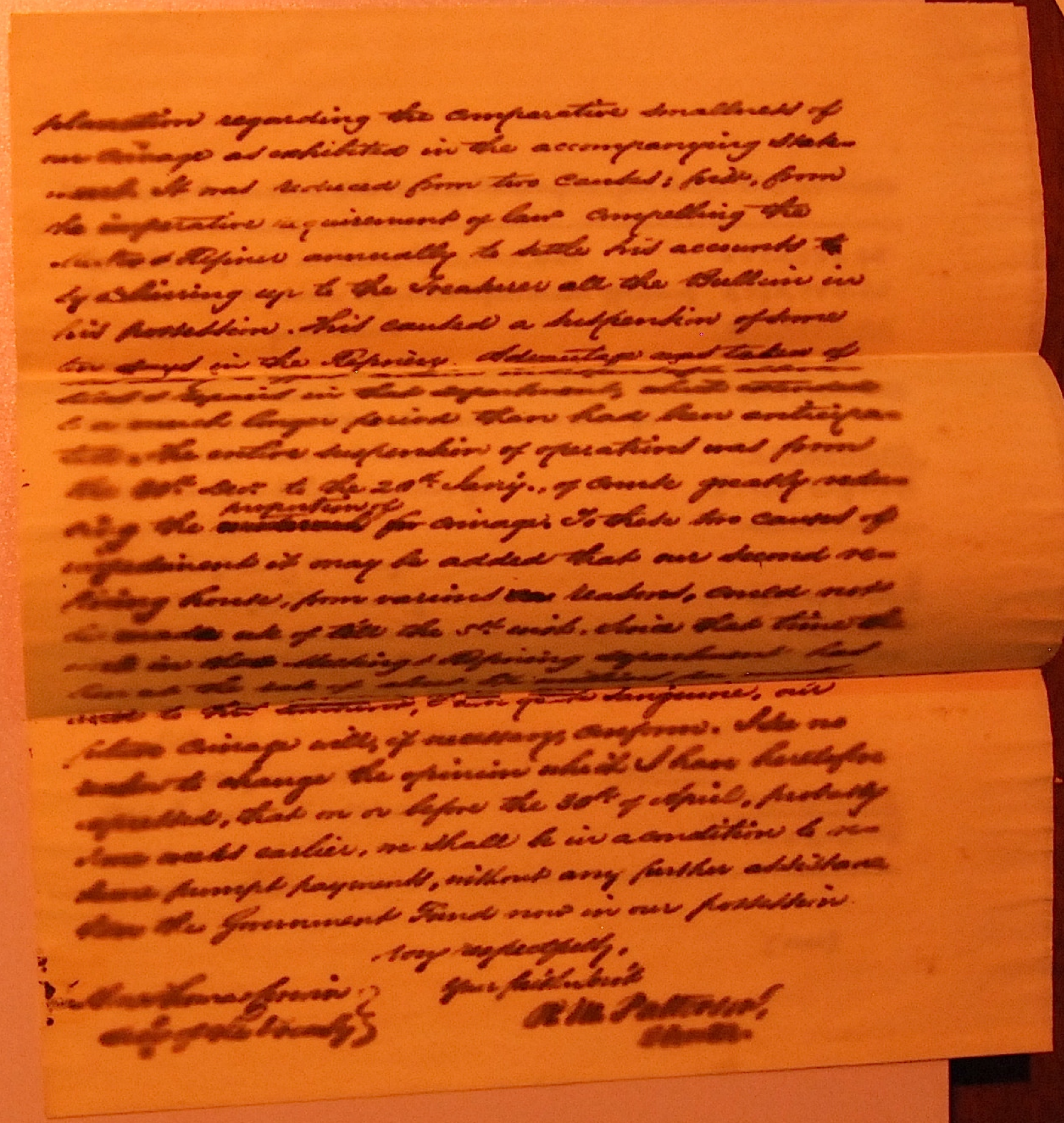
You have expressed some surprise at the large amount of bullion now in the Mint, and stated your inability (referring to a late letter from me,) "to reconcile this with the information already possessed on the subject." I know not from what source you have derived erroneous views of our position; but I feel it to be due to myself emphatically to disclaim having authorized any statement either to the Department, or to individuals, inconsistent with that set forth in this letter.

The question you present as to what is our average daily coinage is one to which it is extremely difficult to reply. If coinage in value is meant, the amount would vary according as the pieces are of small or large value, since, on an average, one piece (of gold) acquires as much time to coin as another. The ~~[illegible]~~ six days ending the 14th inst may be taken as an illustration on this point. The actual coinage, in gold, during that time was

[illegible]	double eagles	[illegible]
52,500	quarter eagles	[illegible]
54,906	dollars	[illegible]
206,406		[illegible]

The average daily number of pieces coined was 34,401. Had the whole number been in double eagles the average daily amount, in value, would have reached $688,020; in quarter eagles the amount would have been $86,002.50; in dollars [illegible] The average, at the prices were actually proportioned, was $222,459 per day. During the remainder of the month our average, we trust, will be much [illegible] creased, inasmuch as we have already reached [illegible] amount, in the smaller pieces which will justify [illegible] conformably to the views heretofore indicated [illegible] department, in pushing the coinage of the larger pieces from this time, with a view of more [illegible] by reducing our indebtedness & returning to prompt payment.

It is proper that I should make a brief [illegible]



planation regarding the comparative smallness of our coinage as exhibited in the accompanying Statement. It was produced from two causes; first, from the imperative requirement of law compelling the Melter & Refiner annually to settle his accounts by delivering up to the Treasurer all the Bullion in his possession. This caused a suspension of some ten days in the Refinery. Advantage was taken of this to repair in that department, which extended to a much longer period than had been anticipated. The entire suspension of operations was from the 20th Dec. to the 20th Jany., of course greatly reducing the ~~[illegible]~~ supplies of for coinage. To these two causes of impediment it may be added that our second refining house, from various causes delayed, could not be made use of till the 5th inst. Since that time the work in the Melting & Refining department has been at the rate of about the [illegible] [illegible] to the amount, I am quite sanguine, will follow coinage with, if necessary, [illegible]. I see no reason to change the opinion which I have heretofore expressed, that on or before the 30th of April, probably some weeks earlier, we shall be in a condition to resume prompt payments, without any further additions to the Government Fund now in our possession.

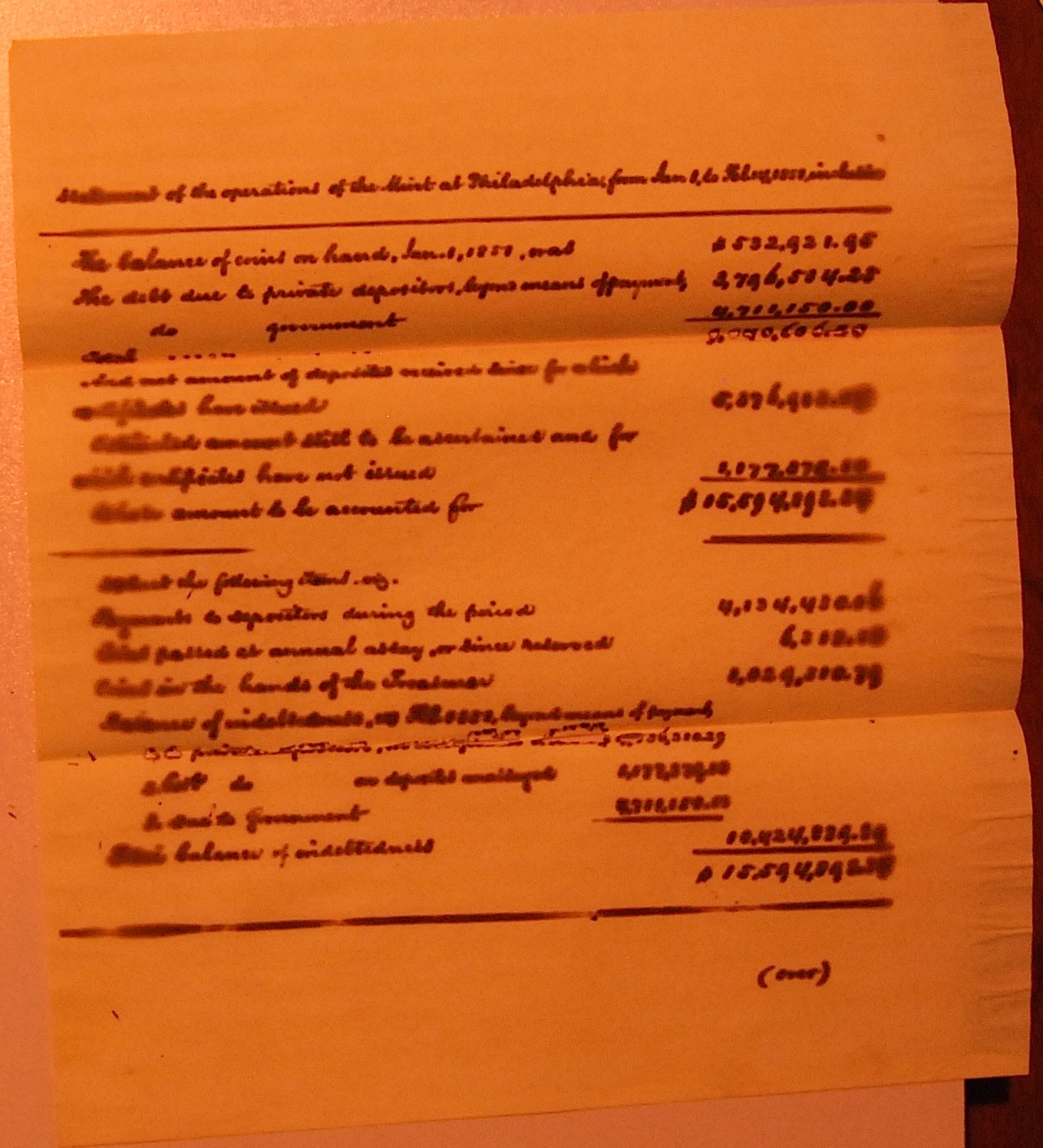
Very respectfully,

Your faithful

R. M. Patterson,

Director

[illegible]
[illegible]



Statement of the operations of the Mint at Philadelphia, from Jan 1, to Feb [illegible] 1857, inclusive

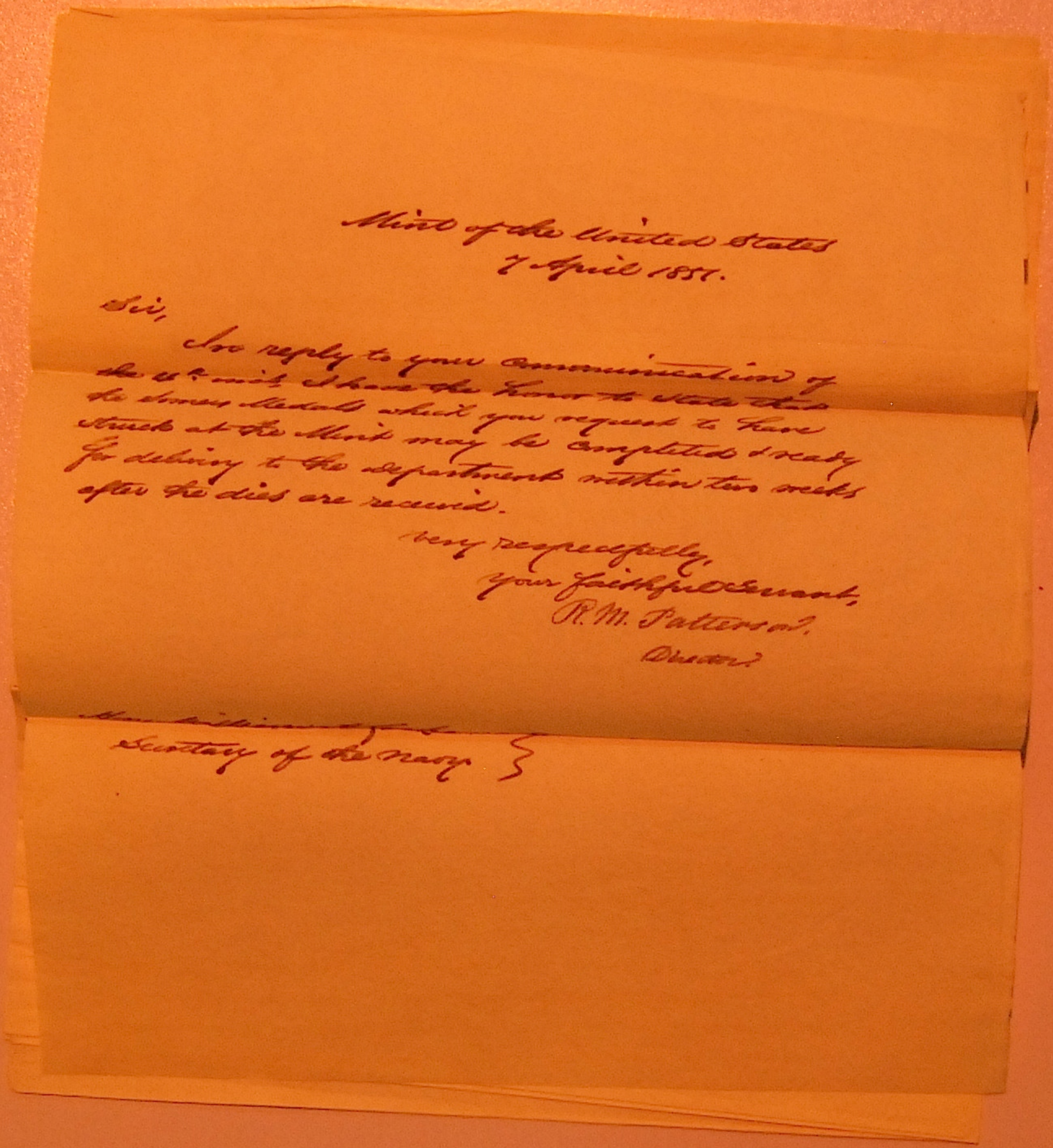
The balance of coin on hand, Jan. 1, 1857, was	$532,921.96
The debt due to private depositors, beyond means of payment	3,796,584.28
do government	4,711,150.00
Total [illegible]	3,040,606.50
And net amount of deposits received since for which certificates have issued	6,876,[illegible]
Estimated amount still to be ascertained and for which certificates have not issued	1,077,076.[illegible]
Whole amount to be accounted for	$15,594,[illegible]

Deduct the following items, viz.

Payments to depositors during the period		4,134,430.06
Coin passed at annual assay, or since returned		6,300.[illegible]
Coin in the hands of the Treasurer		1,029,[illegible]
Balance of indebtedness, Feb [illegible] 1857, beyond means of payment		
To private depositors, [illegible]	[illegible]	
Also do on deposits unadjusted	1,077,076.[illegible]	
To due to Government	4,311,150.[illegible]	
		10,424,836.[illegible]
Total balance of indebtedness		$15,594,[illegible]

(over)

FRANKLIN PEALE'S LETTERS, 1851-1856



Mint of the United States
7 April 1851.

Sir,

In reply to your communication of the 4th inst, I have the honor to state that the [illegible] Medals which you request to have struck at the Mint may be completed & ready for delivery to the department within two weeks after the dies are received.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R.M. Patterson,
Director

Hon. William [illegible]
Secretary of the Navy }

Philada
March 23rd 1881.

Col O. C. Bosbyshell
Coiner of United States Mint
Philada

Sir,

I have the honor to submit for your consideration, my report of the operations of your Rolling and Cutting Departments.

According to your directions, I have paid especial attention to the work of drawing and cutting and while at this point will say, that I have been treated with the greatest kindness and consideration, and I have found every one willing and anxious to lend a helping hand.

Knowing at the beginning how hard it is to get out of beaten tracks how apt every one is to see their side right I commenced this undertaking with much solicitude.

In the rolling of Gold the strips are gauged, and to be more accurate, a planchet is cut out of the first strip, rolled and weighed, so as to allow for two drafts on drawbench, and when the strip is found correct the whole heat (or ingots) is then rolled at this time, so as to get them all the same weight, this heat is then annealed, and the time it takes for annealing is about one hour and fifteen minutes, when this gets to the drawbench two (2) strips are generally taken from one heat and planchets are cut from each end of strips, called point and butt by these the drawplates are adjusted. If the rolls are round, and metal of a uniform density, then surely we will have strips out of which we can cut planchets of a uniform weight let us see.

The first experiments I made were of this kind, strips taken from the Rolls and planchets cut from each end, the following are some of the results. ~~[illegible]~~

½ Eagles		Eagles	
Point	Butt	Point	Butt
2 grains heavy	6½ grains heavy	7/8 grains heavy	1¼ grains heavy
5 . .	8½ . .	8½ . .	13 . .
6 . .	8 . .	One strip on this heat was	17 grains heavy
9½ . .	10 . .	13½ grains heavy	13½ grains heavy
		9½ . .	12 . .
6½ . .	10½ . .	9 . .	11 . .
9½ . .	9½ . .	7 . .	10 . .
9 . .	9½ . .	13 . .	10½ . .
		6 . .	8½ . .
6 . .	8 . .	11 . .	12½ . .
9 . .	11 . .	5½ . .	11½ . .
8¼ . .	10 . .	5½ . .	6 . .
9¼ . .	10 . .	11½ . .	7½ . .
		11½ . .	4½
		7 . .	5½ . .
8½ . .	9½ . .	8 7/8 . .	8
7½ . .	7½ . .	10½ . .	11½ .

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Philadelphia, Pa.

SILVER DOLLARS

POINT	BUTT
36 grains heavy	113 grains heavy
26 " "	27 " "
31 " "	36 " "

In these tables you find that there is a variation in ½ Eagles from nothing to 4½ grains and in some cases of even more, in Eagles 5 grains and in Dollars 7 grains, in one strip of 26 inches in length for Silver dollars, and an average length of 35 inches for Eagles and 42 inches for ½ Eagles.

Do these variations occur regularly, are they constant was the first question for us to answer, if they do the question is easily answered. then the average number of light and heavy strips would be the same. the loss would average the same, time in which to cut the heat the same &c. below see variation in number of light and heavy strips thrown out, also time in cutting.

Eagles

One heat contains 128 half strips, (I count each as one)

Lights	Heavy	Light	Heavy
17	21	15	—
23	23	10	15
8	11	36	7
16	24	22	13
8	18	7	1

Light	Heavy	Light	Heavy
7	9	6	7
5	7	11	19
2	5	10	9
		the above heat was very nice & were not one cut up [illegible]	
14	6	8 bad	49
[illegible] strips cut up			
7 very good heat	7	24	38
		three (3) cut up five (5) drawn these were bad	
13	11		
32	23	20	27
11	16		

Half Eagles

Light	Heavy	Light	Heavy
11	15	11	10
13	19	2	15
10	27	8	6
6	17	7	23
5	17	13	1
this heat was about two and a half hours in getting cut up [illegible] have not more than three quarters of an hour		5	30
0 [illegible]	16		

The punch as directed by Col. O. C. Bosbyshell to cut up both lights and heavies was put in at this point.

Light	Heavy	Light	Heavy
7	36	22	13
7	1	7	9
5	7	2	6
6	7	5	8
24	0	10	8
7	10	7	15
6 very good	6	11	24

Light	Heavy	Light	Heavy
7	9	6	7
5	7	11	19
2	5	10	9
14	6	the above heat was very nice & even not one cut up - Hartzell	
Seven (7) strips cut up		8 bad	49
7 very good heat	7	24	38
13	11	three (3) cut up five (5) drawn three times bad	
32	23	20	27
11	16		

Half Eagles

Light	Heavy	Light	Heavy
11	15	11	10
13	19	2	15
10	27	5	6
0	17	7	25
6	17	13	1
this heat was about two and a half hours in getting cut up; regular time not more than three quarters of an hour		5	30
0 very nice even	16		

The punch as directed by Col. O. C. Bosbyshell to cut up both lights and heavies was put in at this point

Light	Heavy	Light	Heavy
7	36	22	13
7	1	7	9
5	7	2	6
6	7	5	5
21	0	10	5
7	10	7	15
6 very good	6	11	24

J. B. Lippincott & Co.,
Booksellers and Stationers,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Silver Dollars

Light	Heavy	Light	Heavy
22	0	14	2
0	2	11	11
1	1	3	14
3	2	0	3
6	2	0	7
2	2	23	2
21 bad heat	19	12 12	

We see by these tables that the strips thrown out vary in numbers from 40 heavies to 32 lights and the time varies from the regular time half (½) an hour to two hours and a half (2½) or five (5) times as long nor does these figures represent the worry of the provers as each strip is proved and when they vary so much the strip is proved three times so as to get the best possible result (would here pay a complement to your provers for their patience and energy) when you remember that some heats run through the drawplates without touching but a few times, and the next heat you cannot run more than two or three strips without altering, you can readily see that they are the most anxious to have this corrected for they feel as if they are blamed for so much loss.

If the strips vary so much after going through the drawplates, what effect does it have on them is it of any use for equalizing them?

The following are some of the many experiments in that line.

From Rolls		After 2 Drawings	
Butt	Point	Butt	Point
11½ grains heavy	11 grains heavy	1½ grains heavy	1 grain heavy
12½ . .	13 . .	1½ . .	1⅜ . .
10¼ . .	6½ . .	½ . .	⅞ . .
5 . .	1 . .	¼ . light	⅝ . light
9 . .	11 . .	¼ . heavy	¾ . heavy
11 . .	9 . .	⅜ . .	¼ . .
11½ . .	10 . .	2 . light	1½ . light
10 . .	8 . .	1 . .	1 . .
10 . .	8¼ . .	½ . heavy	⅛ . heavy
13½ . .	12½ . .	¼ . light	½ . light
8 . .	9 . .	⅞ . .	⅝ . .
11½ . .	10½ . .	½ . heavy	⅛ . .
9½ . .	12⅜ . .	Standard	½ . heavy
4½ . .	21 . .	23¼ [illegible] heavy	22½ . .

Two (2) strips rolled at McKyder's

Strip from rolls varied 1¼ grains

Strip drawn varied ⅜ .

One (1) Strip from the rolls at Mint varied 4½ grains

One (1) Strip from drawbench varied 1¼ grains.

So by the above the drawbench has the power of equalizing the strip, reducing the variation from 3¼ grains to ⅜ of a grain and from 2 grains to equality, but not in all cases, for we see some variations of 2 grains reduced to ⅜. ½. ⅛ &c. showing that there is something in the material which the drawbench has not the same equalizing power over.

I thought if two drawings of the strip showed so well for equalizing it, if we would

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Booksellers and Stationers,
Philadelphia, Pa.

make a third drawing the trouble would be conquered, so ordered the strips of one heat rolled for three drafts at drawbench the result was 13 heavy strips, 26 light, some strips cut up being to light or heavy for planchets and about three times as long cutting into planchets it was so unsatisfactory that I thought it best not to try another.

I cannot pass on to take up the cutter without calling your attention to page 344 of Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines by R. Hunt, F.R.S. 1875 in speaking of drawbench says, Sir John Barton who invented and directed the making of it took into consideration every circumstance which could arise, but he never saw practically the full advantage of his conception.

Mr J. Machin of the Paris Mint has recently made some very accurate experiments with the drawbench and has produced results every way in accordance with those obtained by Mr Ansell of the Royal Mint (London) and is convinced that the drawbench may be considered as the coiner's right hand.

I find in the Annual Report of the Royal Mint (London) of 1874 in consequence of the thinness of the bars the process of annealing in the rolling room has been rendered unnecessary and entirely dispensed with. In the adjusting room also, the fillets produced from the thin bars were so

---

Light	Heavy	Light	Heavy
7	9	6	7
5	7	11	19
2	5	10	9
11	6	the above heat was very nice even not one cut up Hartzell	
Seven (7) strips cut up		8 bad	49
7 very good heat	7	24	38
13	11	three (3) cut up five (5) drawn three times bad	
32	23	20	27
11	16		

Half Eagles

Light	Heavy	Light	Heavy
11	15	11	10
13	19	2	15
10	27	8	6
9	17	7	25
5	17	13	1
this heat was about two and a half hours in getting cut up, regular time not more than three quarters of an hour		5	30
0 very nice even	16		

The punch as directed by Col. O. C. Bosbyshell to cut up both lights and heavies was put in at this point

Light	Heavy	Light	Heavy
7	36	22	13
[illegible]	1	7	9
5	[illegible]	2	6
6	[illegible]	5	5
24	0	10	8
7	10	7	15
6 very good	6	11	24

excellent and uniform in thickness that the aid of the drawbench was found to be quite unnecessary and its use discontinued and in 1876 report it states the greater part of coinage was executed without the aid of drawbench, showing that the draw bench was in use to some extent also in Mr Hill statement of repairs he mentions the making of two (2) dozen new steel cylinders for drawbench. but I will pass on to the Rolls for fear of making my report too long.

Our rolls were designed by Mr Peale and his expectations as far as I can learn were, that any inequalities in the rolling would be removed by the drawbench. I had the care of the rolls for several years, and will say that as far as I am able to judge are in as good a condition as they can be made.

I made many trials of the rolls but will give only one of each except in comparison with other rolls.

No 1 Rolls 8 inches in diameter cast hel making 36 revolutions per minute are used for finishing.

Eagles

Whole length strip taken and measured 3 inches apart so as to compare each circumference of rolls commencing at point of strip .067½ .068 .067¾ .067¼ .067¼ .066¾ .067¾ .069 .069 .068¾ .068 .068¾ .067½

Light	Heavy	Light	Heavy
7	9	6	7
5	7	11	19
2	5	10	9
14	6	the above heat was very nice & even not one cut up – Dentzell	
Seven (7) strips cut up		8 bad	49
7 very good heat	7	24	38
13	11	three (3) cut up five (5) drawn three times bad	
39	23	20	27
11	16		

Half Eagles

Light	Heavy	Light	Heavy
11	15	11	10
13	19	2	15
10	27	8	6
0	17	7	25
5	17	13	1
this heat was about two and a half hours in getting cut up, regular time not more than three quarters of an hour		5	30
0 very nice even	16		

The punch as directed by Col. O. C. Bosbyshell to cut up both lights and heavies was put on at this point

Light	Heavy	Light	Heavy
7	36	22	13
7	1	7	9
5	7	2	6
6	7	5	5
20	0	10	8
7	10	7	10
6 very good	6	11	24

FRANKLIN PEALE'S LETTERS, 1851-1886

excellent and uniform in thickness, that the aid of the drawbench was found to be quite unnecessary and its use discontinued and in 1876 report it states the greater part of coinage was executed without the aid of drawbench, showing that the draw bench was in use to some extent, also in Mr Hill's statement of repairs he mentions the making of two 2 dozen new steel cylinders for drawbench. but I will pass on to the Rolls for fear of making my report too long

Our rolls were designed by Mr Peale and his expectations as far as I can learn were, that any inequalities in the rolling would be removed by the drawbench. I had the care of the rolls for several years, and will say that as far as I am able to judge are in as good a condition as they can be made.

I made many trials of the rolls but will give only one of each, except in comparison with other rolls.

No 1 Rolls 8 inches in diameter, cast steel making 56 revolutions per minute are used for finishing

Eagles

Whole length strip taken and measured 3 inches apart so as to compare each circumference of rolls commencing at point of strip .067¾ .068 .067¾ .067¾ .067¾ .066¾
.067¾ .069 .069 .068¾ .068 .068½ .067½

J. B. Lippincott & Co.,
Booksellers and Stationers,
Philadelphia, Pa.

.067½ .068 .068 .068½ .069 .068½ .068¼
.068½ .068¼ .068¼ butt

No 2 Rolls same condition as above
.067 .067¼ .067½ .068 .068 .068 .068
.068¾ .067¾ .067¾ .067¾ .067½ .068 .068
.068¼ .068¼ .067¼ .067 .068 .068 .068¼
.067¼ butt

No 2 Rolls A strip cut into planchets 3 inches apart from point to prove the rolls by weight

No 1	6 grains heavy		No 14	9½ grains heavy	
2	7½	.	15	8¾	
3	8½	. .	16	8¾	. .
4	8¾	. .	17	7½	. .
5	8½	. .	18	8	. .
6	9¼	. .	19	8½	. .
7	8¾	. .	20	8¾	. .
8	8¼	. .	21	9½	. .
9	8¾	. .	22	9½	. .
10	8¼	. .	23	9¼	. .
11	8		24	9	
12	8½	. .	25	8½	. .
13	9¼	. .	26	7½	. . butt

No 3 Rolls Chilled iron rolls 10 inches in diameter 50 revolutions per minute

Half Eagle strip taken planchets cut from it 3.15 inches apart from centre to centre of planchets so as to compare one circumference of roll with the following result

No 1	5½ grains heavy		No 14	13 grains heavy	
2	9½	. .	15	11½	. .
3	10	. .	16	13½	. .

excellent and uniform in thickness that the aid of the drawbench was found to be quite unnecessary and its use discontinued and in 1876 report it states the greater part of coinage was executed without the aid of drawbench, showing that the drawbench was in use to some extent, also in Mr Hills statement of repairs he mentions the making of two (2) dozen new steel cylinders for drawbench, but I will pass on to the Rolls for fear of making my report too long

Our rolls were designed by Mr Seal and his expectations as far as I can learn were, that any inequalities in the rolling would be removed by the drawbench. I had the care of the rolls for several years, and will say that as far as I am able to judge are in as good a condition as they can be made.

I made many trials of the rolls but will give only one of each except in comparison with other rolls.

No 1 Rolls 8 inches in diameter cast steel making 56 revolutions per minute are used for finishing

Eagles

Whole length strip taken and measured 3 inches apart so as to compare each circumference of rolls commencing at point of strip .067¾ .068 .067¾ .067¾ .067½ .066½ .067¾ .069 .069 .068¾ .068 .068¾ .067½

No 4	10½ grains heavy	No 17	13 grains heavy
5	11½	18	12
6	11	19	12
7	11½	20	12
8	11	21	12½
9	12	22	10
10	13	23	12¼
11	10	24	12¼
12	12	25	11½ butt
13	11½		

No 4 Rolls same as Nos 1 and 2

.111 .111½ .112 .111½ .111¼ .110

.111 .111 .111 .111¾ .112 .111½

.111½ .111 butt these rolls are used for break down only.

Peter Kreider Co Rolls

Two (2) Silver Dollar strips were taken to Mr Kreider to try his rolls, one of which was annealed after it had been broken down at our large rolls (No 3) the other left in its hard state as it came from the breakdown rolls this strip was reduced on these rolls to

.156½ the first draft .134¼ second draft

.112 third " .100 fourth "

.095 fifth "

One (1) Dollar planchets were then cut from this strip with the following result

No 1	27½ grains heavy	No 17	28¼ grains heavy
2	28½	18	28¼
3	28	19	28⅜
4	28	20	27¾
5	28¼	21	28⅛

No. 6	28½ grains heavy	No. 22	mis cut
7	mis cut	23	28⅞ grains heavy
8	28 grains heavy	24	28⅜ . .
9	28⅛ . .	25	28⅛ . .
10	28⅜ . .	26	28 . .
11	28 . .	27	28¼ . .
12	28⅛ . .	28	28 . .
13	28¼ . .	29	27½ . .
14	28⅛ . .	30	27½ . .
15	28 . .	31	27 . .
16	28¼ . .	32	28½ . . point

The strip annealed after breakdown was reduced from ⅜ of an inch to 9/32 the first draft and four (4) times through the rolls with no other draft than the spring of the rolls in fact the rolls were let up to take some of the pressure off. This strip was not annealed as is the case in the regular work but taken and pressed for drawbench by being cut in half both end of strip pressed. butt 36½ grains heavy centre 30½ grains heavy centre 35½ grains heavy point 31 grains heavy. Drawn twice the pieces cut from one half the strip the other half was spoilt in drawing

23 grains heavy	22 grains heavy	23 grains heavy
23 . .	23 . .	22½ . .
23 . .	23¼ . .	23 . .

One (1) Dollar strip broken down and finished without annealing on No. 3 rolls, to compare with Mr Kydds it was finished in five drafts as follows

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excellent and uniform in thickness that the aid of the drawbench was found to be quite unnecessary and its use discontinued and in 1876 report I state the greater part of coinage was executed without the aid of drawbench, showing that the drawbench was in use to some extent, also in Mr Hill's statement of repairs he mentions the making of two (2) dozen new steel cylinders for drawbench. but I will pass on to the Rolls for fear of making my report too long

Our rolls were designed by Mr Peale and his expectations as far as I can learn were, that any inequalities in the rolling would be removed by the drawbench. I had the care of the rolls for several years and will say that as far as I am able to judge are in as good a condition as they can be made.

I made many trials of the rolls but will give only one of each except in comparison with other rolls.

No 1 Rolls 8 inches in diameter cast steel making 36 revolutions per minute are used for finishing

Eagles

Whole length strip taken and measured 3 inches apart so as to compare each circumference of rolls commencing at point of strip .067¼ .068 .067¼ .067½ .067½ .066¾ .067¾ .069 .069 .068¼ .068 .068¼ .067½

.162 reduced in one draft to .142½ the next draft to .120 the next .106 the next .097 the next .086

The planchets cut from this strip with the following result

No 1	21½ grains heavy		No 17	21 grains heavy	
2	21½	. .	18	21½	. .
3	21½	. .	19	20¾	. .
4	22¼	. .	20	19½	. .
5	23	. .	21	20	. .
6	24½	. .	22	20	. .
7	20½	. .	23	20	. .
8	20¼	. .	24	19	. .
9	20¼	. .	25	18	. .
10	20½	. .	26	18	. .
11	22½	. .	27	17½	. .
12	23½	. .	28	18	. .
13	23	. .	29	18½	. .
14	19	. .	30	18½	. .
15	19	. .	31	17½	. .
16	19½	. .	32	15½	. . light

For an experiment two Half Eagles ingot moulds were reduced from 7/16 to 3/8 so as to produce ingots 3/8 in thickness. four (4) of which we experimented with. the four (4) were broken down on No 3 rolls two (2) of which were finished on No 2 rolls without annealing then annealed for drawing, drawn and cut into planchets with following result

Standard 13 — ¼ of grain heavy 4 — ½ grain heavy 1
⅛ of grain heavy 14 — ⅜ . . . 34 — ⅝ of . . . 5

.162 reduced in one draft to .142 1/2 the next draft to .120 the next .106 the next .097 the next .095.

The planchets cut from this strip with the following result.

No. 1	21 1/2 grains heavy	No 17	21 grains heavy
2	21 1/2 . .	18	21 1/2 . .
3	21 1/2 . .	19	20 1/4 . .
4	22 1/4 . .	20	19 1/2 .
5	23 . .	21	20 . .
6	24 1/2 .	22	20 . .
7	20 1/2 . .	23	20 . .
8	20 1/4 . .	24	19 . .
9	20 1/4 . .	25	18 . .
10	20 1/2 . .	26	18 . .
11	22 1/2 . .	27	17 1/2 .
12	23 3/4 . .	28	18 .
13	23 . .	29	18 1/2 .
14	19 . .	30	18 1/2 . .
15	19 . .	31	17 1/2 .
16	19 1/2 . .	32	15 1/2 . . point

For an experiment two Half Eagles ingot moulds were reduced from 7/16 to 3/8 so as to produce ingots 3/8 in thickness. four (4) of which we experimented with. the four (4) were broken down on No 3 rolls two (2) of which were finished on No 2 rolls without annealing then annealed for drawing drawn and cut into planchets with following result.

Standard 13 — 1/8 of grain heavy 4 — 1/2 grain heavy 1
1/8 of grain heavy 44 — 3/8 . . . 34 — 3/8 of . . 5

J. B. Lippincott & Co.,
Booksellers and Stationers,
Philadelphia, Pa.

1/8 of grain light	17	3/8 of grain light	7
1/4 . . .	2	1/2 . . .	2
3/8 . . .	1		

Two (2) of the 4 ingots of reduced thickness broken down on No 3 rolls and then taken to Mr Kraders and finished on his rolls in five drafts one for cutting at .051 thickness the other .053 1/2 for drawing. this one was annealed, drawn and cut with the following result

Standard	22	1/8 of grain light	16
1/8 of grain heavy	24	1/4 . . .	5

The strip .051 in thickness was cut into planchets without annealing, the following is the result

1 grains heavy	12	1 1/2 grains heavy	4
1 1/8 . .	3	1 7/8 . .	1
1 1/4 . .	9	2 . .	4
1 3/8 . .	13	2 1/8 . .	2
1 1/2 . .	17	2 1/4 . .	1
1 5/8 . .	7		

Variation in Rolls

No 1	.067 1/2	to	.069	Variation	.001 1/2
. 2	.065 3/4	.	.067	.	.001 1/4
. 4	.110	.	.112	.	.002

				Variation
No 2	Half Eagles	7 1/4 grains heavy	to 9 1/2 grains heavy	2 1/4
. 3		9 1/4 . .	. 14 . .	4 3/4

No 3 Rolls to compare with Mr Krause

	Variation
17½ grains heavy to 24½ grains heavy	7
Mr Krause Silver Dollars	
27 grains heavy to 28⅛ grains heavy	1⅛
Half Eagle Strips	
1 grain heavy to 2⅛ grains heavy	1⅛

In drawing to a close there comes up to mind many curious experiments which would add much to the volume of the Report if not to its value, but I hope there has been enough said to illustrate any point which may come up.

In the first place I would call your attention to the change of work, it seems to me, that we hardly get to work on one kind, before it is changed for something else thereby losing not only time but it affects the work and it is some time before the work can be pressed forward with any rapidity.

I am sure you will coincide with me when I say if the ingots were all faced off down to the solid metal all the holes and dirt cleaned off it would help us much in our out turn of work and it seems to me that is the reason Mr Hill of the British has adopted the revolving files and cutters in the melting room so as to have solid metal to roll out for if there are holes on the face of ingots the rolling only covers them up but cannot make the metal solid.

In the annual report of the British Mint for 1874, page 33 speaks very highly of their bar or ingots so as to do without annealing, our little experiment seems to point that way also, and would recommend it to be tried on a larger scale.

The variable punches you had put in use you can see the saving by looking over the table of light and heavy strips and it is what they have been doing in the British Mint for years.

The drawbench I have spoken of before, and will wait and see for by the last experiments with it and Mr Kriders rolls we could produce planchets of only 3/8 of a grain variation.

Rolls. All the experiments with them are sumed up in the variation at the end of the report, and the difference between them and Mr Kriders are as follows 1½ grains variation is better than 7 grains variation, and as 1¾ grains variation is better than 4¾ grains variation so are Mr Kriders better than those at the United States Mint.

Knowing that much can be said on this subject, and that I have only just looked

---

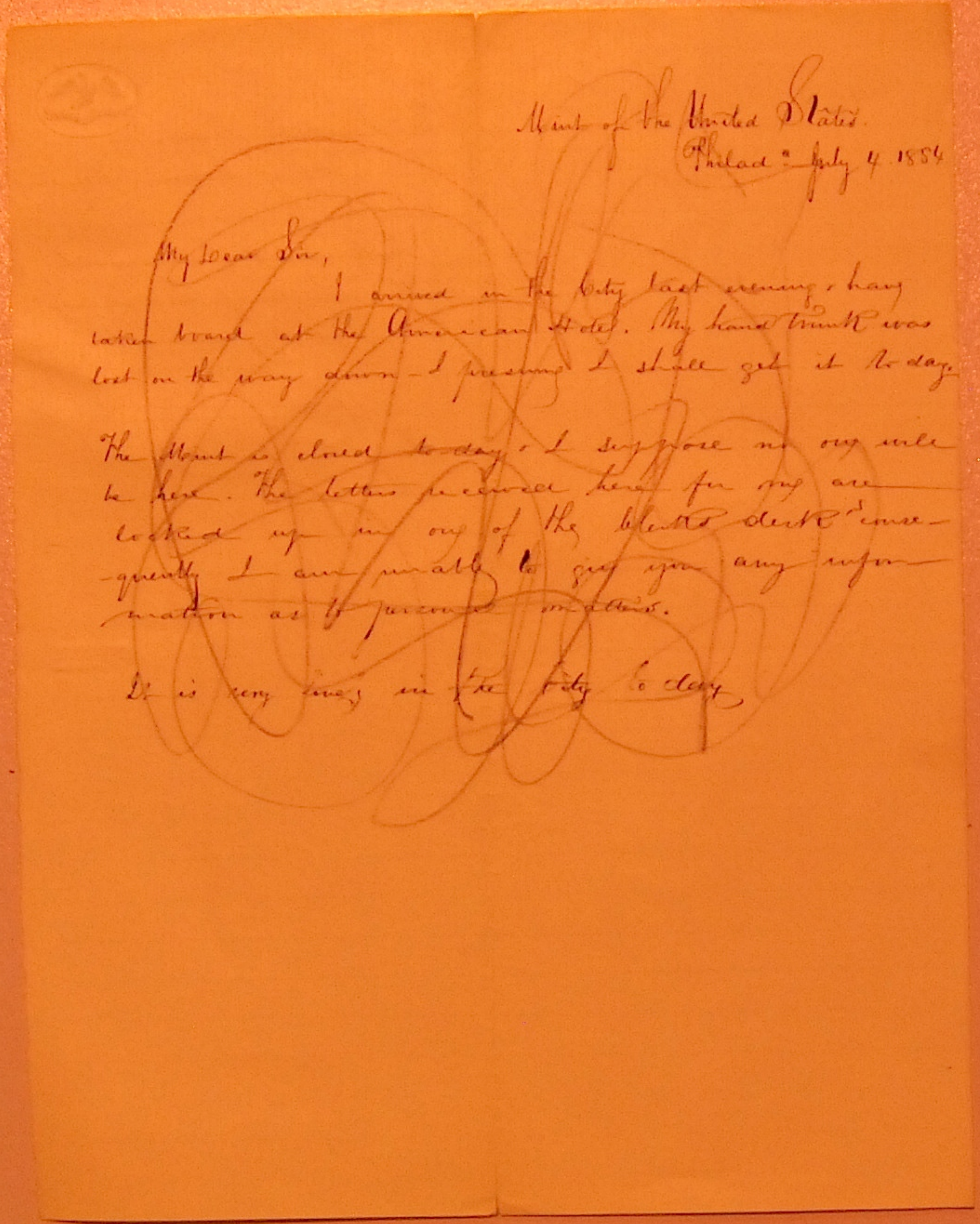
.162 reduced in one draft to .142½ the next draft to .120 the next .106 the next .097 the next .095.

The planchets cut from this strip with the following result

No 1	21½ grains heavy	No 17	21 grains heavy
2	21½ "	18	21½ "
3	21½ "	19	20¼ "
4	22¼ "	20	19½ "
5	23 "	21	20 "
6	24½ "	22	20 "
7	20½ "	23	20 "
8	20¼ "	24	19 "
9	20¼ "	25	18 "
10	20½ "	26	18 "
11	22½ "	27	17½ "
12	23¾ "	28	18 "
13	23 "	29	18½ "
14	19 "	30	18½ "
15	19 "	31	17½ "
16	19½ "	32	13½ " [illegible]

For an experiment two Half Eagles moulds were reduced from 3/16 to 3/8 so as to produce ingots 3/8 in thickness. four (4) of which we experimented with, the four (4) were broken down on No 3 rolls two (2) of which were finished on No 2 roll without annealing, then annealed for drawing drawn and cut into planchets with following result.

Standard 13 — ¼ of grain heavy 11 — ½ grain heavy 1
" " 31 — ⅝ of " " 5
⅛ of grain heavy 44 — ⅛ " "



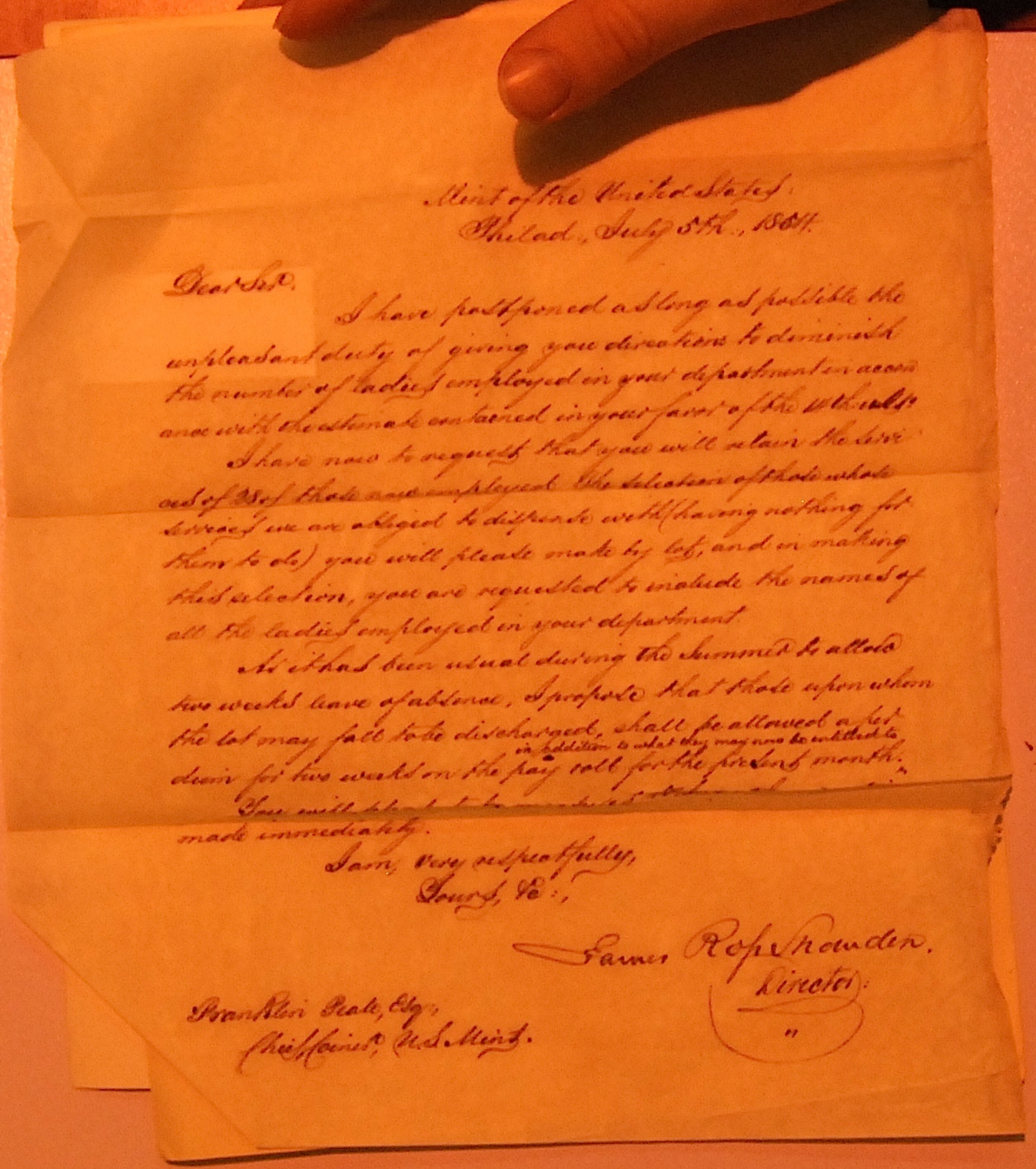
Mint of the United States.
Philada July 4. 1854

My Dear Sir,

I arrived in the City last evening & have taken board at the American Hotel. My hand trunk was lost on the way down—I presume I shall get it to day.

The Mint is closed to day & I suppose no one will be here. The letters received here for me are locked up in one of the Clerks desks consequently I am unable to give you any information as to personal matters.

It is very lively in the City to day



Mint of the United States,
Philad., July 5th, 1864.

Dear Sir,

I have postponed as long as possible the unpleasant duty of giving you directions to diminish the number of ladies employed in your department in accordance with the estimate contained in your favor of the 4th ult.

I have now to request that you will retain the [illegible] out of 28 of those now employed. The selection of those whose services we are obliged to dispense with (having nothing for them to do) you will please make by lot, and in making this selection, you are requested to include the names of all the ladies employed in your department.

As it has been usual during the Summer to allow two weeks leave of absence, I propose that those upon whom the lot may fall to be discharged, shall be allowed a per diem for two weeks on the pay roll for the present month, in addition to what they may now be entitled to.

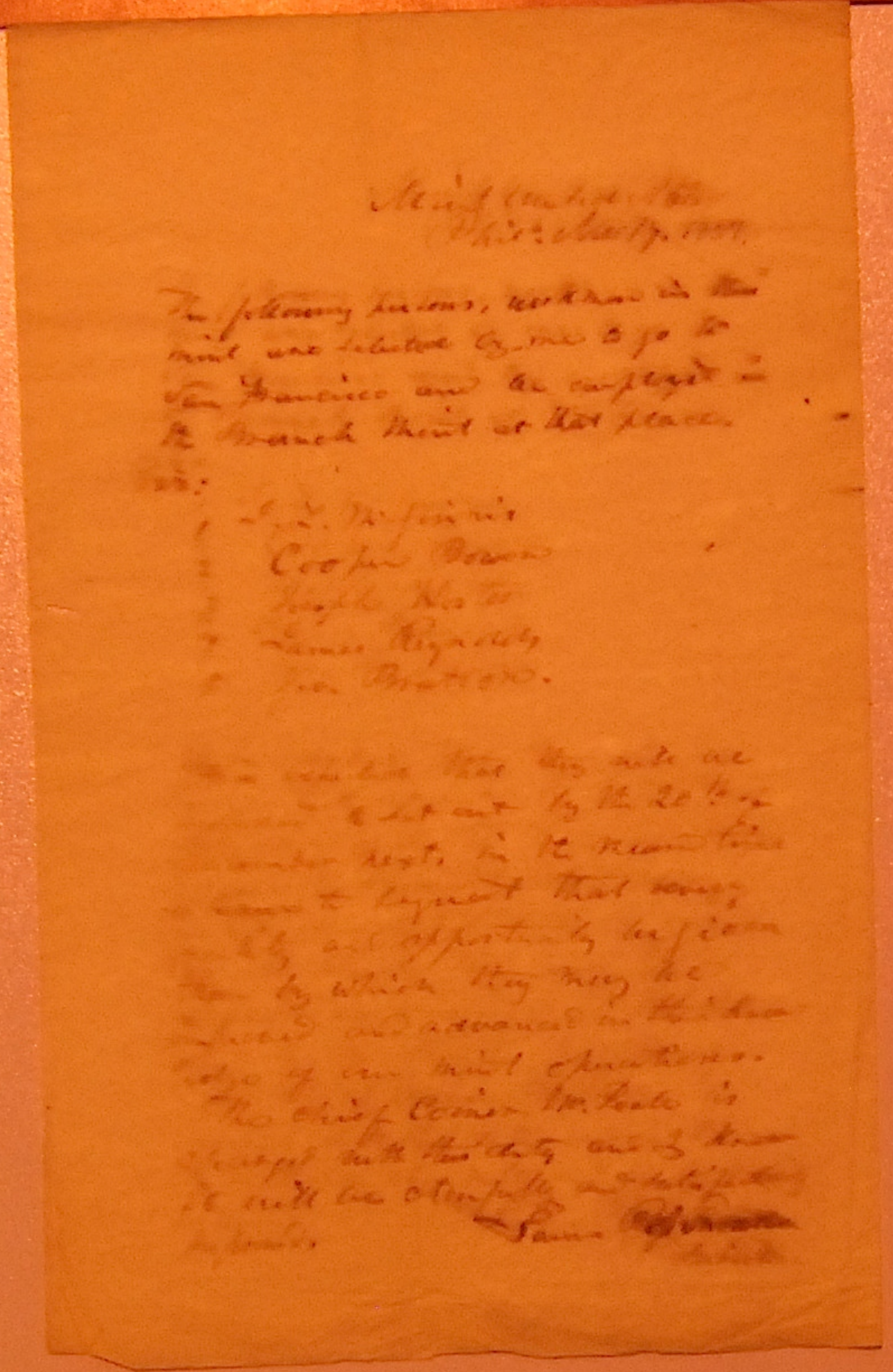
You will please [illegible] made immediately.

I am, very respectfully,
Yours, &c.,

James Ross Snowden,
Director.

Franklin Peale, Esq.,
Chief Coiner, U.S. Mint.

FRANKLIN PEALES LETTERS, 1851-1856



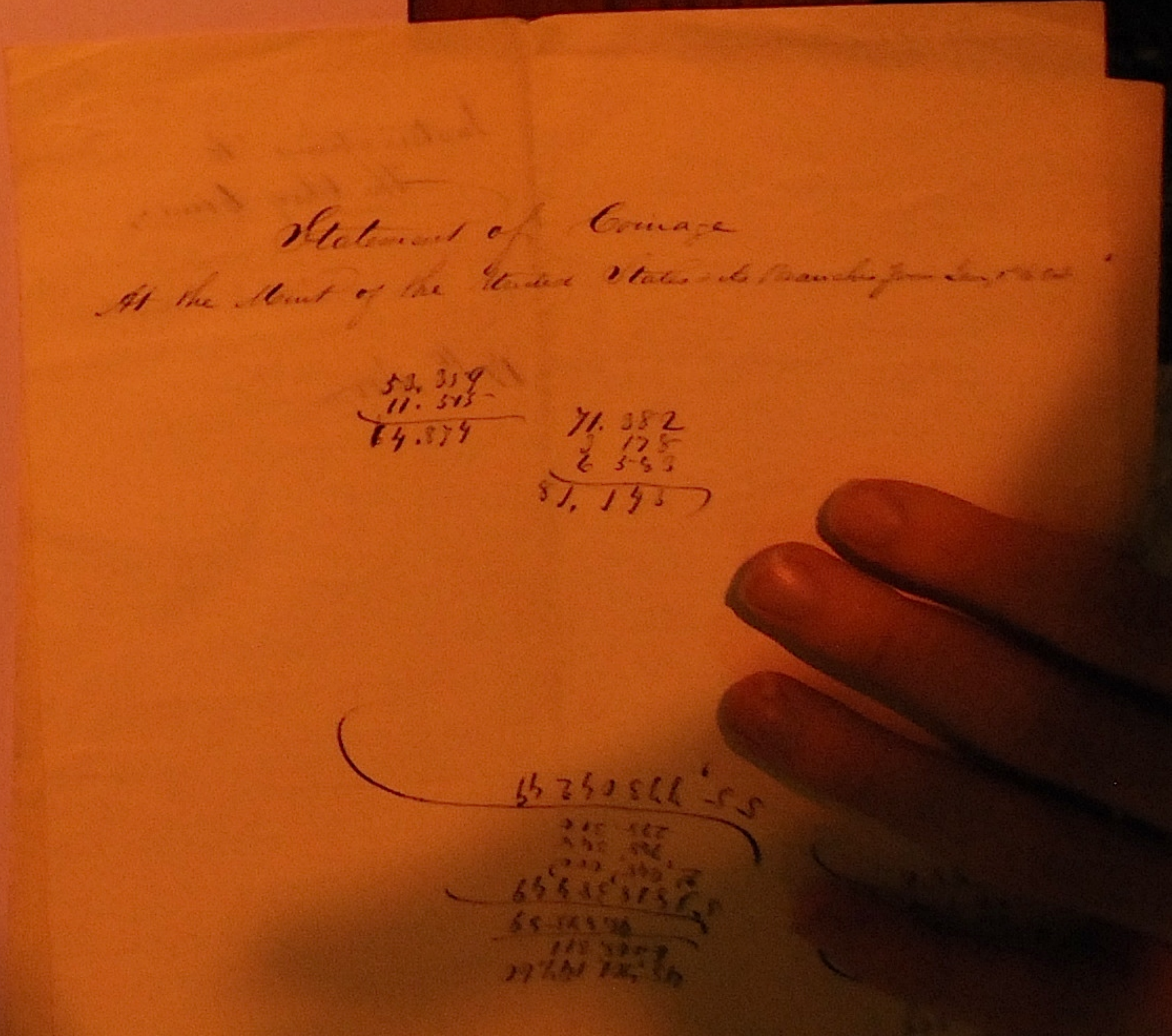
Mint of the U. States
Phil.a May 7, 1854

The following persons, workmen in this Mint are selected by me to go to San Francisco and be employed in the Branch Mint at that place viz:

1 J. L. McGinnis
2 Cooper Brown
3 Hugh Weston
4 James Reynolds
5 Jno. Brattell.

It is understood that they will be ready to set out by the 20th of [illegible] next. In the mean time I desire to request that every facility and opportunity be given them by which they may be perfected and advanced in the knowledge of our Mint operations. The Chief Coiner Mr. Peale is charged with this duty and I have no doubt it will be cheerfully and satisfactorily performed.

James Ross Snowden
Director



Statement of Coinage

At the Mint of the United States & Branches from Jan 1 18[illegible]

53.319
11.555
64.874

71.382
7.178
2.553
81.113

Statement of Coinage

At the Mint of the United States & Branches from Jan 1st to 1st

53.329
11.545
64.874

71.882
3 178
6 083
81.143

1209.255
466.190
257.114
1.145.932
3.479.141
39 000
2.924.005
13.634.220
5.575.010
5.185.020
11.400.000
4.541.299
92.580
50.028.769
4.550.000
81.143
64.874
55,024.786

75.000
12.000
290.000
1288.000
842.000
980.000
1360.000
4,550,000

1920.000
1028.000
2,948.000

45.701.197.60
6068.311
45.575.59
51.818.384.49
2,948.000
765.348
275.310
55,773.042.49

[illegible]

Dear Sir

I have [illegible] a letter [illegible] from the [illegible] of the Department [illegible]. If you can give any explanation on the subject [illegible] to receive it.

I learn from the Chief Coiner that the [illegible] relating to the [illegible] of [illegible] your official connexion with the Mint were retained by you. [illegible] that the books and papers [illegible] Chief Coiner's department, I have to request that you will send them either by [illegible] or [illegible] to say [illegible] your convenience. I will [illegible] afford you an opportunity of taking copies of them [illegible]

[illegible]

Very Respectfully

Your obt Servant

[illegible]

[illegible]

Franklin Peale Esq

late Chief Coiner of the Mint

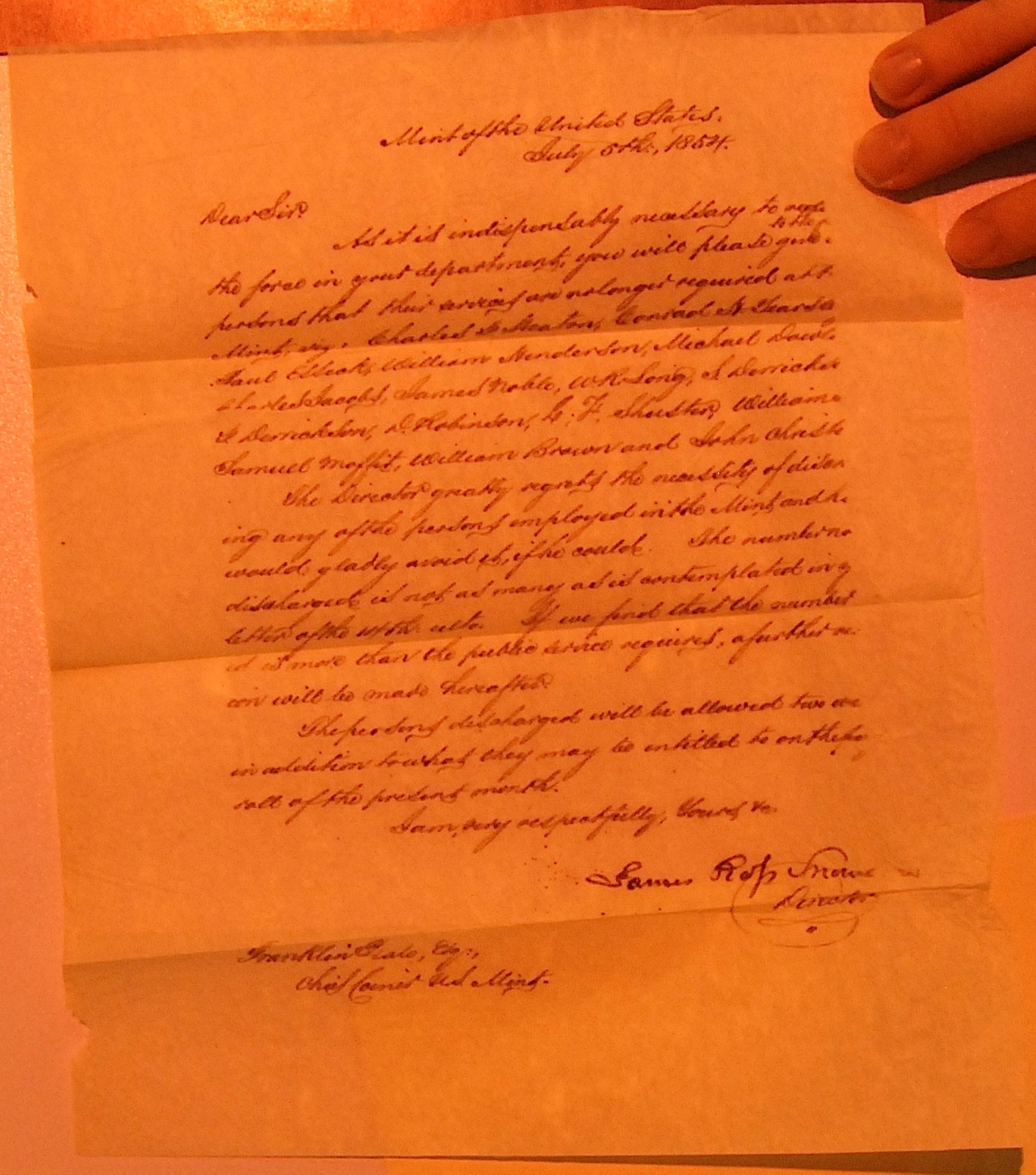
Present

Mint of the United States
Philad.a July 5, 1854.

Sir,

In reply to your favor of the 30th ult. I have to inform you that the name of Thos S. Smith does not appear on the list of "Unpaid Depositors"

14 March 1854. Thos S Smith $31.75 pp 611, 11



Mint of the United States.
July 5th, 1854.

Dear Sir,

As it is indispensably necessary to redu
to the
the force in your department, you will please give
persons that their services are no longer required at t
Mint, viz., Charles A. Heaton, Conrad A. Thornto
Paul Elliott, William Henderson, Michael Davis,
Charles Jacobs, James Noble, W. R. Long, J. Derricks
J. Derrickson, D. Robinson, G. F. Shuster, William
Samuel Moffit, William Brown and John Christ

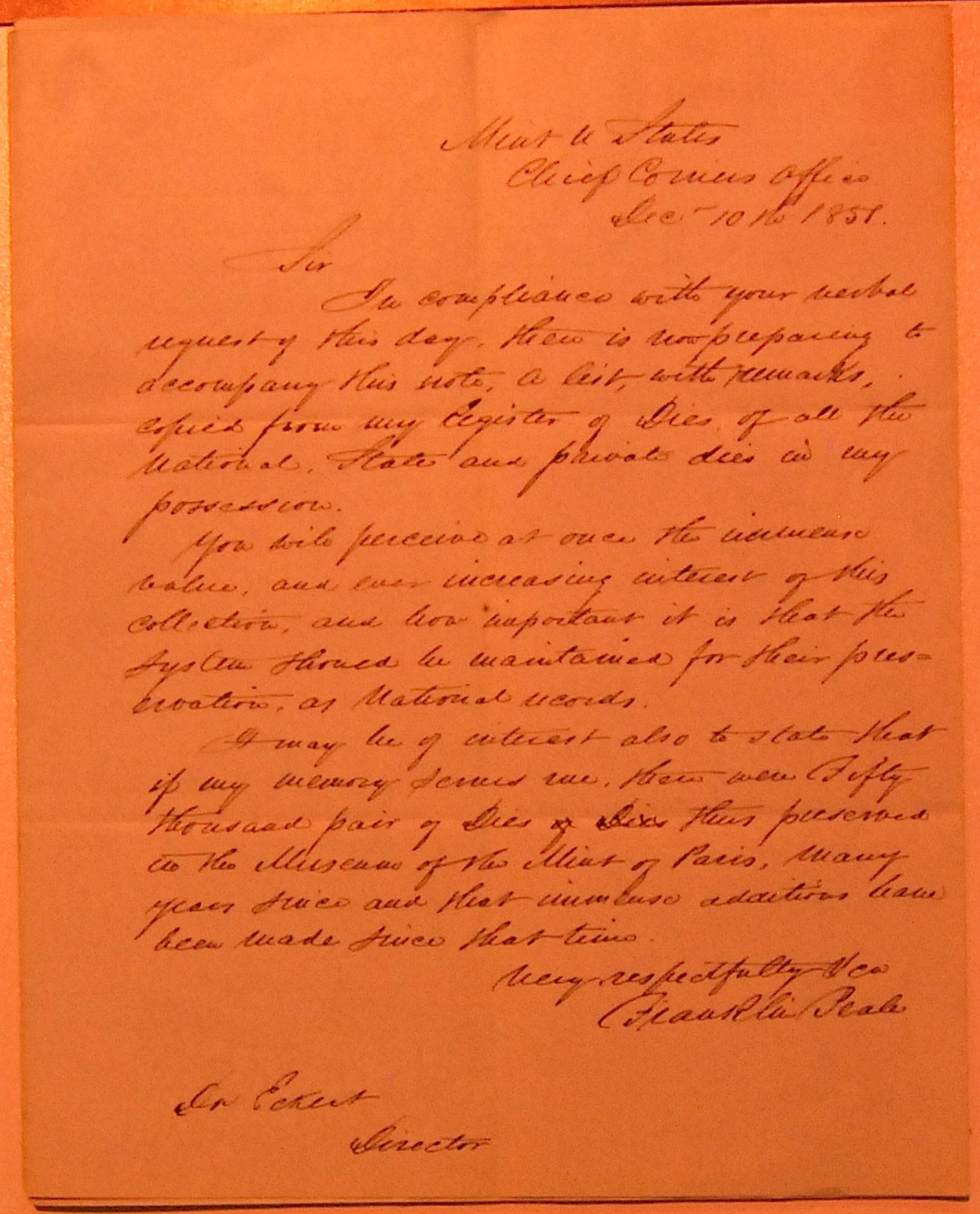
The Director greatly regrets the necessity of dispen
ing any of the persons employed in the Mint, and h
would gladly avoid it, if he could. The number no
discharged is not as many as is contemplated in y
letter of the 10th ulto. If we find that the number
is more than the public service requires, a further re
ion will be made hereafter.

The persons discharged will be allowed two we
in addition to what they may be entitled to on the p
roll of the present month.

I am, very respectfully, Yours &c.

James Ross Snowden
Director

Franklin Peale, Esq.,
Chief Coiner U.S. Mint.



Mint U States
Chief Coiners Office
Dec 10 th 1851.

Sir

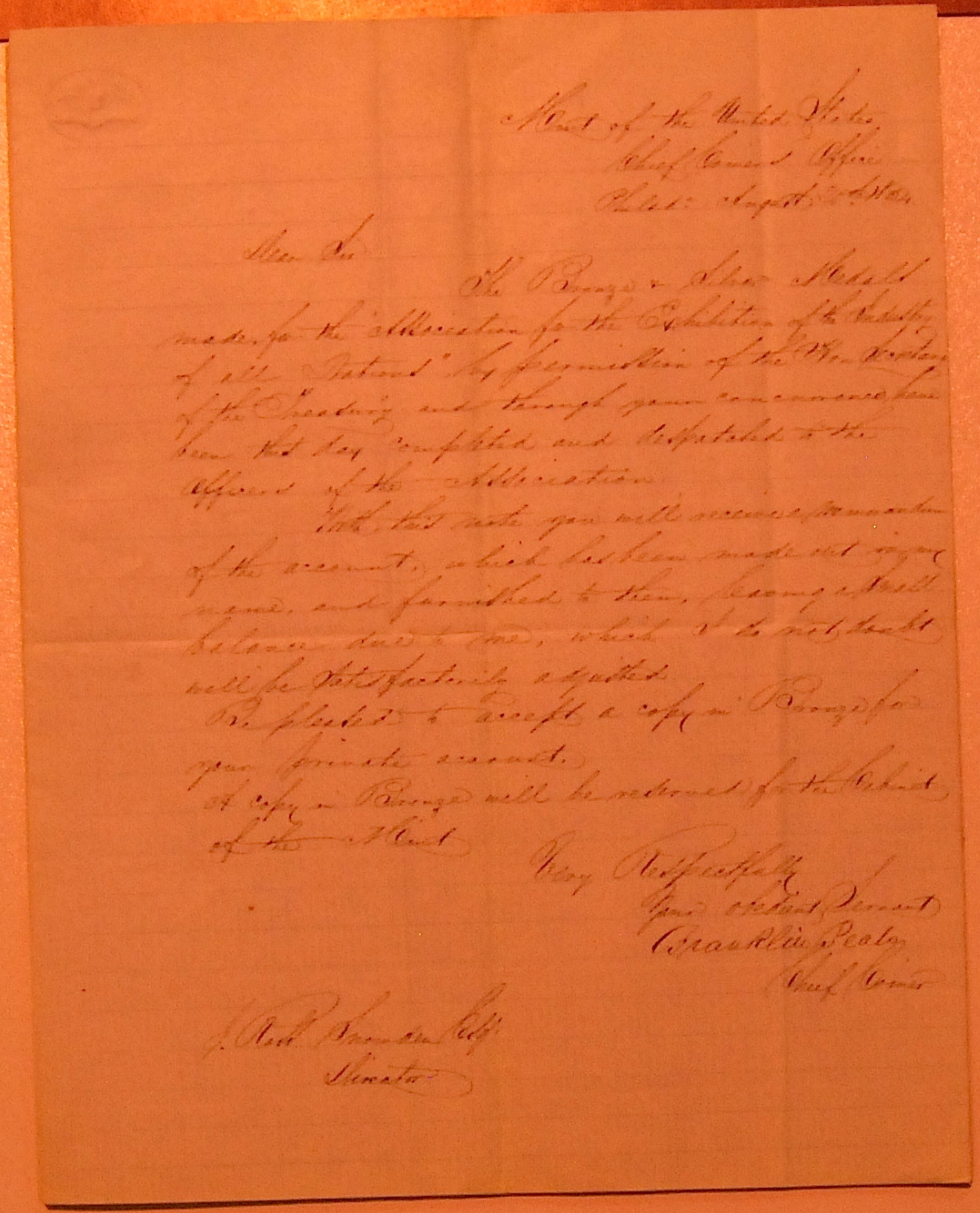
In compliance with your verbal request of this day, there is now preparing to accompany this note, a list, with remarks, copied from my Register of Dies, of all the National, State and private dies in my possession.

You will perceive at once the immense value, and ever increasing interest of this collection, and how important it is that the system should be maintained for their preservation, as National records.

It may be of interest also to state that if my memory serves me, there were Fifty thousand pair of Dies & Dies thus preserved in the Museum of the Mint of Paris, many years since and that immense additions have been made since that time.

Very respectfully &c
Franklin Peale

Dr Eckert
Director



Mint of the United States
Chief Coiner's Office
Philada August [illegible]

Dear Sir

The Bronze & Silver Medals made for the "Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" by permission of the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury and through your concurrence have been this day completed and despatched to the officers of the Association.

With this note you will receive a memorandum of the account, which has been made out in your name and furnished to them, leaving a small balance due to me, which I do not doubt will be satisfactorily adjusted.

Be pleased to accept a copy in Bronze for your private account.

A copy in Bronze will be reserved for the Cabinet of the Mint

Very Respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Franklin Peale
Chief Coiner

J. Ross Snowden Esq
Director

Copy

The [illegible] for the [illegible] of the [illegible] in acct with Franklin Peale Chf [illegible] U.S. Mint

		Dr.	Dollars	Cts			Cr.	Dollars	Cts
1854					1854				
June	16	To 1181 oz Silver Medals	406	50	May	24	By draft [illegible]		
"	"	" Labour on do	37	52			as cash on acct	660	00
	26	" [illegible] Copper for Medals	122	15			[illegible]	53	22
	"	" Materials for Bronzing do	4	07					
August		" Labour on Copper do	141	24					
	"	" Postage		36					
	"	" 2 Boxes & Packing	1	50					
			$713	22				$713	22

FRANKLIN PEALE'S LETTERS, 1851-1886

From Chief Coiner of the Mint
Aug August 26th 1854

Informing me of the completion and transmission of the Medals for the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations & Enclosing Mem. of a/c for the same. Presenting me with a bronze copy of medal and stating one will be preserved in the Mint Cabinet.

Copy

Mint of the United States
Philad^a. May 16. 1854.

Dear Sir,

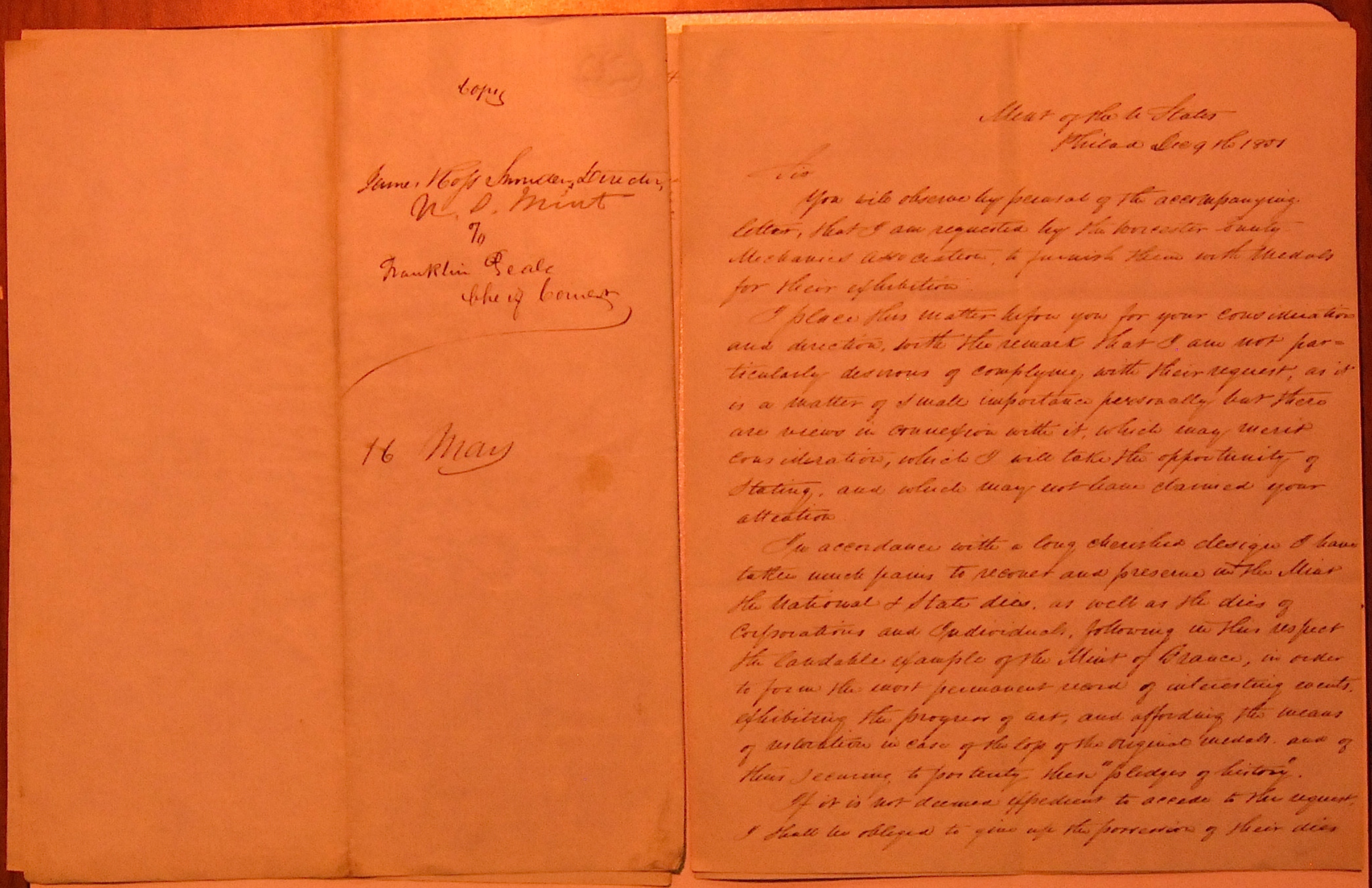
An application was made by the "Association for the exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" to have struck at the Mint, from dies prepared by Mr. C. C. Wright of New York, 118 Silver Medals and 1150 bronze Medals. The Medals to be struck from dies 2 1/4 inches in diameter, the thickness to be proportionate to their diameter, I present for your examination the letter making the application. This letter was referred ~~by~~ me to the Secretary of the Treasury, and I am now informed ~~that~~ by the Department that no objection is seen to the striking of these Medals at the Mint. But it is expected that the Association will furnish the Metal of both kinds and defray the expenses of any, that appertains to the Operation, and that no profit, gain or consideration is to be derived by any Officer or employee of the Mint.

As you have had the exclusive charge of striking Medals in the Mint I have to request your views upon this subject, and whether you can, undertake to strike these Medals for the Association and if so at what time.

I am very Respectfully
Yours &c

(Signed) James Ross Snowden
Director,

Franklin Peale Esq
Chief Coiner
U. S. Mint



Copy

James Ross Snowden, Director,
U. S. Mint
To
Franklin Peale
Chf of Coiners

16 May

Mint of the U States
Philada Dec 9th 1851

Sir

You will observe by perusal of the accompanying letter, that I am requested by the Worcester County Mechanics Association, to furnish them with Medals for their exhibition.

I place this matter before you for your consideration and direction, with the remark that I am not particularly desirous of complying with their request, as it is a matter of small importance personally but there are views in connexion with it, which may merit consideration, which I will take the opportunity of stating, and which may not have claimed your attention.

In accordance with a long cherished design I have taken much pains to recover and preserve in the Mint the National & State dies, as well as the dies of Corporations and Individuals, following in this respect the laudable example of the Mint of France, in order to form the most permanent record of interesting events, exhibiting the progress of art, and affording the means of restoration in case of the loss of the original medals, and of thus securing to posterity these "pledges of history".

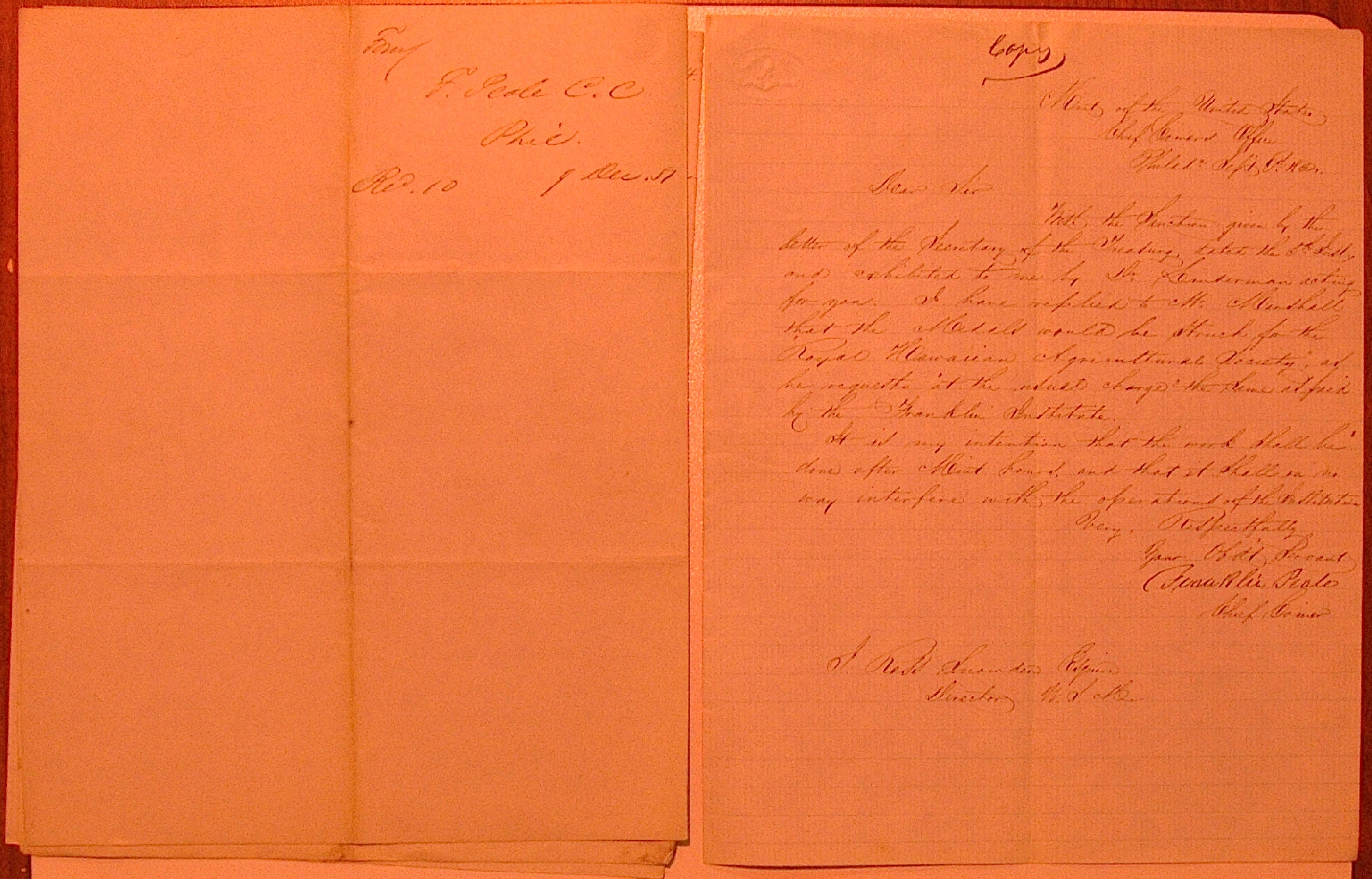
If it is not deemed expedient to accede to the request, I shall be obliged to give up the possession of their dies and thus they will be lost not only to the collection but most probably to themselves, an inevitable result whenever these delicate instruments fall into ignorant or careless hands.

very respectfully
your Obt Servant
Franklin Peale

Dr G. N. Eckert
Director

FRANKLIN PEALE'S LETTERS, 1851-1886

FRANKLIN PEALE'S LETTERS, 1851-1885



Copy

F. Peale C.C

Phil.

Rec'd 10 9 Dec. 54

Copy

Mint of the United States
Chief Coiner's Office
Philad.a Sept. 9th 1854.

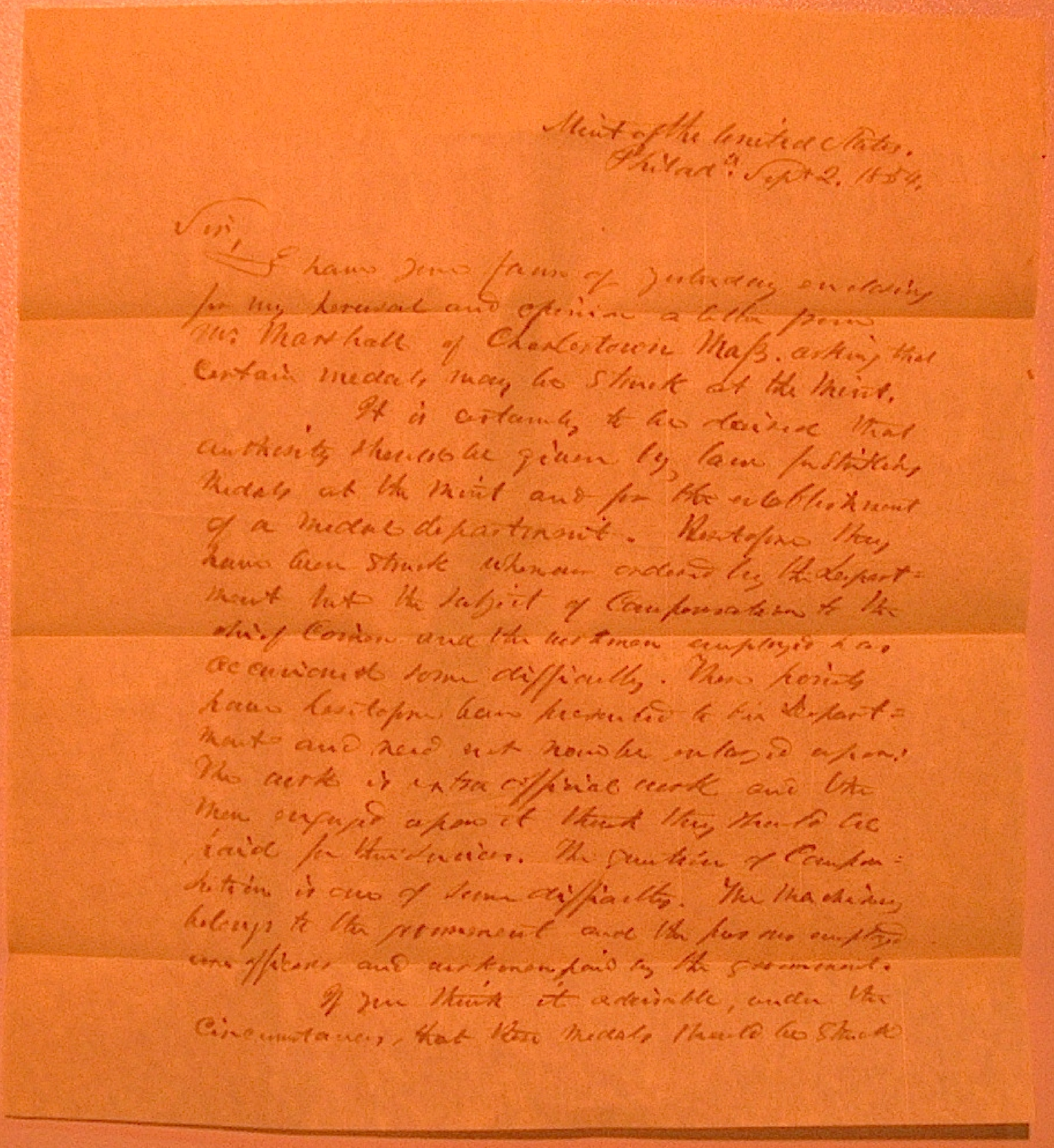
Dear Sir

With the sanction given by the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated the 5th July, and exhibited to me by Dr. Linderman acting for you. I have replied to Mr. Marshall that the Medals would be struck for the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, as he requests at the usual charge: the same as paid by the Franklin Institute.

It is my intention that the work shall be done after Mint hours, and that it shall in no way interfere with the operations of the Institution.

Very, Respectfully
Your Obt. Servant
Franklin Peale
Chief Coiner

J. Ross Snowden Esquire
Director U.S.M.



Mint of the United States.
Philad^a. Sept 2. 1854.

Sir,

I have yours of yesterday enclosing for my perusal and opinion a letter from Mr. Marshall of Charlestown Mass. asking that certain medals may be struck at the Mint.

It is certainly to be desired that authority should be given by law for striking medals at the Mint and for the establishment of a medal department. Heretofore they have been struck whenever ordered by the Department but the subject of compensation to the chief Coiner and the workmen employed has occasioned some difficulty. These points have heretofore been presented to the Department and need not now be enlarged upon. The work is extra official work and the men engaged upon it think they should be paid for their services. The question of compensation is one of some difficulty. The machinery belongs to the government and the persons employed are officers and workmen paid by the government.

If you think it advisable, under the circumstances, that these medals should be struck

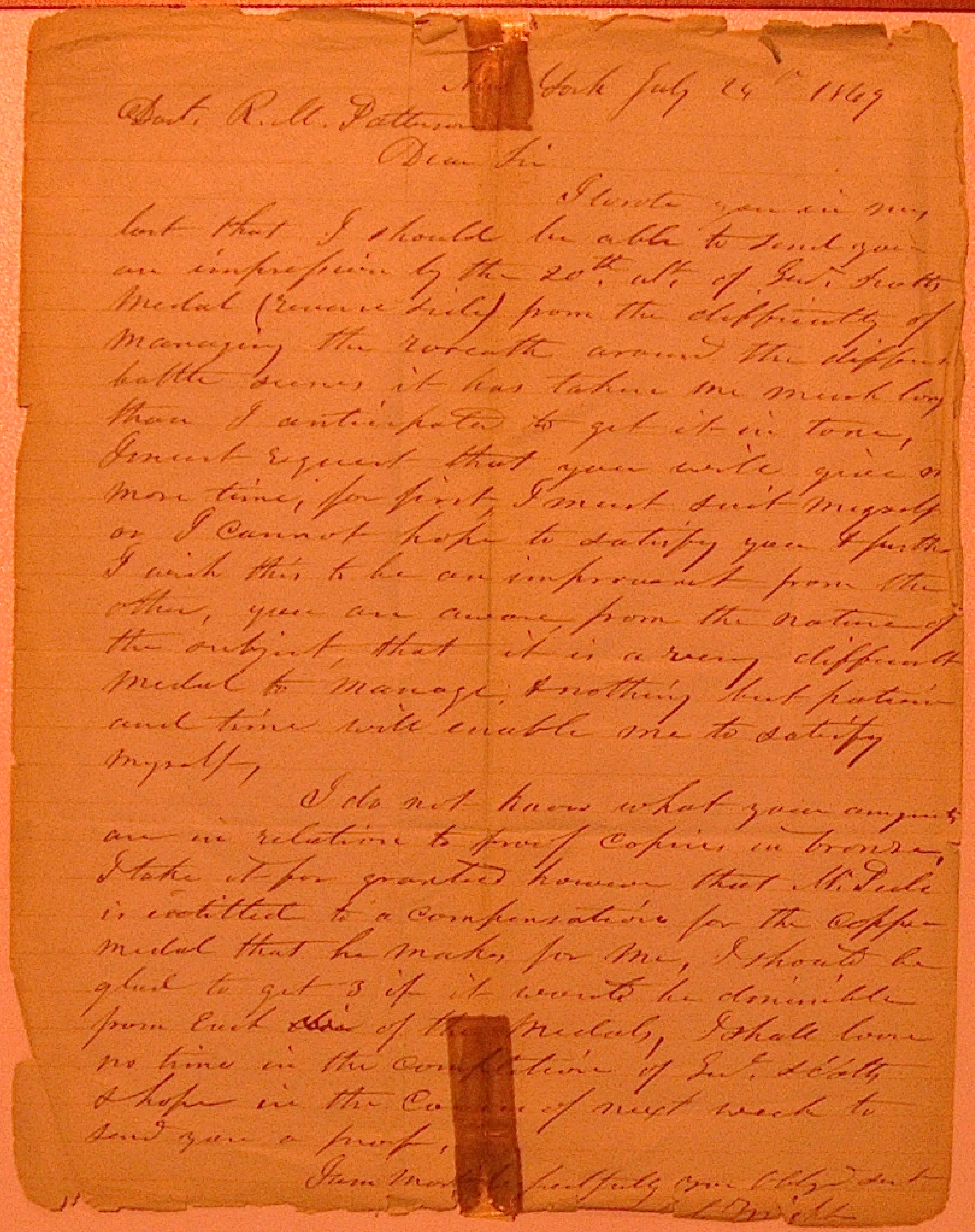
I shall cause the work to be done so as to interfere as little as possible with the regular operations of the Mint, and be guided by your opinion on the subject of Compensation.

I have the honor to be,
with great respect
Your faithful servant,

James Ross Snowden
Director

Hon. James Guthrie
Sec. of the Treasury.
Washington City.

FRANKLIN PEALE'S LETTERS, 1851-1886



N[illegible] York July 24th 1869

Dr. R.M. Patterso

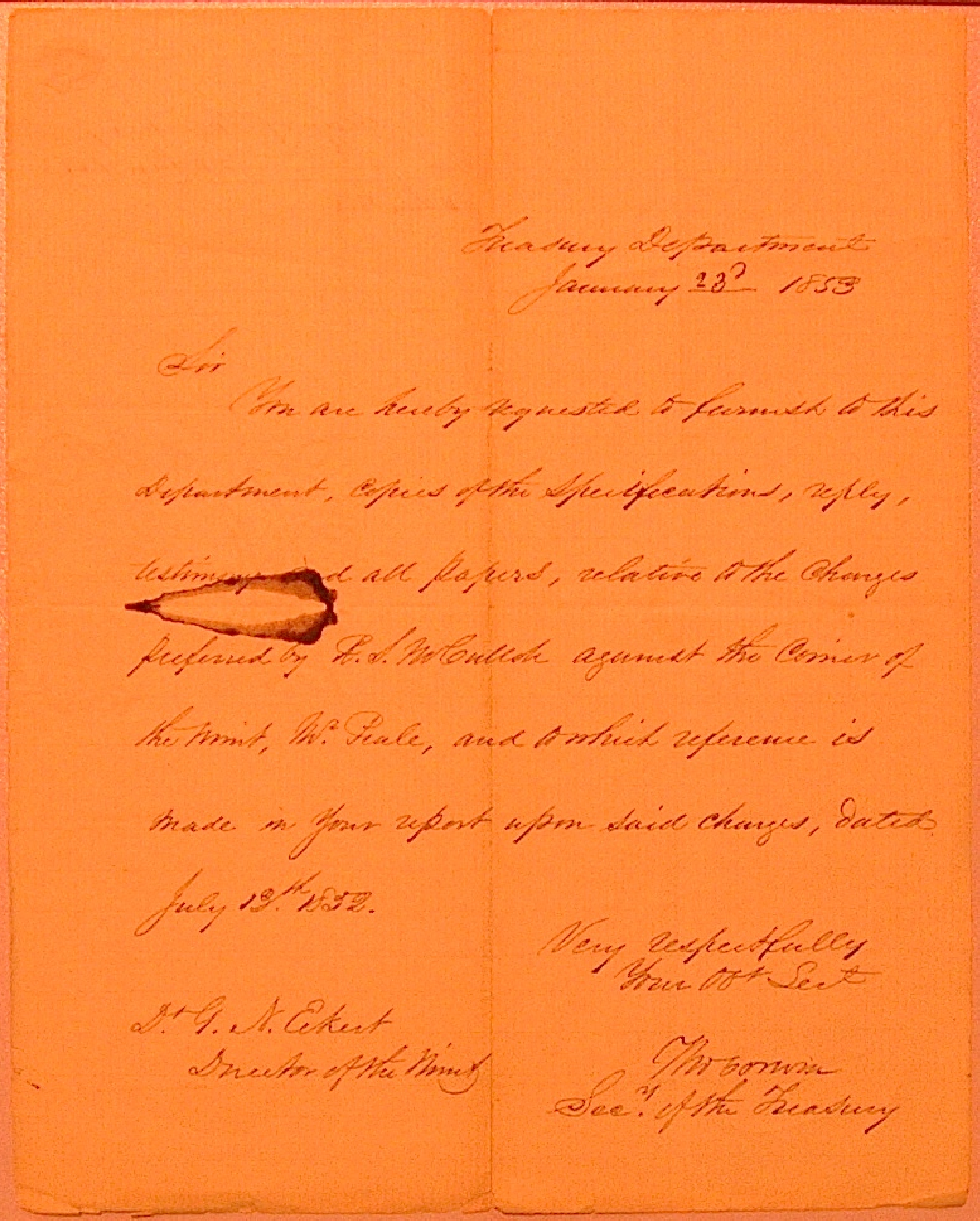
Dear Sir

I wrote you in my last that I should be able to send you an impression by the 20th ult. of Genl. Scotts Medal (reverse side) from the difficulty of managing the wreath around the different battle scenes it has taken me much longer than I anticipated to get it in tone, I must request that you will give me more time, for first I must suit myself or I cannot hope to satisfy you & further I wish this to be an improvement from the other, you are aware from the nature of the subject, that it is a very difficult medal to manage, & nothing but patience and time will enable me to satisfy myself,

I do not know what your arrangements are in relation to proof Copies in bronze; I take it for granted however that Mr. Peale is entitled to a compensation for the copper medal that he makes for me, I should be glad to get 3 if it would be desirable from each ~~die~~ of th[illegible] Medals, I shall lose no time in the completion of Genl. Scotts & hope in the Co[illegible] of next week to send you a proof,

I am most [illegible]fully your Obliged Sert

C. C. Wright



Treasury Department
January 23d 1853

Sir

You are hereby requested to furnish to this department, copies of the Specifications, reply, testim[illegible]d all papers, relative to the Charges preferred by R. S. McCulloh against the Coiner of the Mint, Mr Peale, and to which reference is made in your report upon said charges, dated July 13th 1852.

Very respectfully
Your Obt Servt

Dr G. N. Eckert
Director of the Mint

Tho Corwin
Secy of the Treasury

FRANKLIN PEALE'S LETTERS, 1851-1886

Philad June 14th 1865

Copy

In answer to your note of this date, containing the enquiry whether I can give any explanation of the subject referred to, in the note from Mr Austin, which accompanied it: I have to say, that on reference to my private account book, I find that the following medals have been struck for the Mass. Horticultural Society

1849.	August 25th.	1 California Gold medal Weig. oz 1·75.
"	Sep 10th	1 California Gold medal
1851	Aug 13th.	25 Fine Silver medals @ $5
1852	Mar 6th	50 Fine Silver medals @ 5
"	" 8th	50 Bronze do @ $1·50

It appears therefore, that not more than two Gold medals have been struck for the Society; and they were of California Gold, unrefined or with its natural alloy.

These medals passed through the hands of men, during their manufacture, whose long connexion with the Mint, has not left a shade of doubt on their characters, and were received by the Officers of the Society, for what they undoubtedly were, the weight alone being a sufficient indication of the character of the metal.

Mr Austin has himself, probably, given the solution of the mystery, it is certainly much more probable that some of the Silver medals were gilt by the Electrotype process, whilst in possession of the Society as "specimens" it may be, than that a deception of such easy detection, should have passed through so many hands, and remained so long unknown.

With respect to the second paragraph of your letter, I beg leave respectfully to reply, that all the Books, letters, accounts, and drawings that have any connexion with my official relations to the Mint, were left in the establishment

In fact I am not aware that there are any others.

My private correspondence and account books are as a matter of course unincluded, from the latter I have extracted the memorandum heretofore given.

Very respectfully
Your Obed't Servant
Franklin Peale

James Ross Snowden Esq
Director of the Mint.

FRANKLIN PEALE'S LETTERS, 1851-1886

Copy

Mint of the United States
Philada. May 17, 1854.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of yesterday's date is before me. It contains an extract from a letter from the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, in reference to the application of the Committee of the "Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" to have medals struck in the Mint, for that ~~purpose~~ Institution and requests my views on the subject. It gives me the opportunity of saying in reply, that to promote the art of medal engraving, and aiding in any way in the diffusion of medals, as permanent records ~~of~~ remarkable events, has always been an object of high ambition, to which I have bestowed much time, labour and my best abilities, and is therefore an acceptable duty, under any circumstances, but it is proper ~~that~~ in the present instance, that I should present certain facts, which necessarily influence us in regard to the present application. They shall be briefly stated.

You are aware that we have been occupied in consequence of the accession of

Gold from California, for some years, I will ~~therefore~~ not say to the full power of the Mint, but certainly to the extent of a greatly increased manual force, and still more urgently and laboriously since the passage (what in familiar language may be called the Silver Bill,) in making an immense number of pieces of the smaller denominations,

It is therefore a matter of serious doubt, whether we could undertake to strike so large a number of Medals, as is desired say 118 Silver and 1150 Bronze, during the hours of service or familiarly Mint hours, without interfering appreciably with the actual duties & exigencies of the Coining Department,

As far as I am personally concerned, I am willing to give my knowledge, and best Services, at any and all times, without Profit gain or consideration" to any object whether within the range of my Official duties or not, which the Hon. Secretary may direct or desire,

If however it is deemed proper to Execute these Medals after Mint hours, so as not to interfere, with the usual Operations (which can be readily done) I respectfully submit the question, can we call upon the Men, with propriety to render such services without compensation,

I have thus briefly and candidly, although I hope perspicuously answered your enquiries, in their main import, and will add in addition, that if the Hon. Sec. of the Treasury, shall authorize the Medals referred to, in view of the "Scientific objects of the Association and its quasi National character", to be struck in the Mint, either during the usual hours, or in other hours, it will give me pleasure to execute them to the best of my knowledge, The whole number will require the Labor of three Men about 2 Months to execute, & they can be commenced immediately

Very Respect. &c &c

Signed

Franklin Peale
Chief Coiner

James Ross Snowden Esq.
Director

Remarks on Mints and Coinage

Uniformity in fabrication, quality and weight are principles of the utmost importance in the Coinage of all countries

These qualities are best attained by unity of place the multiplication of Branches to a Mint is therefore an evil of the greatest magnitude, because in addition to the above statement of Principles, there are other reasons of grave importance some of which may be briefly enumerated.

Liability to fraud on the part of Officers, and Workmen increased in number

Increase of expense, for buildings and machinery and increased difficulty in general supervision

Under the head of uniformity of quality, we have a very grave consideration

An Assayer may be incompetent, careless or unprincipled, the injury to the Public and to the Depositors, in such a contingency is of the most serious character

The Melter & Refiner to use phraseology growing out of the organization of the Mint of the U. S. may be deficient in like manner as above stated, he might retain Bullion, for his own use, to the Legal limit of Wastage the Government in such case would have no legal remedy be the amount great or small, should it be, no one

The Coiner, under like views, could retain Coin to the Legal limit of Wastage provided by Law, and he could use his Dies for striking Spurious pieces of debased value.

The Assayer might not consider it his duty to condemn melts of Ingots within the limit provided by Law for the variation in quality, or A collusion between the Assayer and Melter, might send into circulation Coin, on the limit of allowance for quality or below it to an indefinite amount, in which case, an injury would be inflicted upon the country, that is too enormous to be contemplated without fright, appalling in all respects, for who in such a contingency could tell the good from the bad Coin, in fact faith in the whole would be destroyed.

In either of the last mentioned cases, no knowledge of the transaction could be had until the Annual Assay Commission should meet for the trial of the Pix; a whole years operations of a Mint would be spread abroad; after the "Steed had been stolen" it would in vain [illegible] These remarks on the contingency of great frauds, are applicable to any Mint, under the present laws of the U. S. The liabilities are increased with every addition at Mint, or Branch.

~~But~~ Independent of these [illegible] there are other reasons less grave ~~but as connected [illegible] importance~~

but still important as every thing must be ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible], that relates to Mint affairs and Coinage

The Unity of appearance weight and quality of Coin.

1 The Coins of different Mints differ to the eye from slight differences of size, so that diversity of appearance is created, and is to be deprecated.

2 Diversity in quality from differences of Manipulation, Instruments, and Processes of Assayers.

3 Economy to Government is also an element, it is cheaper to transport coin than to erect and sustain Branches or different Mints, well exemplified by the History of the Mints of France and England, in the former reduced from 13 to 7, and still contracting, and in the latter confined to one in London, the ringing of the Mint Bell being the only Mint process performed in Edinburg

Mint of the United States.
Feby 14th 1851.

Memorandum of the amount of Adjusting done on the 13th inst.

The Rolling and Cutting, (previous to the adjustment) being quite equal to the demand and the cleaning and Press work, as yet, untested, as to its ability, beyond the following amounts, enables me to say, that our ability for future operations will be in an increased ratio, corresponding to the skill acquired by practice, by the adjusters many of whom are novices.

Adjusted in 1/4 Eagles	$25,000
Do in Dble Eagles	$245,000
Total.	$270,000

If the above amount had been in Dble E. the total value would have been $ 445,000 290,000 equal to $ 11,70 000 7,500,000 nearly.

Franklin Peale
Chief Coiner

Dr R. M. Patterson
Director.

Statement of the operations of the Mint of the United States, from Jan. 1, 1851 to Feb. 14th inclusive.

The indebtedness of the Mint on Jan. 1, 1851 was ..... to private depositors		$ ~~4,329,456.20~~ 532,921.95 3,796,534.25
to the Government		4,711,150.00
Total		9,040,606.20
Add net amount of deposites received since, for which certificates have issued		5,376,913.04
Estimated amount to be ascertained, and for which certificates are yet to iſsue ——		1,177,379.10
whole amount to be accounted for		$15,594,898.34
Deduct the following items, viz.		
Payments to depositors during the period		$ 4,134,430.06
Coins ~~unfit~~ passed at annual assay & since re-issued ~~returned for annual assay~~ 4,041.90 2,276.20 6,318.10		6,318.10 ~~2,276.20~~
Coins in the hands of the Treasurer		1,029,310.79
Balance of indebtedness, 14 Feb. 1851		
viz. to depositors	~~$5,717,731.29~~ 5,713,689.39	10,424,839.39 ~~10,428,881.29~~
to Government	4,711,150.00	
Total		$ 15,594,898.34

Uncoined bullion belonging to depositors 14th Febry 1851	$5,71~~7,731.29~~ 3,689.39
unassayed of the above, being the estimated am't for which certificates are to iſsue	$1,177,379.10
unpaid certificates due ——	$ ~~4,540,352.19~~ 4,536,310.29

Gold Coinage February 1851

	Dollars	Hf Eagles	Dbl Eagles
1st		41.615	
3			96.120
5	48.250	74.830	
6			164.200
7		20.920	94.840
8			104.400
11	38.888	47.450	254.480
12		47.000	
13			230.500
	$87,138	$234,815	$946,540
15th	51.018	52.000	361.460
	$138,156	$286,805	$1,307,000
15th			207.260
			$1,514.260
	424,961	Coinage to 14th	$1 267,483
		Delivery of 15th	464,478
			$1,731,961
			207,260
		Total Gold	$1,939,221

1,939,221	D	1,514,260	E	286,805	d	138,156
2,1[illegible],020	J.	2,116,020		253,900		251,046
55,241		3,630,280		540,705		389,202

4,560,187

~~Bullion 31 Dec. 50~~	~~8,525,671.42~~	
~~Coins~~	~~532,921.95~~	
~~Total~~		~~$9,058,593.37~~
~~Add Bullion rec'd from Jan. 1 to Feb. 6 for which certificates have been issued~~		
Due Dec 31, 1850 to private depositors	4,329,456.20	
Government	4,711,150.00	
~~Total debt~~ to balance of debt due Jan. 1/51		9,040,606.20
Add net amount received from January 1 to Feb. 6 for which certificates have been issued		5,376,913.04
Est^d amount from 6 to 14 Feb. inclusive, unascertained		1,177,379.10
Amount to be accounted for		$15,594,898.34
This is reduced by the following items		
Payments of deposites	4,134,430.06	
~~Coin melted for annual assay~~	~~5,046.75~~	
Coin reserved for annual assay	2,276.20	
Coins in hands of Treasurer, available for payts	1,029,310.79	5,166,017.05
Balance of debt due 14th Feby inclusive		
1. to ~~private~~ depositors for ascertained & estimated deposits	5,717,731.29	
1. to U.S. for Bullion Fund	4,711,150.00	10,428,881.29
		$15,594,898.34

Note. In the above statement the Profit & Loss items have not been noticed. The net sums due to U.S. O. F. & outsiders only are noticed.

Dec. 31st Bullion Gold — $8,104,177.78
Silver 421,493.64
Coinage Gold & alloy 493,077.73
Silver " 27,844.22

15 186
930
171,000

280,000
360
1080
4,680,000

280
56
160
7,280,000

Gold deposited of Jany $5,071,667.66
Silver 11,161.02

[illegible] Gold 105,806.50

Balance [illegible]

Unpaid Dec. 31 of Nov. & Dec. $4,220,946.36 } Gold
unpaid of [illegible] 44,080.76
{ Silver [illegible] — 1,790.32
[illegible] 1090.15

U.S. B. after 31 Dec $4,711,150. 77,880.47
5,996,177.12
3,014,057.59
Paid Jan 1 to Feb 13 { $3,946,749.59
Certificates of Gen. Philips $105,806.50 & 1889

3,452.23
10,500.80
5,776.00
5,495.00
3,286.06
395.50
32,459

1,459.00
413

BREEN WRITING 1952

73,443.0
567,215.0
1,011,550
1,224,050
72,219

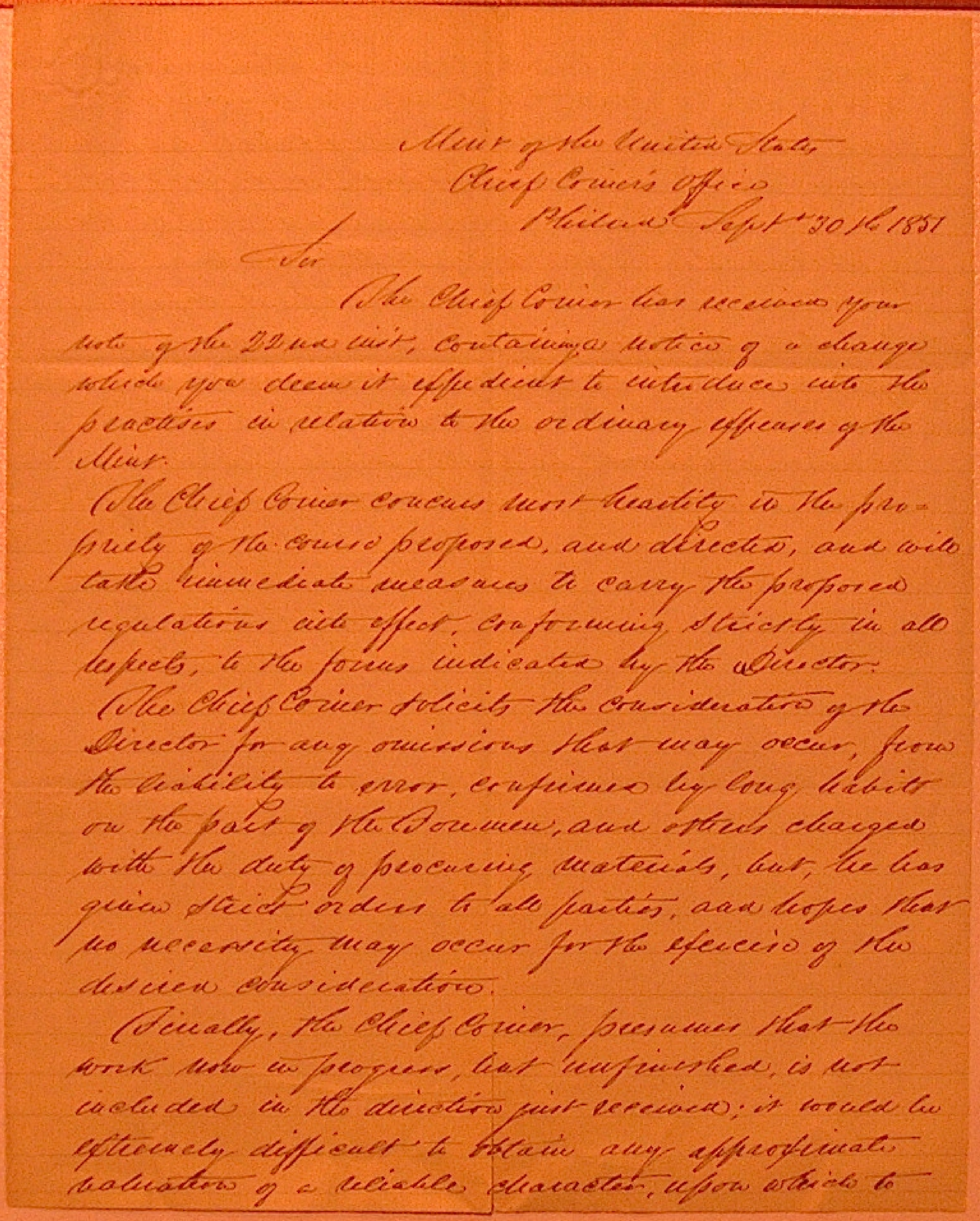
73,443
514101
367215

1,391,058
105,806.
1,285,252.50

40,984

2,292.00
13,286
6,584
6,604
5,767
4,327
1,720

21 @ 100
1 @ 50
15 @ 5
1 4.49



Mint of the United States
Chief Coiner's Office
Philada Sept 30th 1851

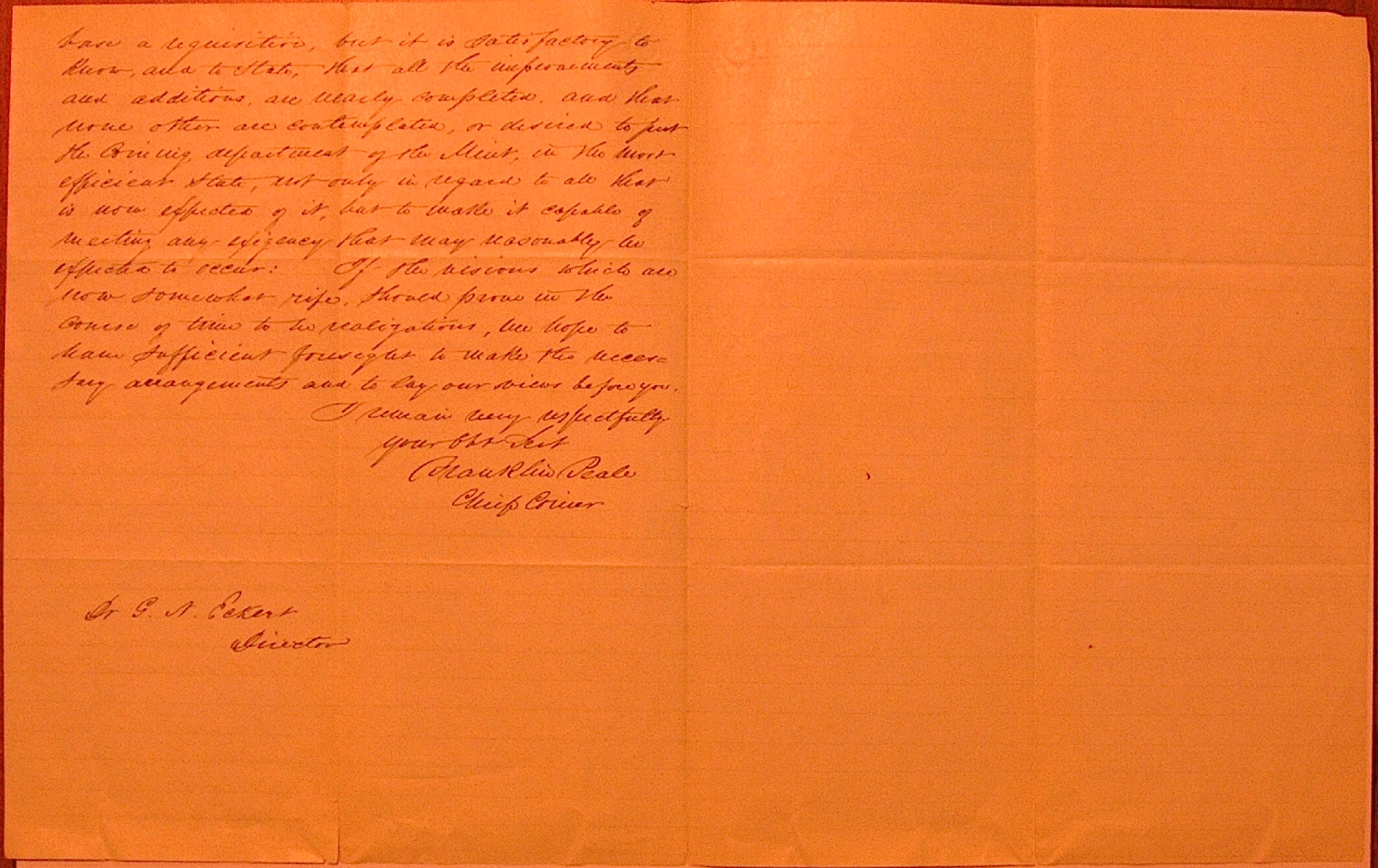
Sir

The Chief Coiner has received your note of the 22nd inst, containing notice of a change which you deem it expedient to introduce into the practises in relation to the ordinary expenses of the Mint.

The Chief Coiner concurs most heartily in the propriety of the course proposed, and directed, and will take immediate measures to carry the proposed regulations into effect, conforming strictly in all respects, to the forms indicated by the Director.

The Chief Coiner solicits the consideration of the Director for any omissions that may occur, from the liability to error, confirmed by long habits on the part of the Roomen, and others charged with the duty of procuring materials, but, he has given strict orders to all parties, and hopes that no necessity may occur for the exercise of the desired consideration.

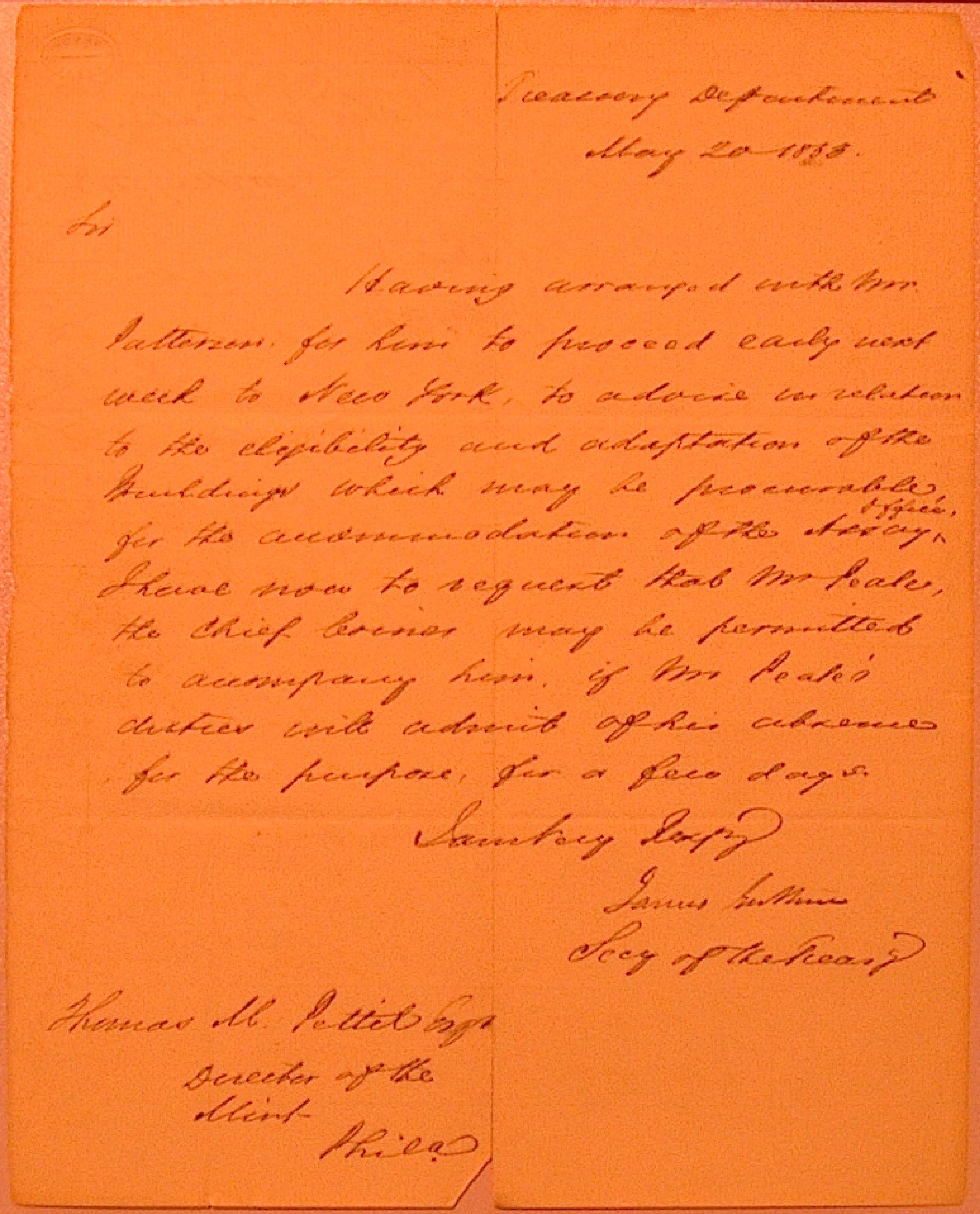
Finally, the Chief Coiner, presumes that the work now in progress, but unfinished, is not included in the directions just received; it would be extremely difficult to obtain any approximate valuation of a reliable character, upon which to



have a requisition, but it is satisfactory to know, and to state, that all the improvements and additions, are nearly completed, and that none other are contemplated, or desired to put the Coining department of the Mint, in the most efficient state, not only in regard to all that is now expected of it, but to make it capable of meeting any exigency that may reasonably be expected to occur. If the visions which are now somewhat rife, should prove in the course of time to be realizations, we hope to have sufficient foresight to make the necessary arrangements and to lay our views before you.

I remain very respectfully
your obt servt
Franklin Peale
Chief Coiner

Dr G. N. Eckert
Director



Treasury Department
May 20 1853.

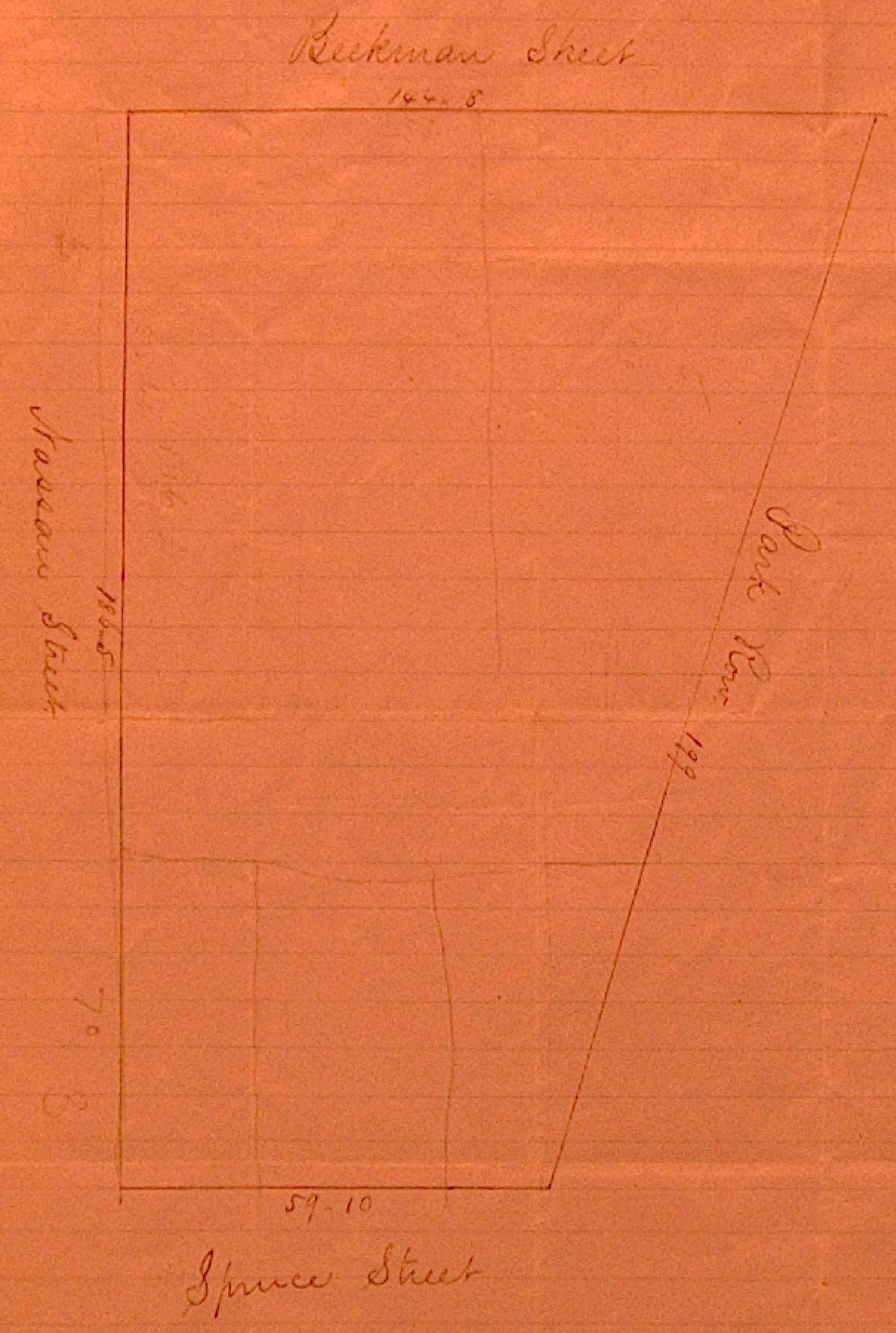
Sir

Having arranged with Mr. Patterson for him to proceed early next week to New York, to advise in relation to the eligibility and adaptation of the buildings which may be procurable for the accommodation of the Assay office. I have now to request that Mr Peale, the Chief Coiner may be permitted to accompany him, if Mr Peale's duties will admit of his absence for the purpose, for a few days.

Very Respy

James Guthrie
Secy of the Treasy

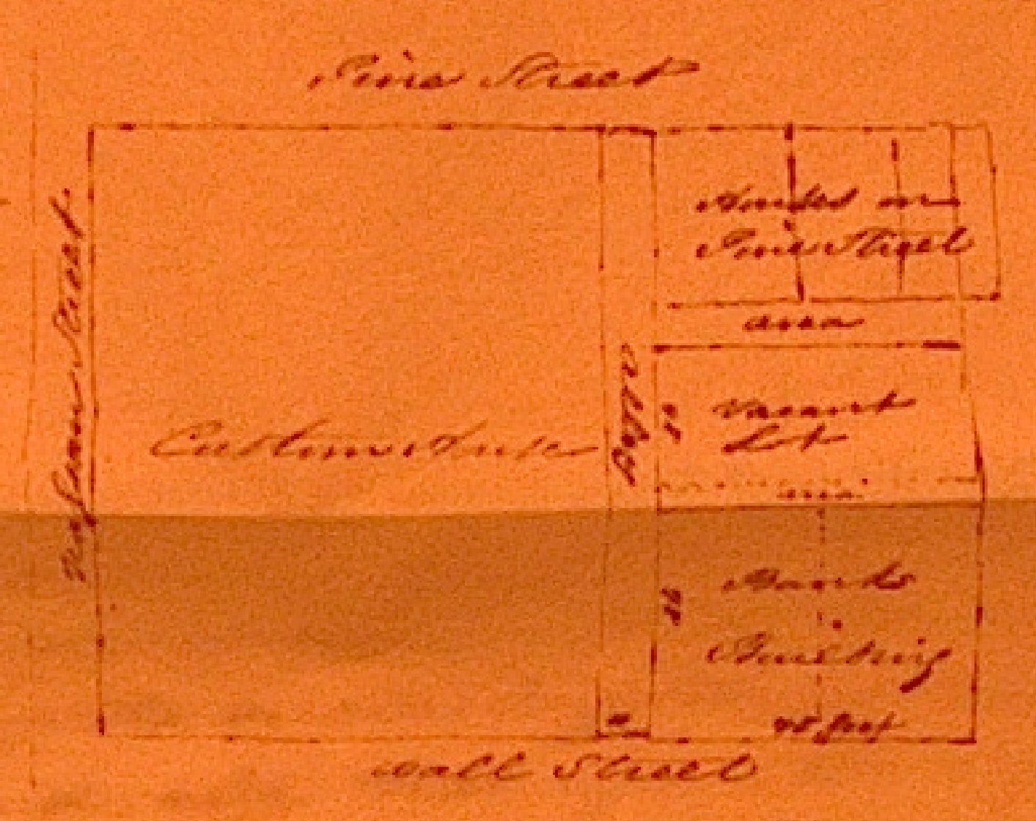
Thomas M. Pettit Esqr
Director of the
Mint
Phila


Beekman Street
144.8
Nassau Street
186.5
70
Park Row
179
59.10
Spruce Street

Mint of the United States
Philada 28 May 1853.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that, pursuant to your request I, in company with Mr Peale, visited New York, and examined the building of the Bank of the State of New York & Bank of Commerce, with a view to its adaptability for the Assay Office, and (in part) for Custom house purposes.


Pine Street
Houses on Pine Street
area
Vacant Lot
Banks Building
75 feet
Alley
Custom House
Nassau Street
Wall Street

By referring to the annexed rough sketch you will perceive that the Custom House fronts on Wall, Nassau & Pine Streets. On its East side is an open alley, dividing it from the Bank property, and also from some houses fronting Pine Street. The Bank buildings are under one roof, divided from each other by a vertical wall, running thro the centre of the building, and of its whole depth, forming two large apartments. The building is of New York marble, of strong and handsome structure. It is 75 feet front & deep. In the rear of the building is a lot (including an area) having a depth of 45 feet, to a wall which divides the Bank property from the Pine Street property.

Mr Peale & myself both agree that, supposing the

Mint of the United States
Philad.a 28 May 1853.

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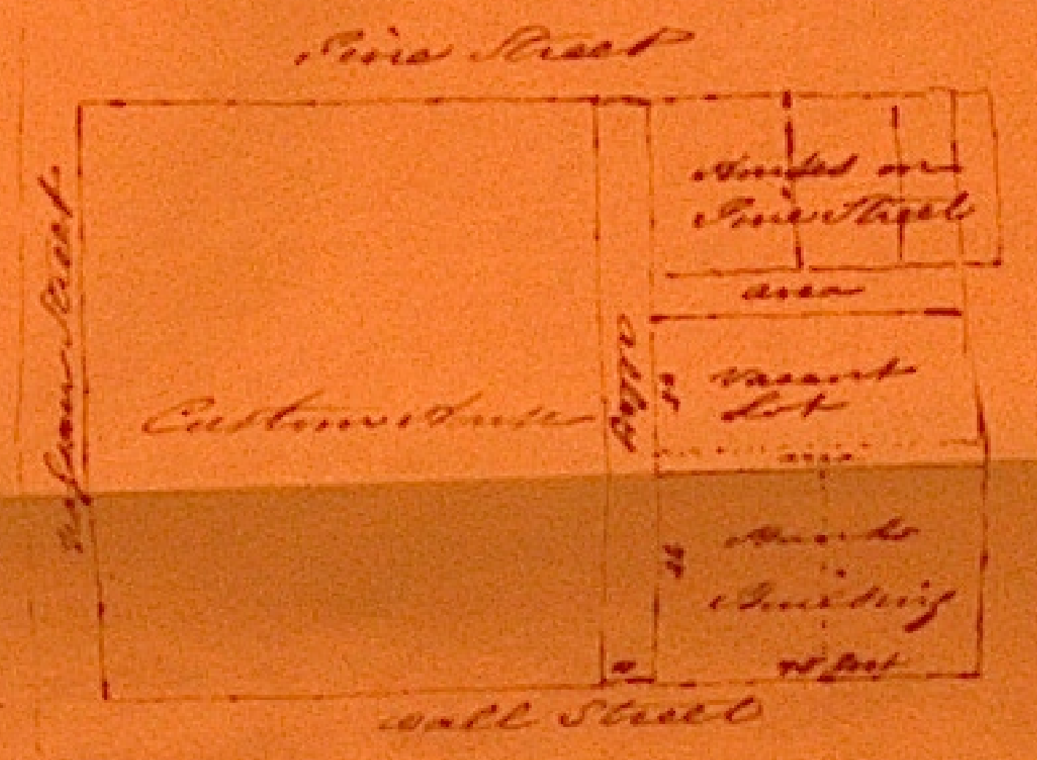

Pine Street
Nassau Street
Custom House
Alley
Houses on Pine Street
area
Vacant Lot
Bank Building
45 feet
Wall Street

The Bank buildings are under one roof, divided from each other by a vertical wall, running thro the centre of the building, and of its whole depth, forming two large apartments. The building is of New York marble, & a strong and handsome structure. It is 75 feet front & deep. In the rear of the building is a lot (including an area) having a depth of 45 feet, to a wall which divides the Bank property from the Pine Street property.

Mr Peale & myself both agree that, supposing the

Department to be satisfied with the price to be asked for this property, it would be difficult to find another combining more satisfactorily the various objects sought for by the Department.

The Eastern division of the building (now occupied by the Bank of Commerce) would afford ample accommodation for the business of receiving and weighing bullion, the payment of deposits, for the Assistant Treasurer's office, for the superintendent's office, for the assayers apartments, and for the ~~various~~ clerks. The general business of the Assay Office, inclusive of melting & refining, could, in fact, be completely carried on in that part of the building.

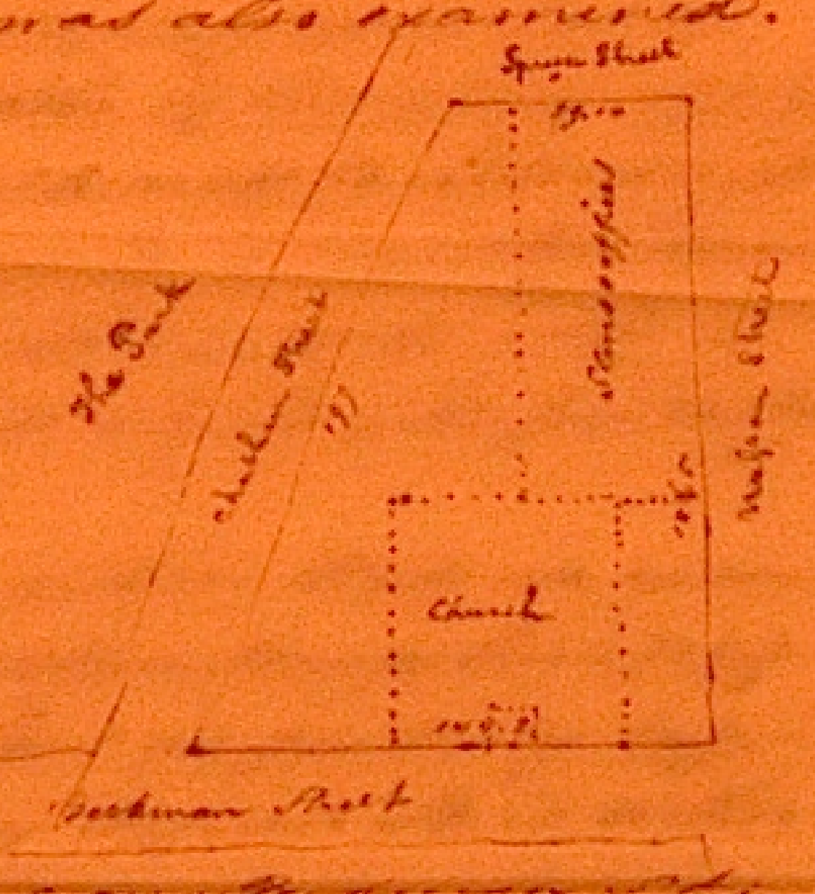
The Western division (now occupied by the Bank of the State) could readily be spared for custom house purposes. A connection with the principal building might be made by a corridor passing over the alley, which, I may mention, could be closed by the U.S., if it became the owner of the enclosing properties. It should be borne in mind, also, that upon the organization of the Assay Office the Assistant Treasury office be removed from the Custom House, so that the apartments thus vacated will be available for new uses.

On the lot in the rear of the Banks, a rough but substantial brick structure would have to be erected, say 44 by 75, leaving an area for light & ventilation between it & the main buildings of about 11 feet. In this brick building all the melting (as well as the refining) could be satisfactorily carried on, and the office would be complete, in every department, as contemplated by the law.

adapted to the purposes designed, could not be obtained except at a most exorbitant price, whether by way of lease or sale, I thought proper to extend my inquiries, with a view to ascertain whether the proposed office might not be, elsewhere, more favorably located.

A building in ~~Wall St~~ Broadway was examined, but as it was held at an enormous rent, and was entirely unsuited for an assay office (refining included) I shall not trouble you with any details respecting it.

The Brick meeting property was also examined.



By referring to the annexed sketch you will perceive that this property stands on a large isolated piece of ground opposite the Park, in fact one of the best situations, in many points of view in the city. The plot is an irregular one. It presents 179 feet on Chatham St., opposite the Park; 144.8 on Beekman St.; 185.5 on Nassau St.; and 59.10 on Spruce St. The church is an ancient and unattractive, but substantial brick structure; in the rear of it is a brick back building, used for stores and offices.

The congregation are very anxious to dispose of this property, but it appears that the consent of the city is necessary to the sale, and there is a difficulin adjusting the bonus to be paid to the city for such consent. It was suggested that, for U.S. purposes, the City would very readily assign its interests, and empower the church to make a title, and that the property might be secured at a reasonable price, its location considered.

Assuming this to be the case, I would recommend that the church building should be left in the occupancy of the Congregation, for the time in which you may hold the property on lease, and that the assay establishment should be confined to the back building. This back building is, however, very unsuitable for any permanent occupancy ~~with~~ by the assay office, and the business of refining could not be introduced there at all. In fact the property is mainly desirable for its fine site, and dimensions, and with a view to the Mint establishment which will probably grow out of the Assay Office.

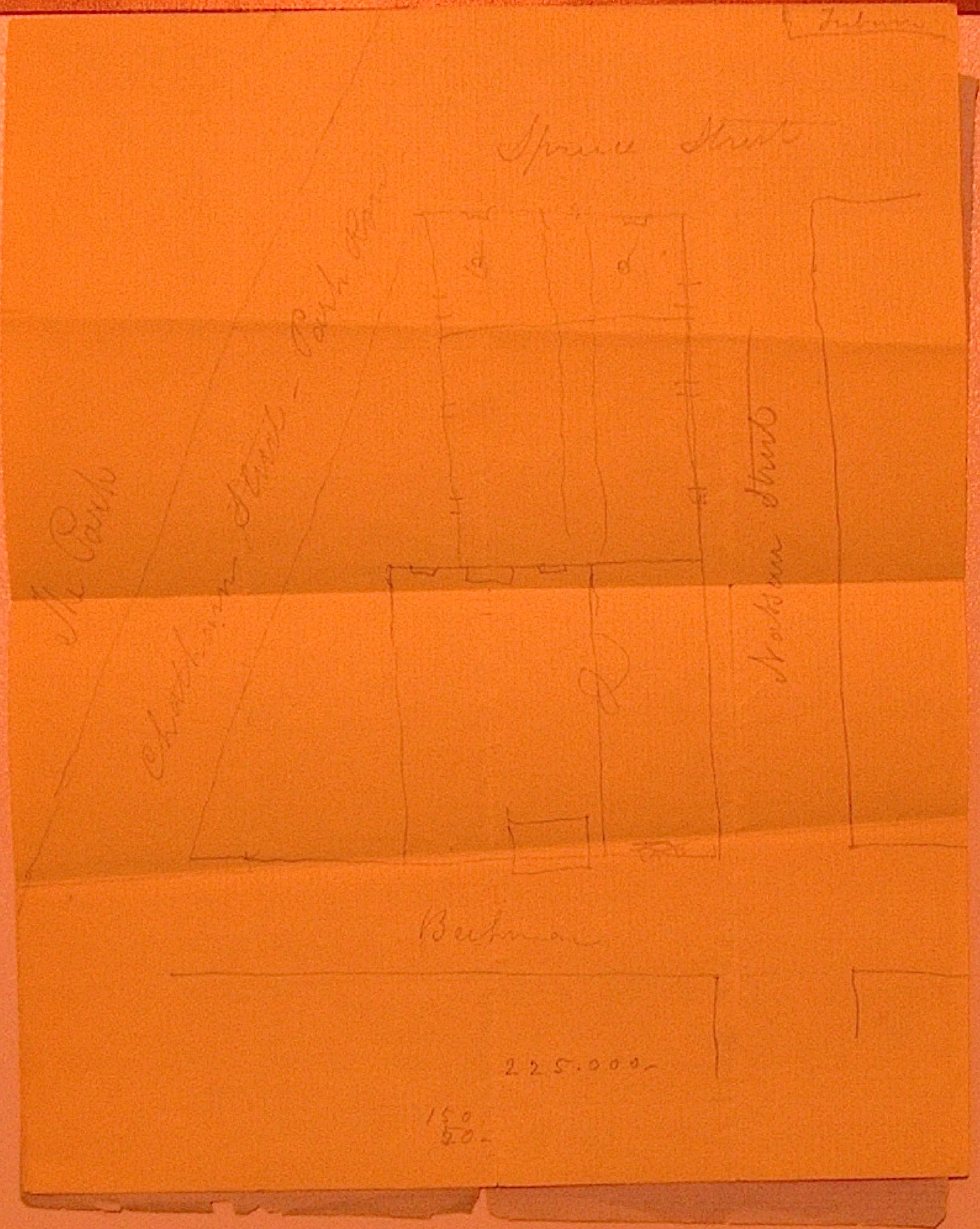
I find I have omitted to mention that we examined the ground floor of the Custom House building which was pointed out in the law as probably capable of adaptation to the Assay Office. It is entirely unsuited. It has neither light nor ventilation. To refine is out of the question; and although melting might be conducted there it would be at excessive inconvenience.

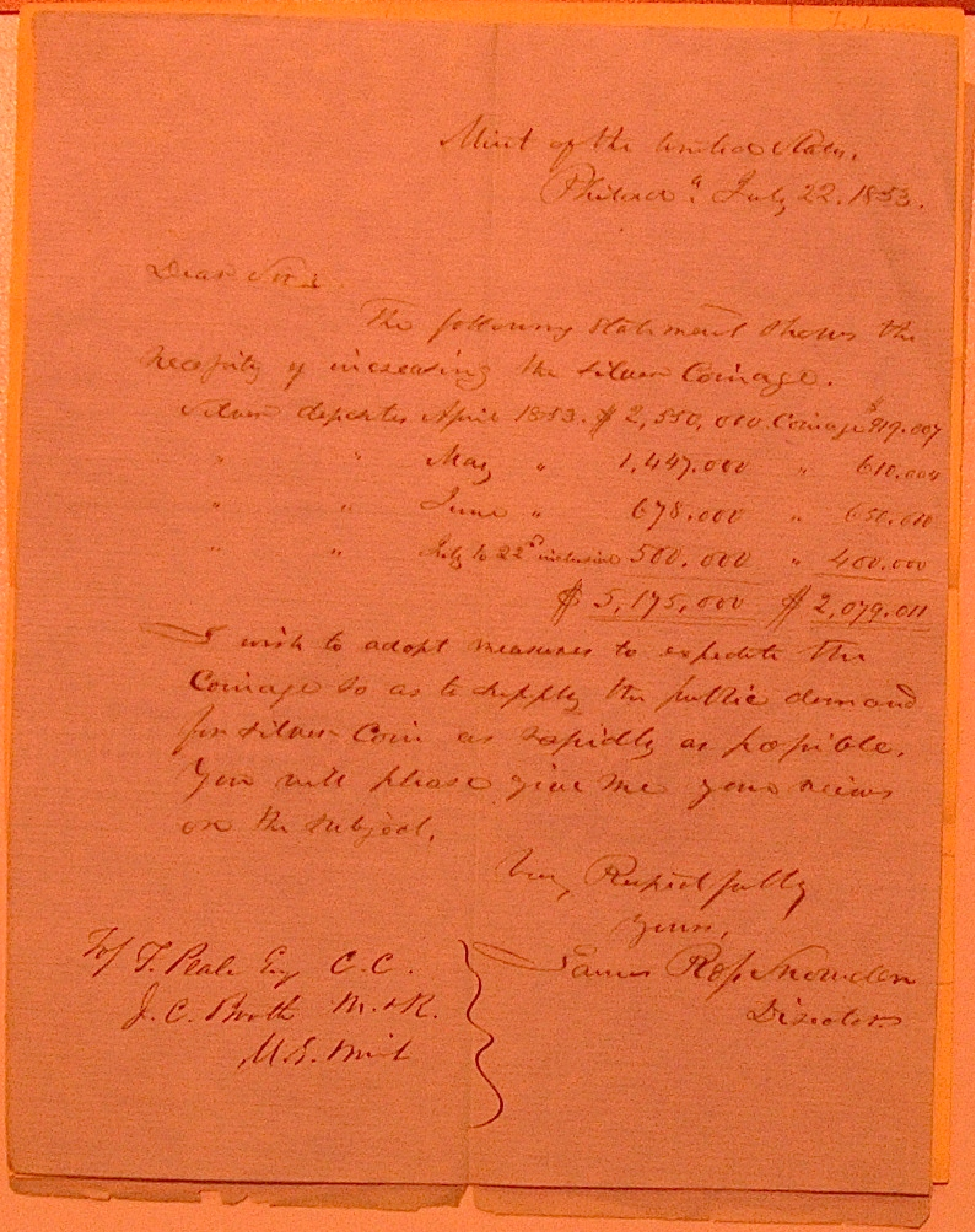
You will doubtless learn from Judge Bronson, at an early day, on what terms the property adprising the Custom House can be leased or purchased. If those terms should be such as to discourage any attempt at negotiation, permit me respectfully to suggest for your consideration whether it is necessary that the Assay Establishment should be located in the crowded business part of the town. That it would be convenient there can be no doubt, particularly for the business of the Assistant Treasurer whose office, it would seem, must be in the building. But is this a convenience for which it is incumbent on the Department to pay the enormous price which will be required if the Assay Office is located, say in Wall Street? This Mint, and the Assistant Treasury, are located nearly a mile from the Custom House and the principal banks, and I am sure that the ample space we have secured by retiring from the ~~business~~ growth part of the city is an ample compensation for any slight inconveniences to those having business with us.

I do not know whether it was your wish that I should report to you personally the result of my examination in New York. I have thought a written statement would be more satisfactory to you; but if you should desire me to give further explanations, in a verbal conference, I shall have the honor to pay you my respects at such time as you may designate.

very respectfully
your obt servt
Robert Patterson
Actg Director

Hon. James Guthrie
Secy of the Treasury


Tribune
Spruce Street
The Park
Chatham Street – Park Row
Nassau Street
Beekman
225.000 –
150
60 –



Mint of the United States,
Philada. July 22. 1853.

Dear Sirs:

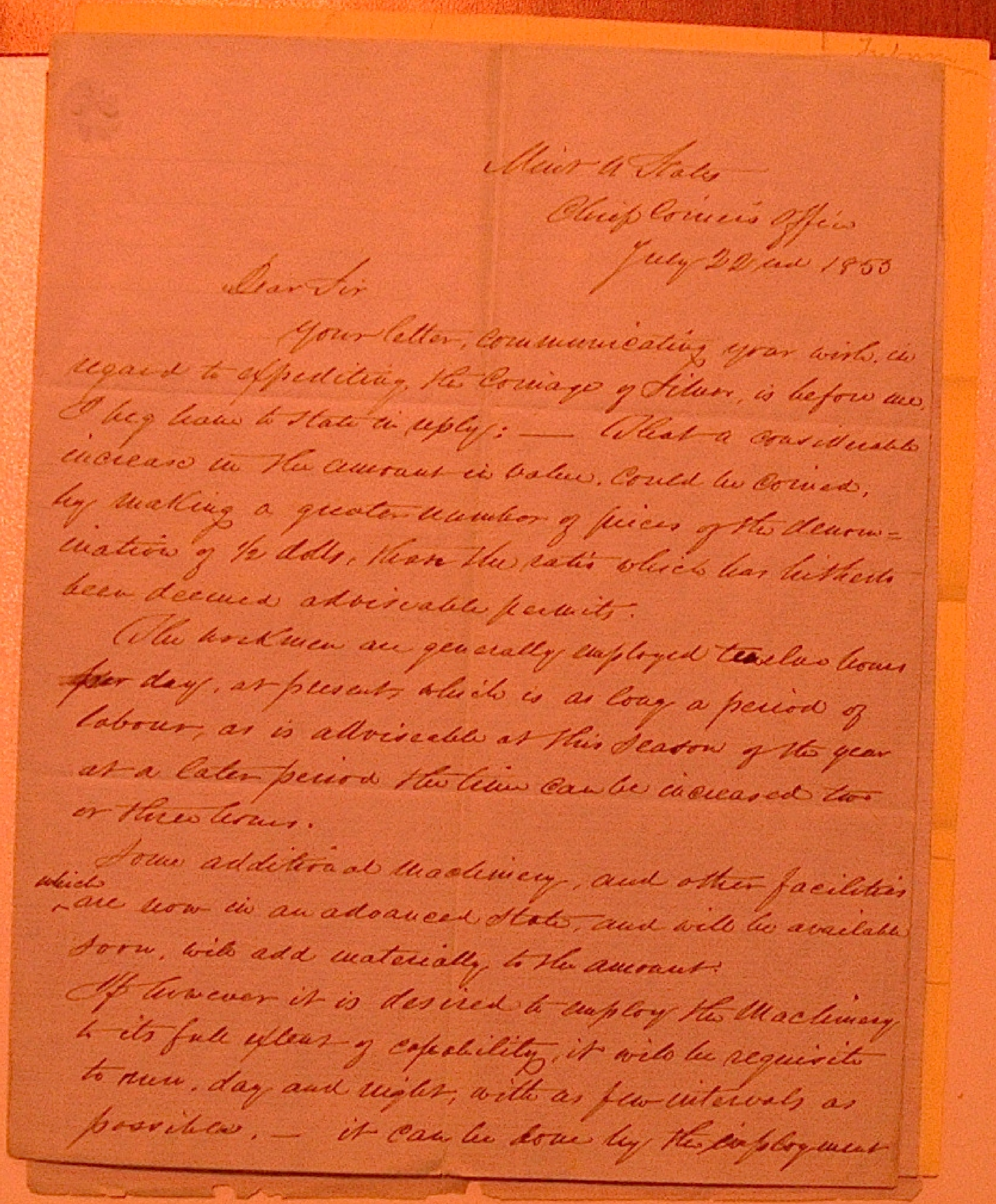
The following statement shews the necessity of increasing the Silver Coinage.

Silver deposites	April 1853.	$ 2,550,000	Coinage	$ 419.007
"	" May	" 1,447.000	"	610.004
"	" June	" 678.000	"	650.000
"	" July to 22d inclusive	500.000	"	400.000
		$ 5,175,000		$ 2,079.011

I wish to adopt measures to expedite the Coinage so as to supply the public demand for Silver Coin as rapidly as possible. You will please give me your views on the subject.

Very Respectfully
Yours,
James Ross Snowden
Director

To F. Peale Esq C.C.
J. C. Booth M. & R.
U.S. Mint



Mint U. States
Chief Coiner's Office
July 22nd 1853

Dear Sir

Your letter, communicating your wishes in regard to expediting the Coinage of Silver, is before me, I beg leave to state in reply: — That a considerable increase in the amount in value could be coined, by making a greater number of pieces of the denomination of ½ dolls. than the ratio which has hitherto been deemed advisable permits.

The workmen are generally employed twelve hours per day, at present, which is as long a period of labour, as is advisable at this Season of the year at a later period the time can be increased two or three hours.

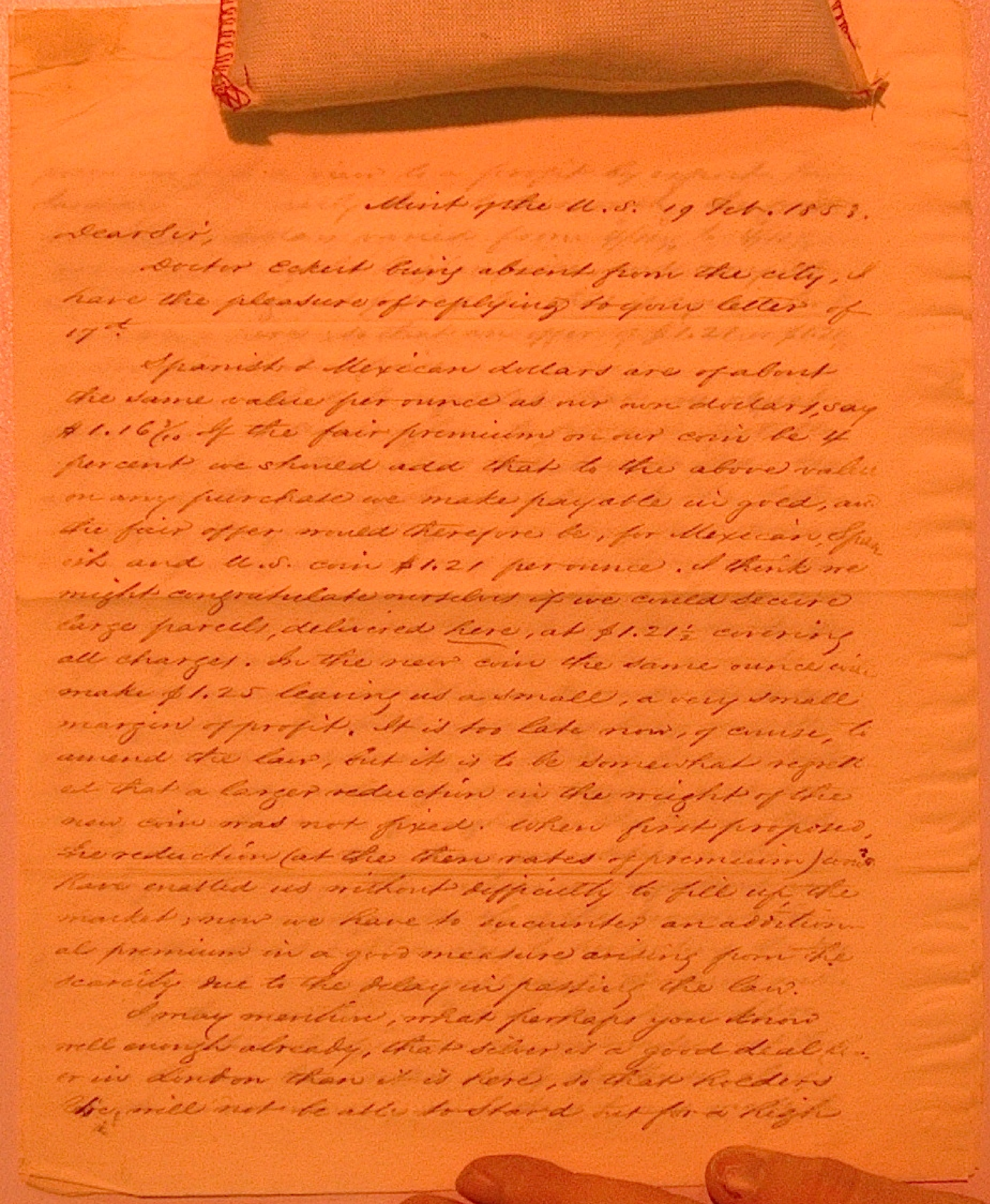
Some additional machinery, and other facilities which are now in an advanced State, and will be available soon, will add materially to the amount.

If however it is desired to employ the Machinery to its full extent of capability, it will be requisite to run, day and night, with as few intervals as possible. — it can be done by the employment of about thirty five (35) men in addition to the present force.

I beg that I may be excused for the remark that our liabilities and risks will be enhanced by the employment of so large a number of new hands, & working at night, and that the utmost caution in the selection of men, if this course shall be pursued, is most urgently but respectfully solicited.

I remain very respectfully
your obedient Servant
Franklin Peale
Chief Coiner

Col. J. Ross Snowden
Director.



Mint of the U.S. 19 Feb. 1853.

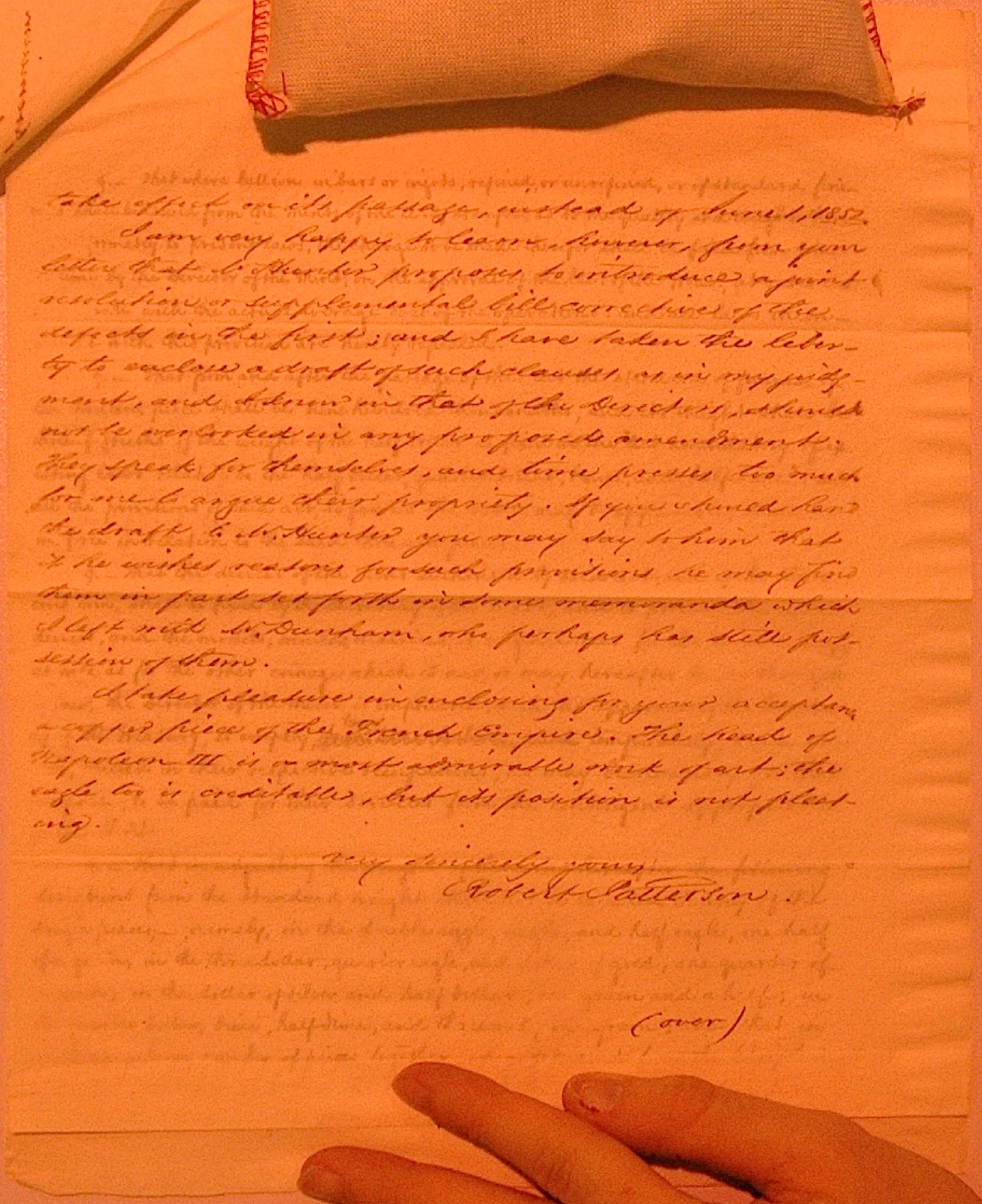
Dear Sir,

Doctor Eckert being absent from the city, I have the pleasure of replying to your letter of 17th.

Spanish & Mexican dollars are of about the same value per ounce as our own dollars, say $1.16 4/10. If the fair premium on our coin be 4 percent we should add that to the above value on any purchase we make payable in gold, and the fair offer would therefore be, for Mexican, Spanish and U.S. coin $1.21 per ounce. I think we might congratulate ourselves if we could secure large parcels, delivered here, at $1.21½ covering all charges. In the new coin the same ounce will make $1.25 leaving us a small, a very small margin of profit. It is too late now, of course, to amend the law, but it is to be somewhat regretted that a larger reduction in the weight of the new coin was not fixed. When first proposed, the reduction (at the then rates of premium) would have enabled us without difficulty to fill up the market; now we have to encounter an additional premium in a good measure arising from the scarcity due to the delay in passing the law.

I may mention, what perhaps you know well enough already, that silver is a good deal higher in London than it is here, so that holders they will not be able to stand but for a high premium with a view to a profit by export. In January, for nearly the whole month, the price of the Mexican dollar varied from 4/11¼ to 4/11⅛, per ounce. Taking the higher price, and computing the sovereign at $4.84.6, this is equivalent to $1.20.7 here; so that an offer of $1.21 or $1.21½ is above the London price.

It is much to be regretted that one object of my visit to Washington, to procure suitable amendments in the silver bill, has failed. We wished as the principal amendments the following, viz. a charge on assaying & casting bars commensurate only to expense, and of course therefore less than ½ percent as now in the bill; a change in the three cent so as to conform it in standard of weight & fineness to the new half dollar and its fractions; a change admitting us to make cents exclusively within the Mint instead of being compelled to purchase the disks ready for striking from outside manufacturers; a change simplifying and reducing the allowances of weight in the coins, both in single pieces and in large quantities; a change [illegible]ing us to secure the services of competent artists in aid of, or independently of the present Engraver of the Mint, with a view to perfecting the dies for the present coinage as well as for the coins authorized by the new bill. To such provisions & proposals no rational objection can be made, yet they appear to have been ruled out by the House along with the amendments of which the attempt was made to



take effect on its passage, instead of June 1, 1852.

I am very happy to learn, however, from your letter that Mr Hunter proposes to introduce a joint resolution or supplemental bill corrective of the defects in the first; and I have taken the liberty to enclose a draft of such clauses as in my judgment, and I know in that of the Directors, should not be overlooked in any proposed amendments. They speak for themselves, and time presses too much for me to argue their propriety. If you should hand the draft to Mr Hunter you may say to him that if he wishes reasons for such provisions he may find them in part set forth in some memoranda which I left with Mr Dunham, who perhaps has still possession of them.

I take pleasure in enclosing for your acceptance a copper piece of the French Empire. The head of Napoleon III is a most admirable work of art; the eagle too is creditable, but its position is not pleasing.

Very sincerely yours,
Robert Patterson.

(cover)

§.— That where bullion in bars or ingots, refined, or unrefined, or of standard fineness shall be issued from the Mints of the U. S, stamped as to the quality and weight there formably to present laws, the charge to be made therefor shall be fixed from time to time by the Director of the Mint, on the approval of the Sec'y of the Treas'y, at rates com rate with the actual average cost of the operations: and all laws incon t with this provision are hereby repealed.

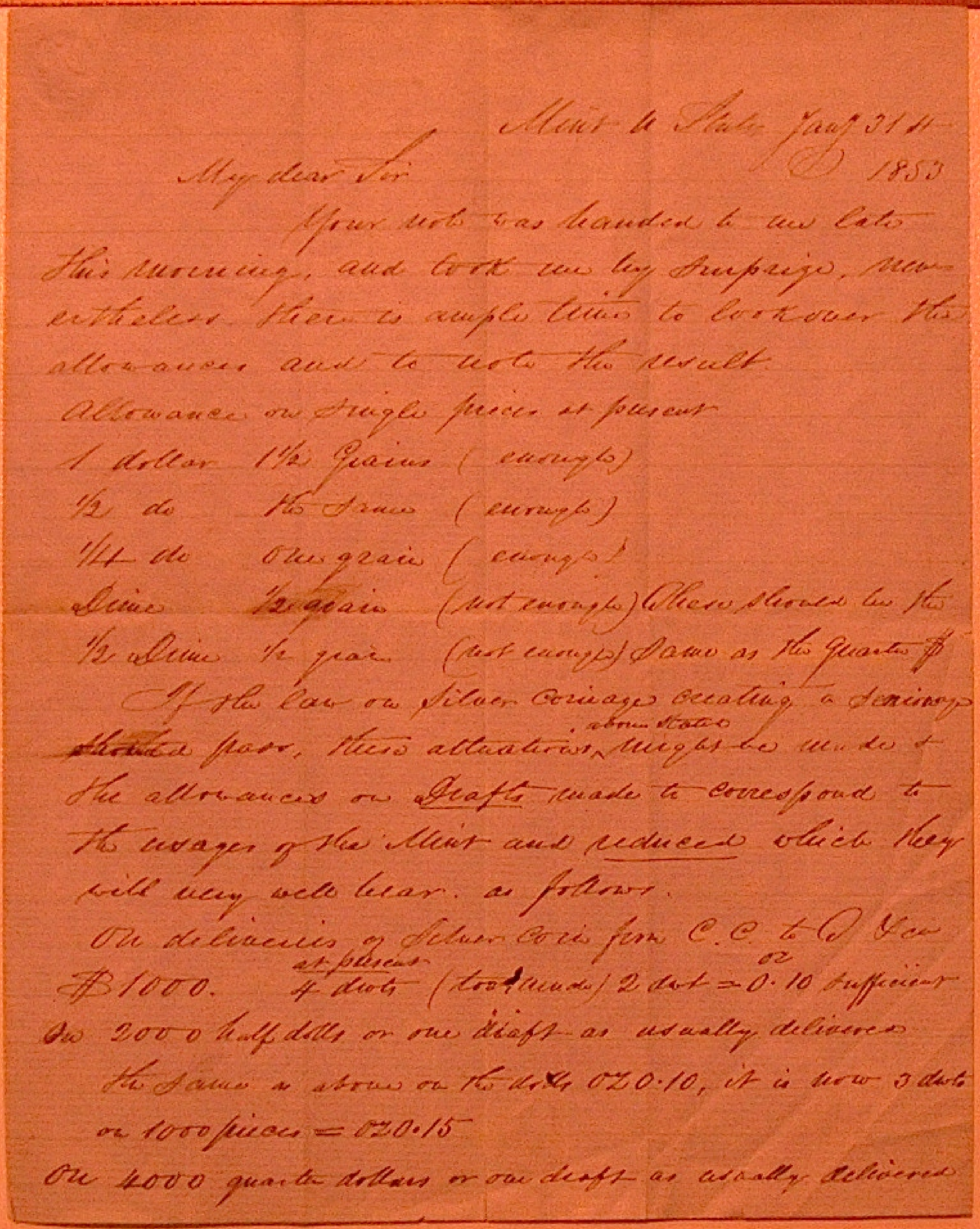
§.— That from and after the passage of this act the standard of fineness of the three cent piece shall be nine hundred thousandths, and its weight shall be three-fiftieths of the weight of the half-dollar as fixed in the "Act amendatory of existing laws relative to the half dollar, quarter-dollar, dime, and half-dime": and all the provisions of said act, so far as the same may be applicable, shall be in force in relation to the said three cent piece.

§.— That the devices of the coins authorised by said act, and of the three-cent coin, shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treas'y; and to procure the said devices, and the models, moulds, matrices, or original dies for the said coinage, as well as for the other coinage which is now, or may hereafter be, authorized law, the Director of the Mint is empowered, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to employ ~~[illegible]~~ temporarily, such ar- ts, skilled in their respective occupations, as may be necessary for that purpose, to be paid for their services from the contingent appropriation for the Mint.

§.— That in adjusting the weight of the coins hereafter the following deviations from the standard weight shall not be exceeded in any of the single pieces;— namely, in the double eagle, eagle, and half-eagle, one half of a grain; in the three-dollar, quarter-eagle, and dollar of gold, one quarter of a grain; in the dollar of silver and half dollar, one grain and a half; in the quarter dollar, dime, half-dime, and three-cent, one grain; and that in weighing a large number of pieces together, when delivered from the Chief Coiner to the Treasurer and from the Treasurer to the depositors, the deviation from the standard weight shall not exceed one pennyweight in five thousand

sand dollars worth of double-eagles, eagles, halfeagles, and quarter-eagles; one pennyweight in three thousand dollars worth of threedollars; half a pennyweight in one thousand dollars worth of gold dollars; two pennyweights in one thousand dollars worth of silver dollars, half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes, and half dimes; and one pennyweight in thirty dollars worth of threecent pieces.

9.– That so much of the 33d. & 34th. sections of the Mint Act of Jan. 18, 1837, as requires the treasurer of the Mint to purchase copper for the coinage of cents and half cents in the form of planchets, exclusively, is hereby repealed; and the said treasurer, under instructions from the Director, may purchase such copper in the form of planchets or not, as may be expedient; and if said copper be delivered to the chief coiner in the form of planchets it shall be returned by him to the treasurer, in coin, weight for weight, without allowance for loss, but if it be first delivered in bullion to be formed into planchets and coins, in such case there shall be an allowance for the actual and necessary waste in the manufacture, but not to exceed ten thousandths by weight of the copper so delivered: Provided, That henceforward the amount to be coined into copper coins shall be regulated by the Secretary of the Treasury.



Mint U States Jany 31st
1853

My dear Sir

Your note was handed to me late this morning, and took me by surprise, nevertheless there is ample time to look over the allowances and to note the result.

Allowance on single pieces at present

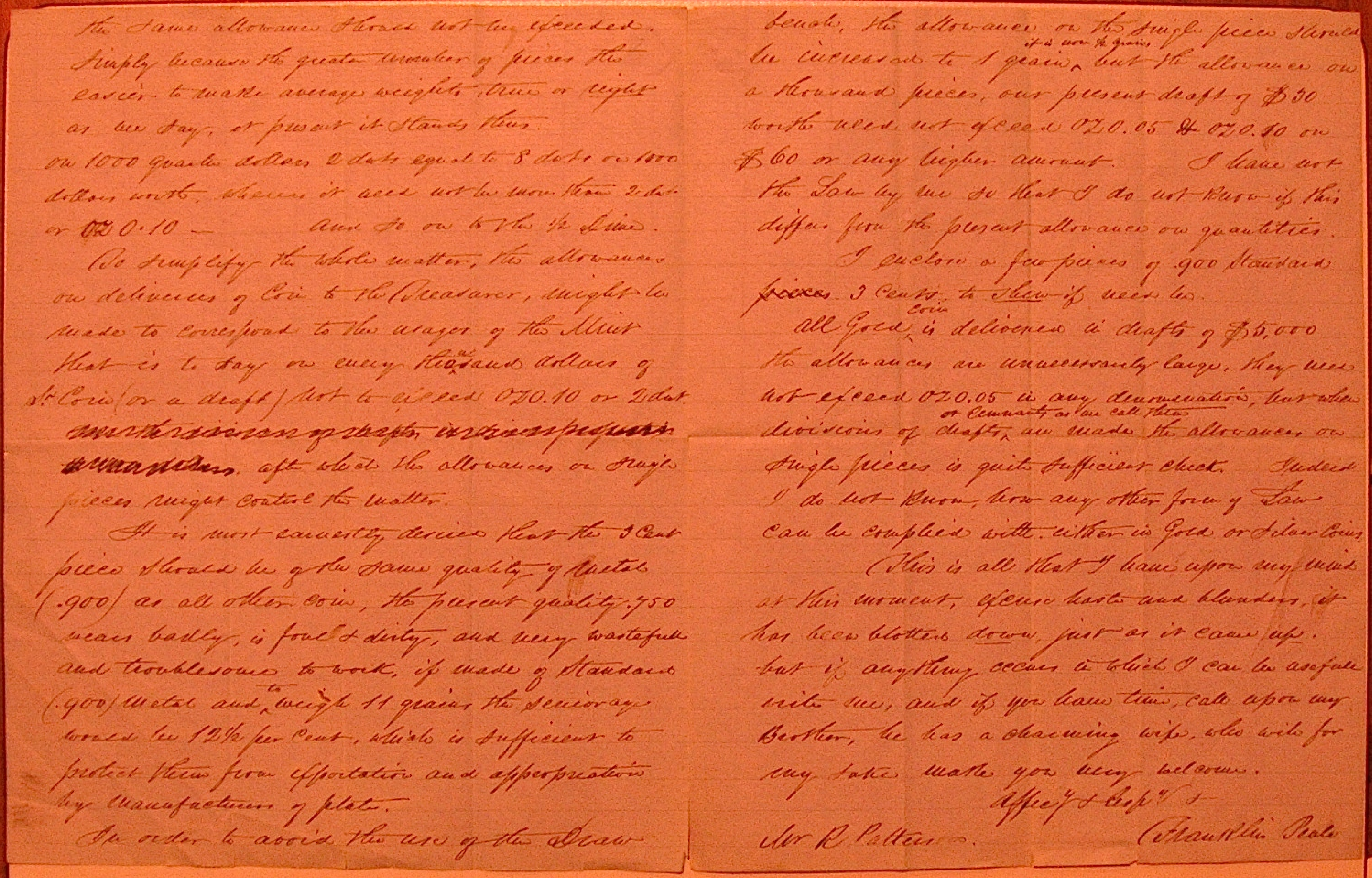
1 dollar 1½ Grains (enough)
½ do the same (enough)
¼ do One grain (enough)
Dime ½ grain (not enough) these should be the
½ Dime ½ grain (not enough) same as the Quarter $

If the law on Silver Coinage creating a seiniorage should pass, these alterations above stated might be made & the allowances on Drafts made to correspond to the usages of the Mint and reduced which they will very well bear. as follows.

On deliveries of Silver Coin from C.C. to T. for $1000. at present 4 dwts (too much) 2 dwt or = 0.10 sufficient
On 2000 half dolls or one draft as usually delivered

The same as above on the dolls OZ 0.10, it is now 3 dwts on 1000 pieces = OZ 0.15

On 4000 quarter dollars or one draft as usually delivered



the same allowance should not be exceeded. Simply because the greater number of pieces the easier to make average weights true or right as we say, at present it stands thus. on 1000 Quarter dollars 2 dwts equal to 8 dwts on 1000 dollars worth, whereas it need not be more than 2 dwts or OZ 0.10 — and so on to the ½ Dime.

To simplify the whole matter, the allowance on deliveries of Coin to the Treasurer, might be made to correspond to the usages of the Mint that is to say on every thousand dollars of St Coin (or a draft) not to exceed OZ 0.10 or 2 dwt. [illegible] after which the allowances on single pieces might control the matter.

It is most earnestly desired that the 3 Cent piece should be of the same quality of metal (.900) as all other coin, the present quality .750 wears badly, is foul & dirty, and very wasteful and troublesome to work, if made of Standard (.900) metal and to weigh 11 grains the seniorage would be 12½ per Cent, which is sufficient to protect them from exportation and appropriation by manufacturers of plate.

In order to avoid the use of the Draw bench, the allowance on the single piece should be increased to 1 grain it is now ½ grain but the allowance on a thousand pieces, our present draft of $30 worth need not exceed OZ 0.05 & OZ 0.10 on $60 or any higher amount. I have not the Law by me so that I do not know if this differs from the present allowance on quantities.

I enclose a few pieces of .900 Standard ~~pieces~~ 3 Cents, to shew if need be.

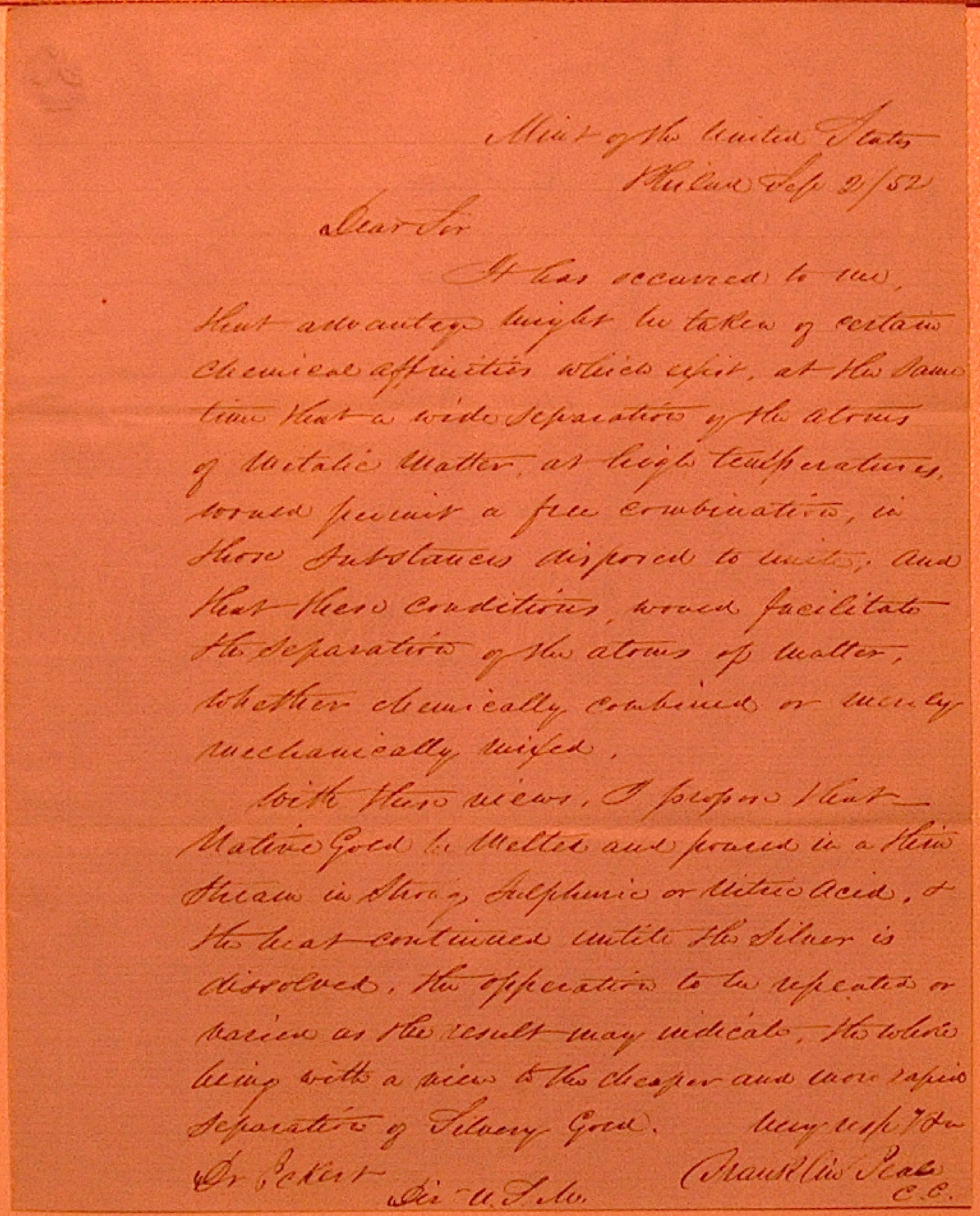
All Gold coin is delivered in drafts of $5,000 the allowances are unnecessarily large, they need not exceed OZ 0.05 in any denomination, but when divisions of drafts or Remnants as we call them are made the allowances on single pieces is quite sufficient check. Indeed I do not know, how any other form of Law can be complied with, either in Gold or Silver Coins.

This is all that I have upon my mind at this moment, excuse haste and blunders, it has been blotted down, just as it came up. but if anything occurs in which I can be useful write me, and if you have time, call upon my Brother, he has a charming wife, who will for my sake make you very welcome.

Affecy & Respy &

Mr R Patterson.

Franklin Peale



Mint of the United States
Philada Sep 2/52

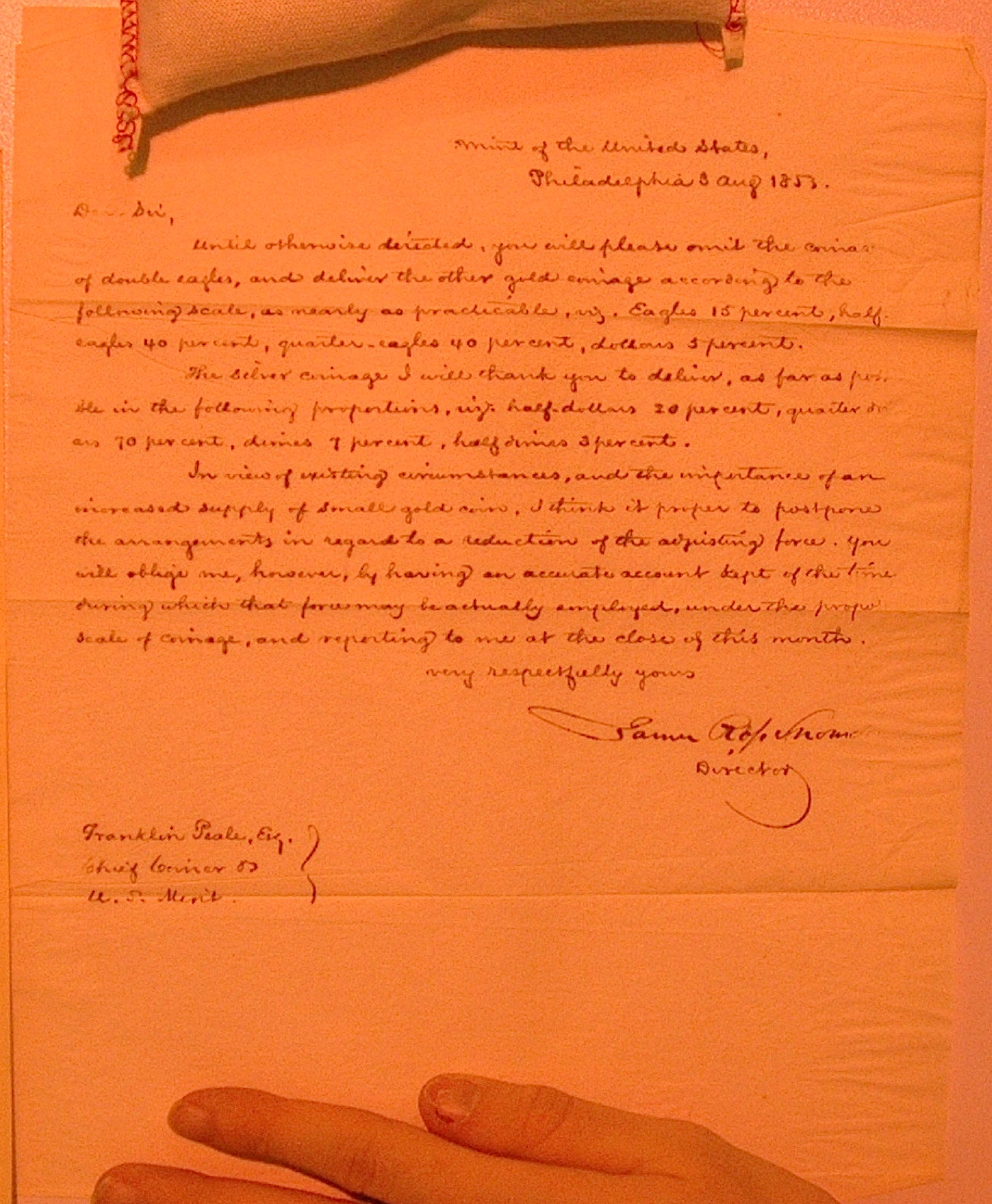
Dear Sir

It has occurred to me, that advantage might be taken of certain chemical affinities which exist, at the same time that a wide separation of the atoms of Metalic Matter, at high temperatures, would permit a free combination, in those Substances disposed to unite, and that these conditions, would facilitate the separation of the atoms of matter, whether chemically combined or merely mechanically mixed.

With these views, I propose that Native Gold be Melted and poured in a thin stream in Strong Sulphuric or Nitric Acid, & the heat continued untill the Silver is dissolved, the operation to be repeated or varied as the result may indicate, the whole being with a view to the cheaper and more rapid separation of Silvery Gold.

Very resp. Yrs
Franklin Peale
C.C.

Dr Eckert
Dir. U.S.M.



Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia 3 Aug 1853.

Dear Sir,

Until otherwise directed, you will please omit the coinag
of double eagles, and deliver the other gold coinage according to the
following scale, as nearly as practicable, viz. Eagles 15 percent, half
eagles 40 percent, quarter-eagles 40 percent, dollars 5 percent.

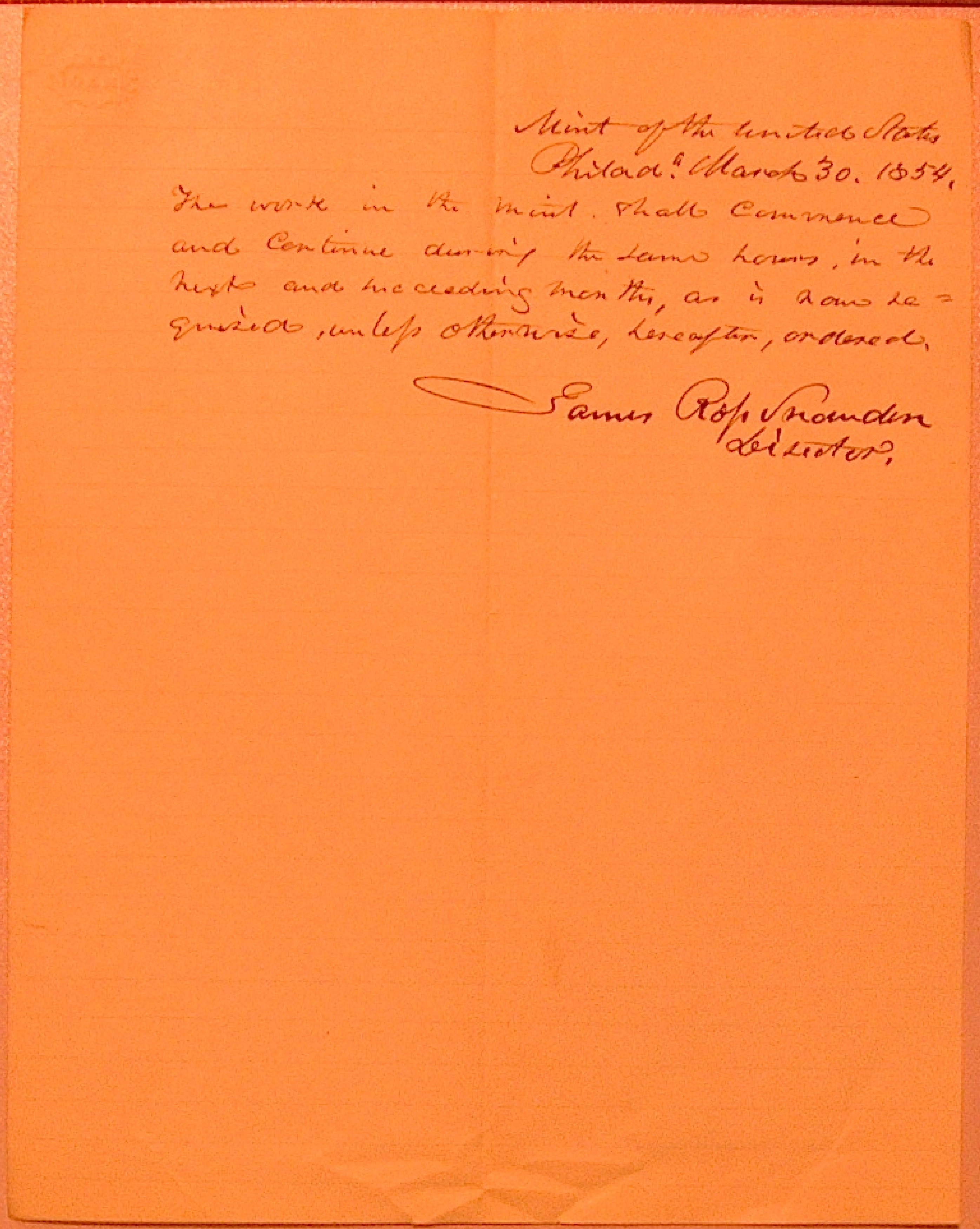
The silver coinage I will thank you to deliver, as far as pos
ble in the following proportions, viz. half-dollars 20 percent, quarter do
ars 70 percent, dimes 7 percent, half dimes 3 percent.

In view of existing circumstances, and the importance of an
increased supply of small gold coins, I think it proper to postpone
the arrangements in regard to a reduction of the adjusting force. You
will oblige me, however, by having an accurate account kept of the time
during which that force may be actually employed, under the prope
scale of coinage, and reporting to me at the close of this month.

very respectfully yours

Jam. Ross Snowden
Director

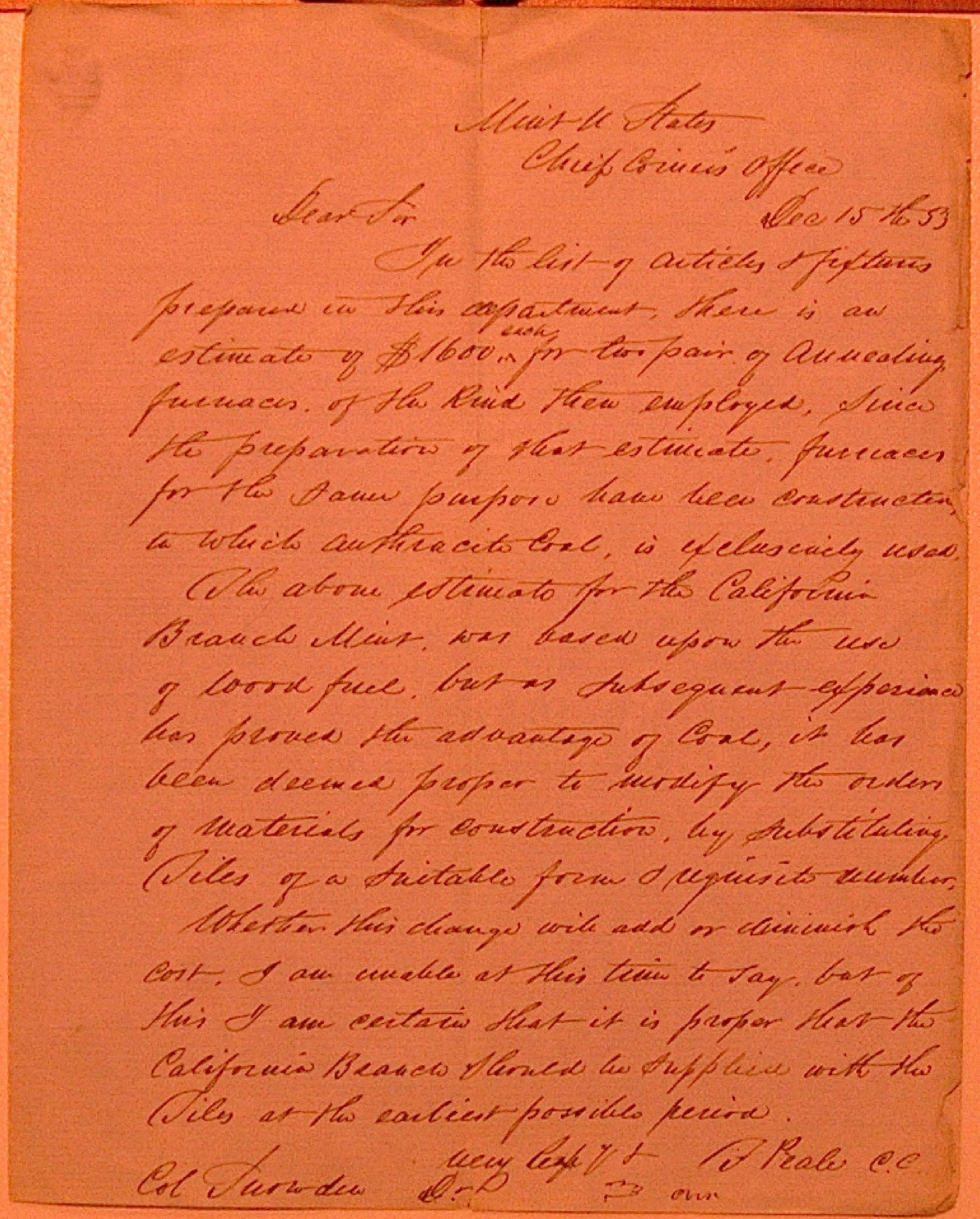
Franklin Peale, Esq.
Chief Coiner of
U. S. Mint.



Mint of the United States
Philada. March 30. 1854.

The work in the Mint. shall commence and continue during the same hours, in the next and succeeding months, as is now required, unleſs otherwise, hereafter, ordered.

James Roſs Snowden
Director.



Mint U States
Chief Coiner's Office

Dear Sir Dec 15th 53

In the list of articles & fixtures prepared in this department, there is an estimate of $1600 each for two pair of Annealing furnaces, of the kind then employed. Since the preparation of that estimate, furnaces for the same purpose have been constructed in which anthracite Coal, is exclusively used.

The above estimate for the California Branch Mint, was based upon the use of wood fuel, but as subsequent experience has proved the advantage of Coal, it has been deemed proper to modify the orders of materials for construction, by substituting Tiles of a suitable form & requisite number.

Whether this change will add or diminish the cost, I am unable at this time to say, but of this I am certain that it is proper that the California Branch should be supplied with the Tiles at the earliest possible period.

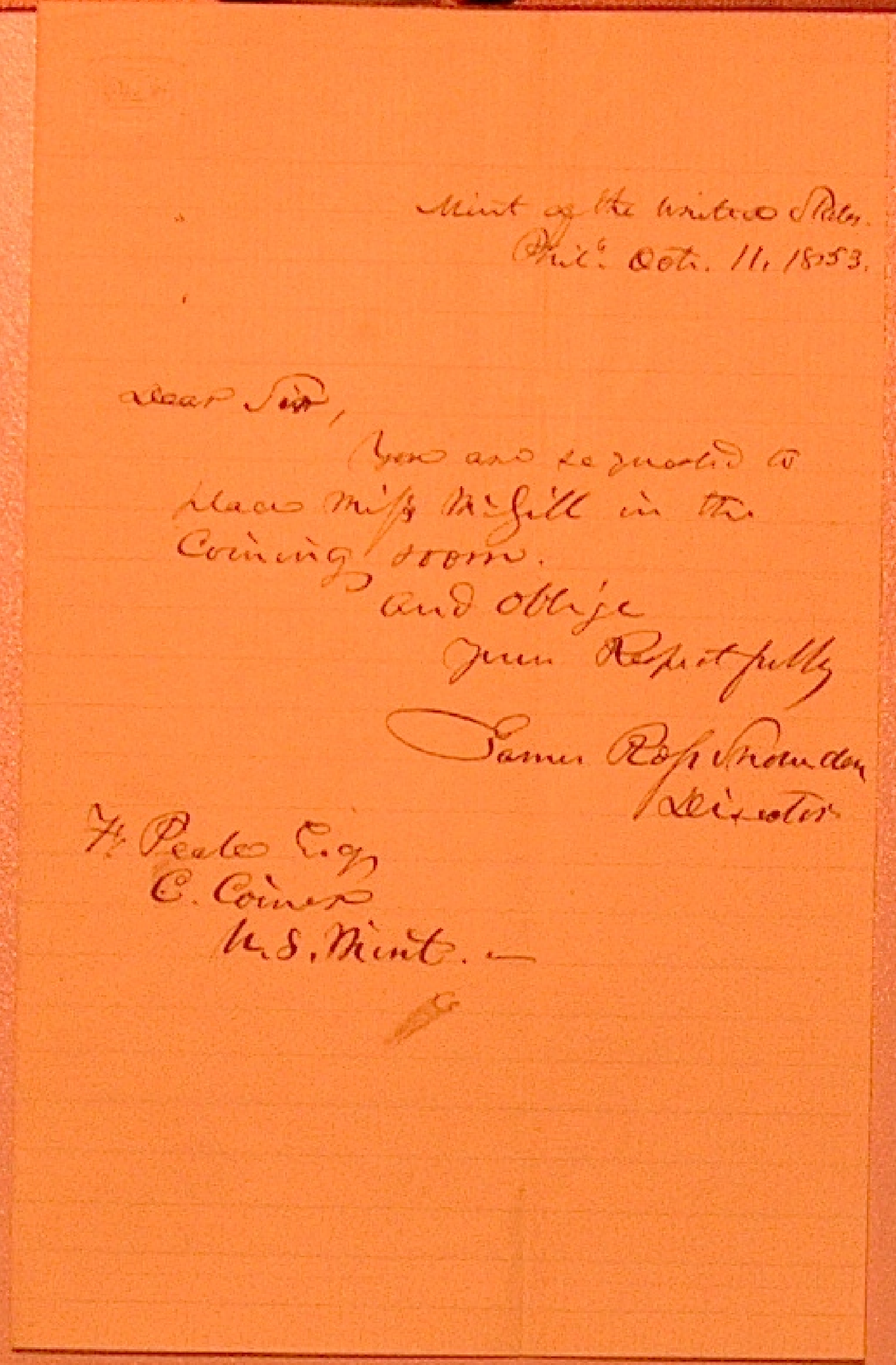
Very Respy Yr
Obt

F Peale C.C.

Col Snowden Dr

P. S. Subsequent experience has proved that coal as a fuel is unsuited for annealing furnaces. I am compelled therefore to direct the construction of furnaces suited for wood, and to return to that fuel.

J. R. S.
Director,



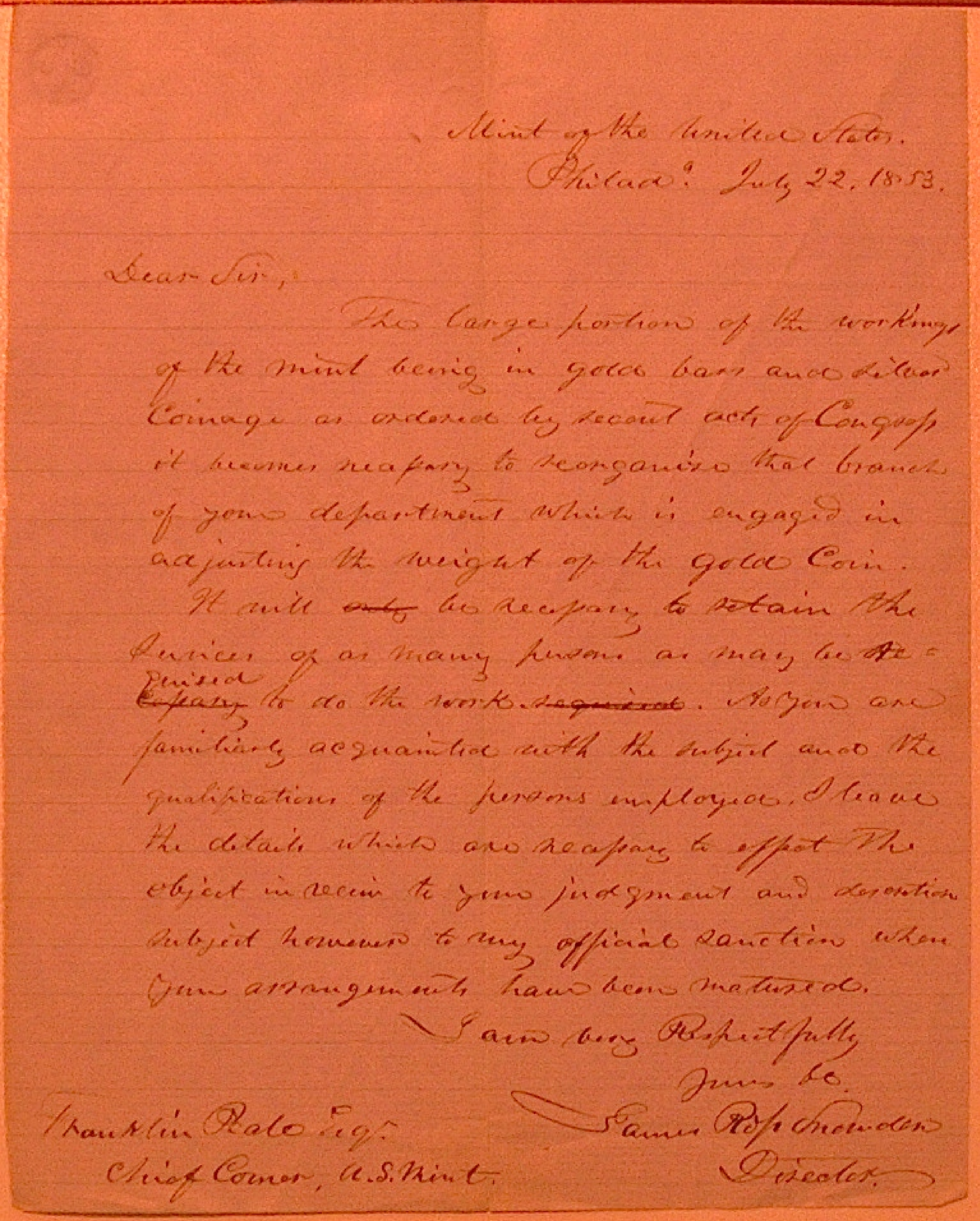
Mint of the United States,
Phil^a Oct. 11, 1853.

Dear Sir,

You are requested to place Miss McGill in the Coining room.

And oblige
Yours Respectfully
James Ross Snowden
Director.

F. Peale Esq.
C. Coiner
U.S. Mint. —



Mint of the United States.
Philada. July 22, 1853.

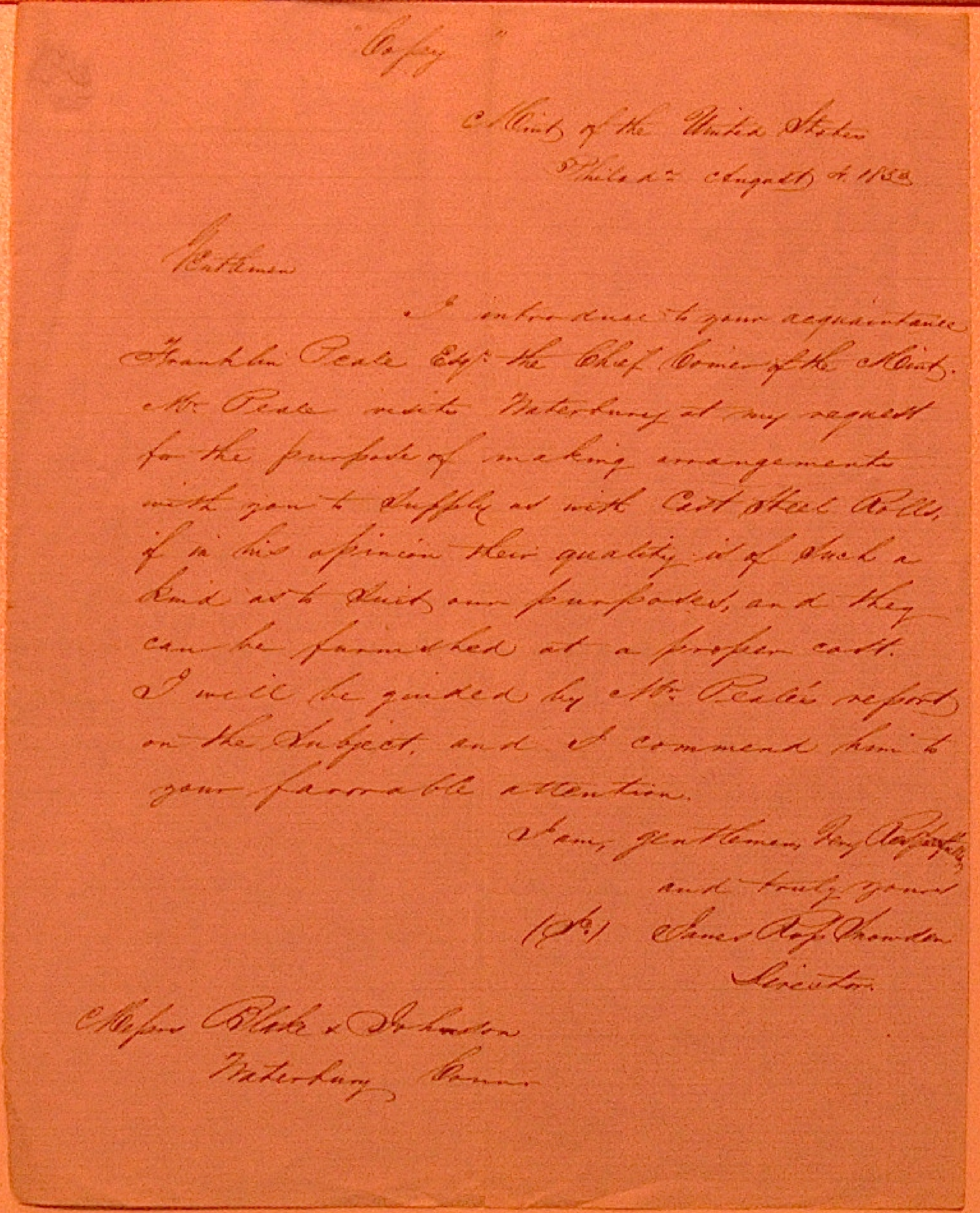
Dear Sir,

The large portion of the workings of the mint being in gold bars and silver Coinage as ordered by recent act of Congress it becomes necessary to reorganise that branch of your department which is engaged in adjusting the weight of the gold Coin.

It will ~~only~~ be necessary to retain the services of as many persons as may be ~~ne-cessary~~ desired to do the work ~~required~~. As you are familiarly acquainted with the subject and the qualifications of the persons employed, I leave the details which are necessary to effect the object in view to your judgment and discretion subject however to my official sanction when your arrangements have been matured.

I am very Respectfully
Yours &c.
James Ross Snowden
Director.

Franklin Peale Esqr.
Chief Coiner, U.S. Mint.



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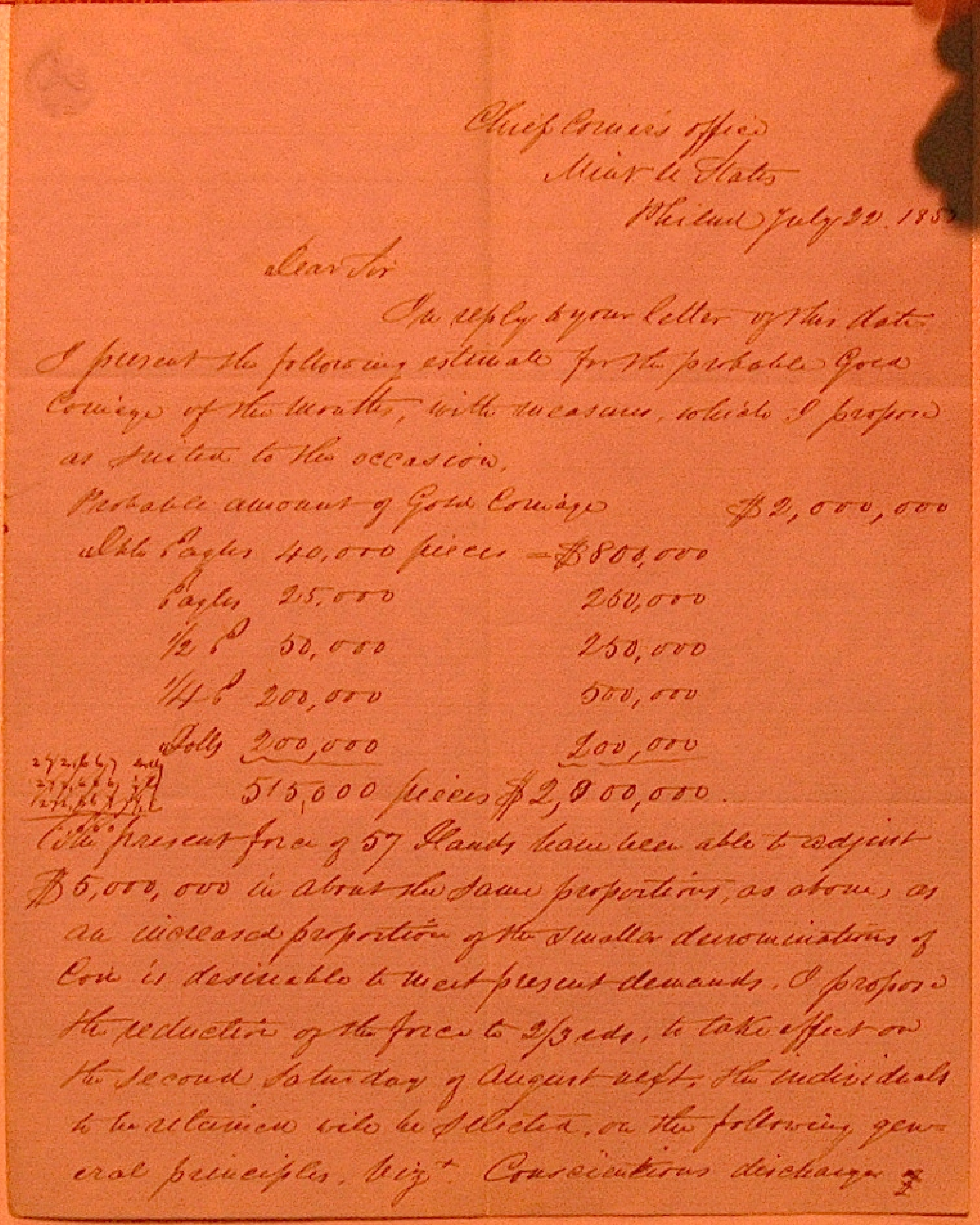
Mint of the United States
Philada August 4. 1853

Gentlemen

I introduce to your acquaintance Franklin Peale Esqr the Chief Coiner of the Mint. Mr Peale visits Waterbury at my request for the purpose of making arrangements with you to supply us with Cast Steel Rolls, if in his opinion their quality is of such a kind as to suit our purposes, and they can be furnished at a proper cost. I will be guided by Mr Peale's report on the subject, and I commend him to your favorable attention.

I am, gentlemen, Very Respectfully
and truly yours
(Sd) James Ross Snowden
Director

Messrs Blake & Johnson
Waterbury Conn



Chief Coiner's office
Mint U. States
Philad. July 20. 185

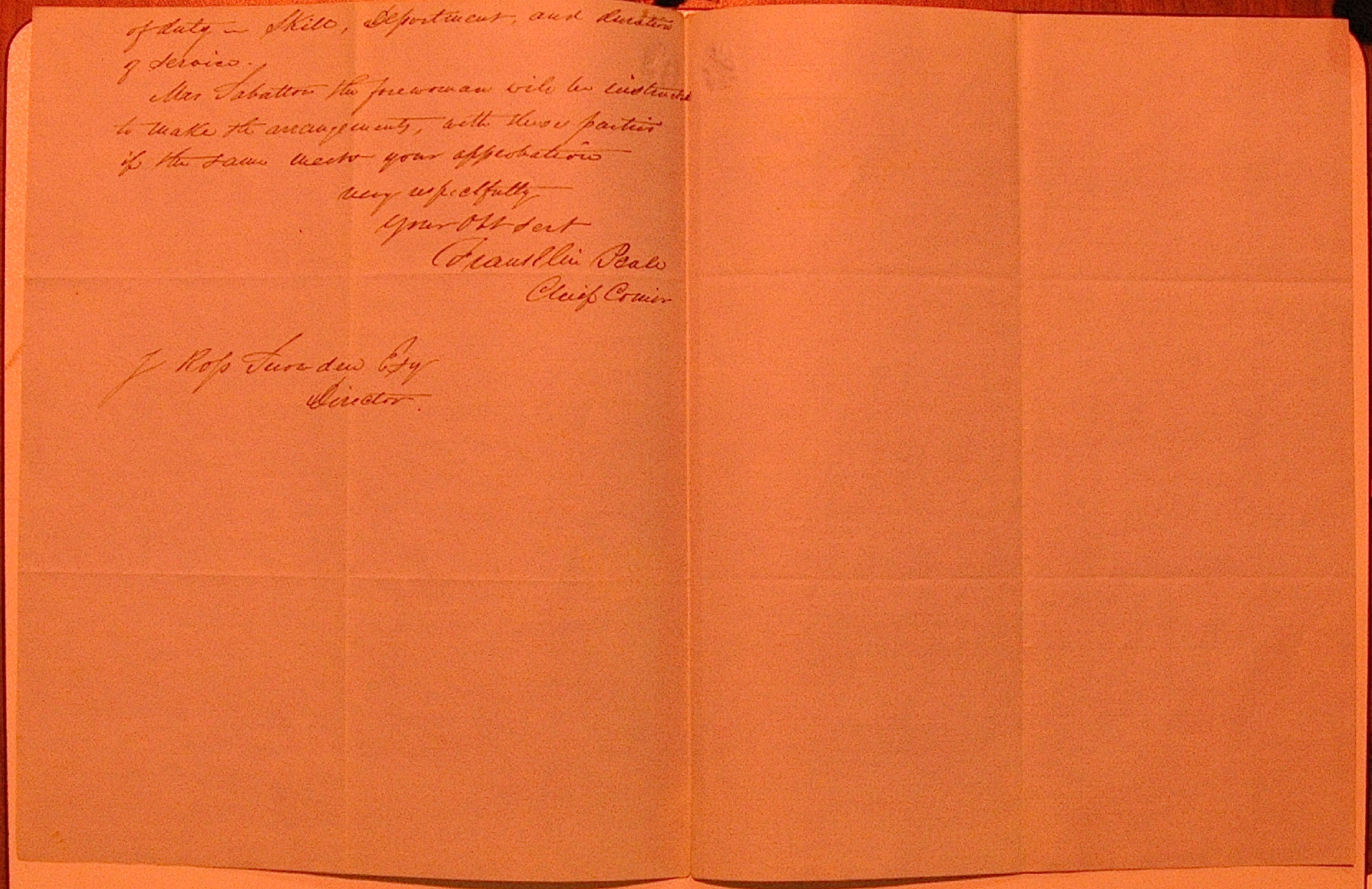
Dear Sir

In reply to your letter of this date I present the following estimate for the probable Gold Coinage of the month, with measures, which I propose as suited to the occasion.

Probable amount of Gold Coinage $2,000,000

Dble Eagles	40,000 pieces	$800,000
Eagles	25,000	250,000
1/2 E	50,000	250,000
1/4 E	200,000	500,000
Dolls	200,000	200,000
	515,000 pieces	$2,000,000.

With the present force of 57 Hands have been able to adjust $5,000,000 in about the same proportions, as above, as an increased proportion of the smaller denominations of Coin is desirable to meet present demands. I propose the reduction of the force to 2/3rds, to take effect on the second Saturday of August next. The individuals to be retained will be selected on the following general principles, viz^t. Conscientious discharge of

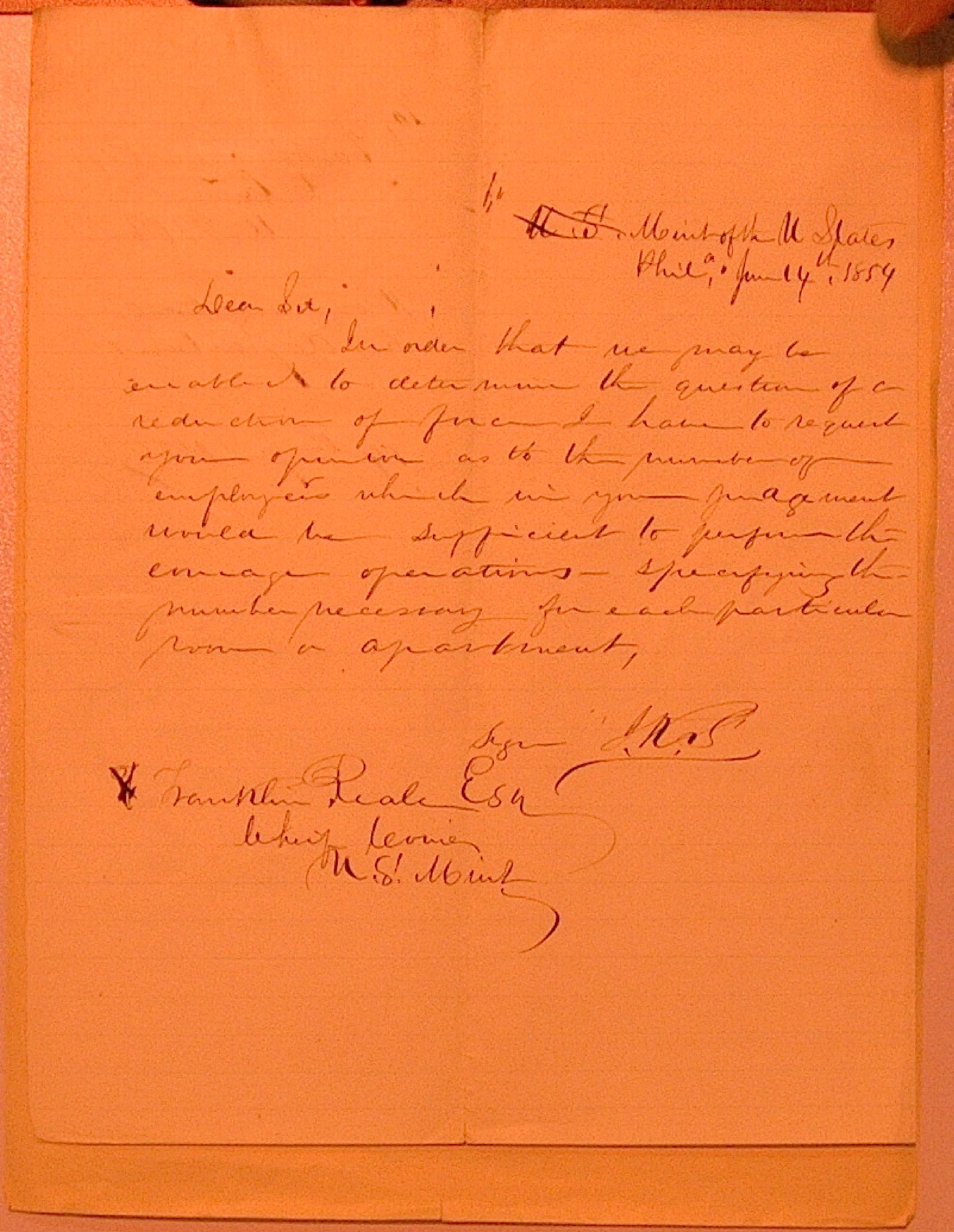


of duty — Skill, Deportment, and duration of service.

Mrs Sabatton the forewoman will be instructed to make the arrangements, with these parties if the same meets your approbation

Very respectfully
Your Obt Servt
Franklin Peale
Chief Coinr

J Ross Snowden Esq
Director.



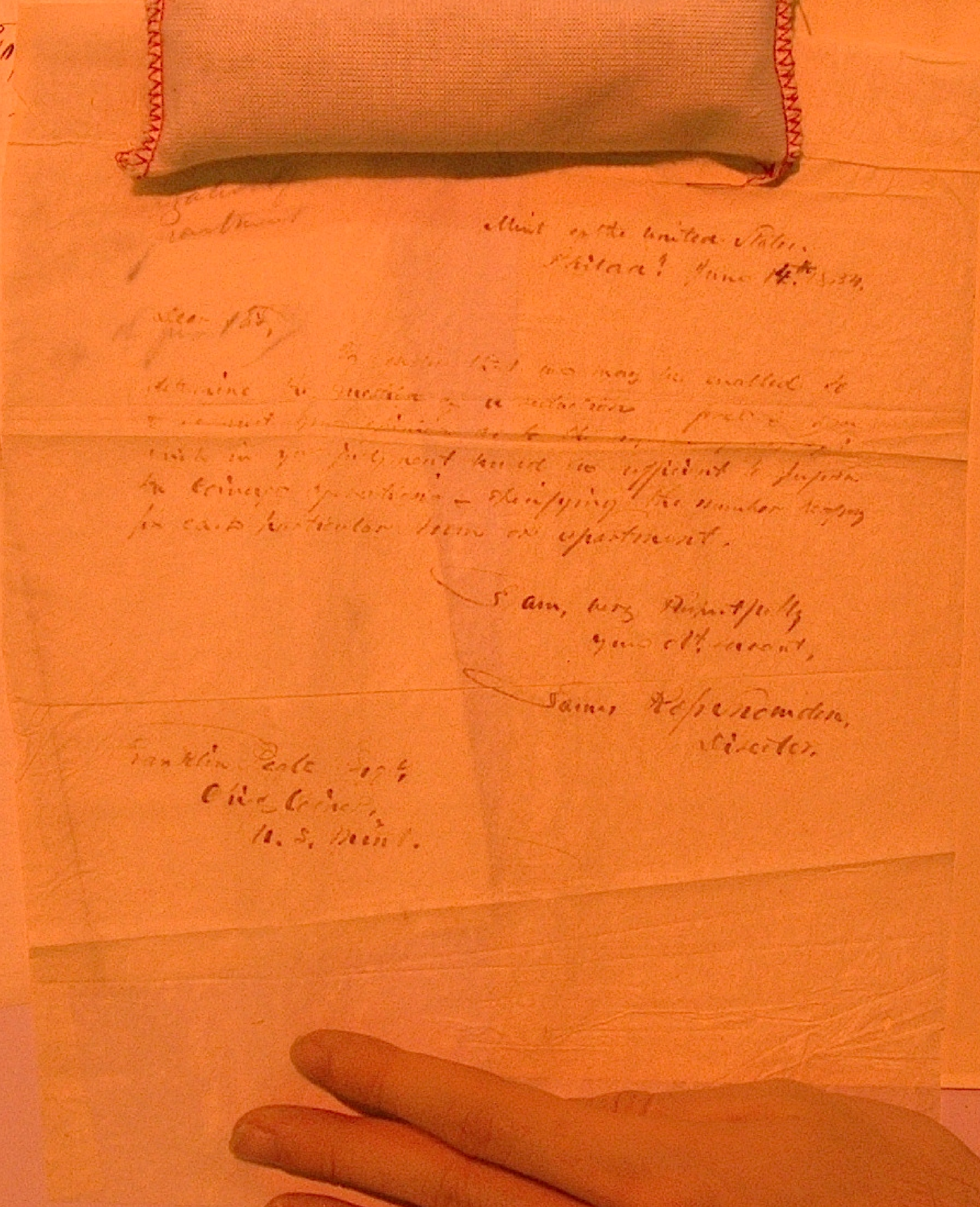
~~U. S.~~ Mint of the U. States
Phil.a Jan 14th 1854

Dear Sir,

In order that we may be enabled to determine the question of a reduction of force I have to request your opinion as to the number of employees which in your judgment would be sufficient to perform the coinage operations — specifying the number necessary for each particular room or apartment,

Sign J. R. S.

Franklin Peale Esq
Chief Coiner
U. S. Mint



[illegible]
Department

Mint of the United States.
Philada June 14th 1854.

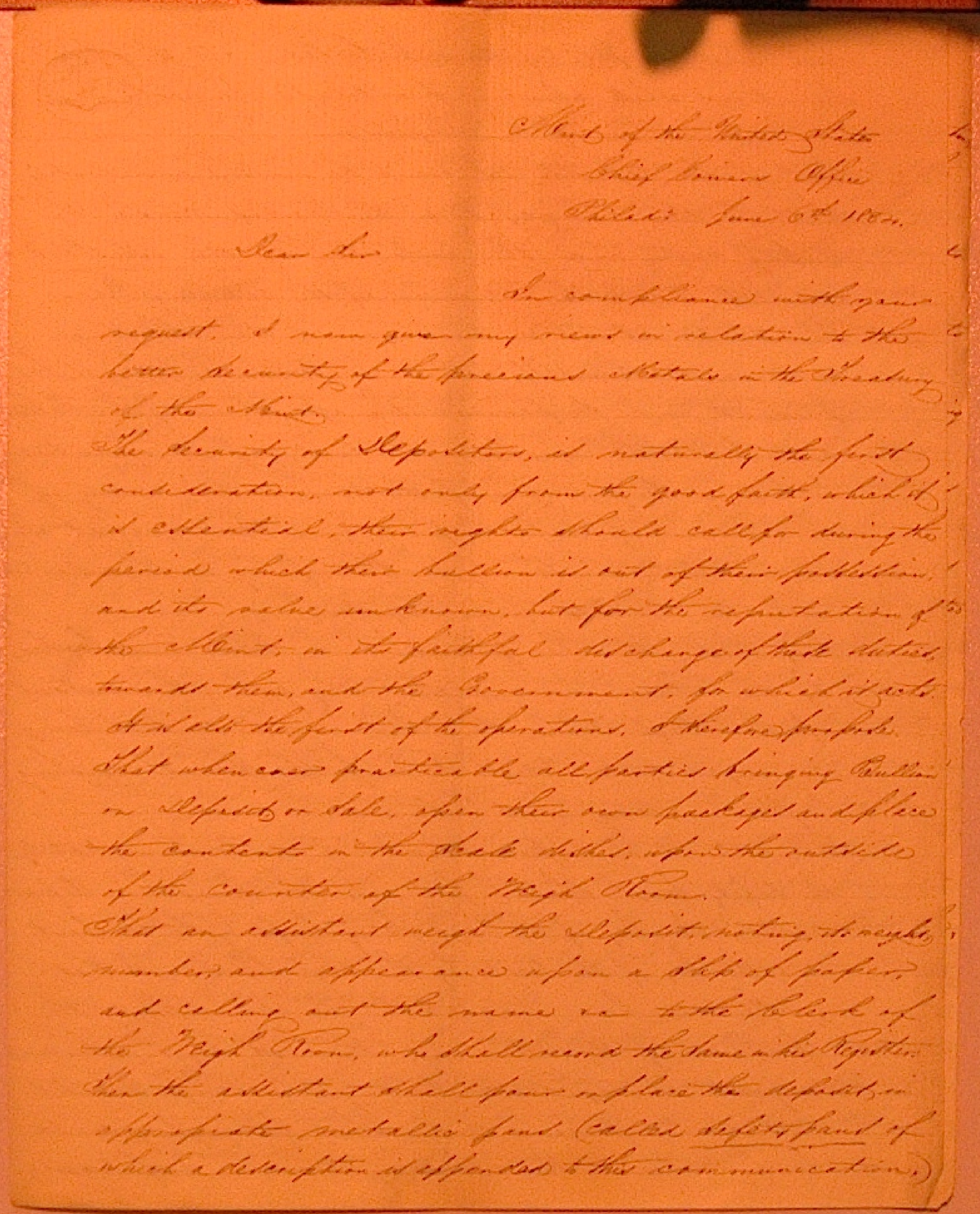
Dear Sir,

In order that we may be enabled to determine the question of a reduction of the amount [illegible] as to the [illegible] force which in your judgment would be sufficient to prosecute the coinage operations – specifying the number required for each particular room or apartment.

I am, very Respectfully
your obt. servant,

James Ross Snowden,
Director.

Franklin Peale Esqr
Chief Coiner,
U. S. Mint.



Mint of the United States
Chief Coiner's Office
Philad^a June 6th 1860.

Dear Sir

In compliance with your request, I now give my views in relation to the better security of the precious Metals in the Treasury of the Mint.

The Security of Depositors, is naturally the first consideration, not only from the good faith, which it is essential, their rights should call for during the period which their bullion is out of their possession, and its value unknown, but for the reputation of the Mint, in its faithful discharge of those duties towards them, and the Government, for which it acts. It is also the first of the operations. I therefore propose.

That whenever practicable all parties bringing Bullion on Deposit or Sale, open their own packages and place the contents in the Scale dishes, upon the outside of the counter of the Weigh Room.

That an assistant weigh the Deposit, noting its weight, number, and appearance upon a slip of paper, and calling out the name &c to the Clerk of the Weigh Room, who shall record the same in his Register. Then the assistant shall pour or place the deposit in appropriate metallic pans (called safety pans of which a description is appended to this communication.)

which shall be put together and locked. All of which operations shall whenever practicable be performed in the presence of the Depositor.

Such of the deposits as are to be melted immediately, shall be then conveyed in the locked cans to the melting room and then unlocked by the assistant and delivered to the Foreman of the Melting Room, who shall act as a Surveyor of the Meltings, and not himself act as a Melter, but shall be present and superintend the operations of the Melters and see to the careful conduct of all operations, including the grinding of the flux, and recovery of the Grains of each Deposit, and their careful and accurate numbering or Stamping in accordance with the Labels and Register.

They shall then be placed in a chest and locked by the Foreman, and the Key given to the assistant of the Weigh Room, the chest and its contents being conveyed to the Weigh Room, for the second weighing "after melting" as it is termed.

Whenever it is impracticable to melt immediately, the safety pans, shall be put into the Treasurer's Deposit vault, the key of the Cans being kept by the assistant, and the key of the vault by the Weigh Clerk — so that neither can have access to the Bullion without the presence of the other, and the next day, or whenever requisite conveyed to the Melting Room as before described.

I do not perceive that a Scale for weighing, could be of service in the Melting Room, and if it were,

Description of "Safety Cans"

The Safety Cans, a set of which accompany this communication were devised, about two years since, to avoid some of the inconveniences and risks attending the use of bags, in those departments of the Treasury, where large amounts of Coin are required to be safely preserved, and where frequent and accurate examinations of the amounts so kept, were required to be made.

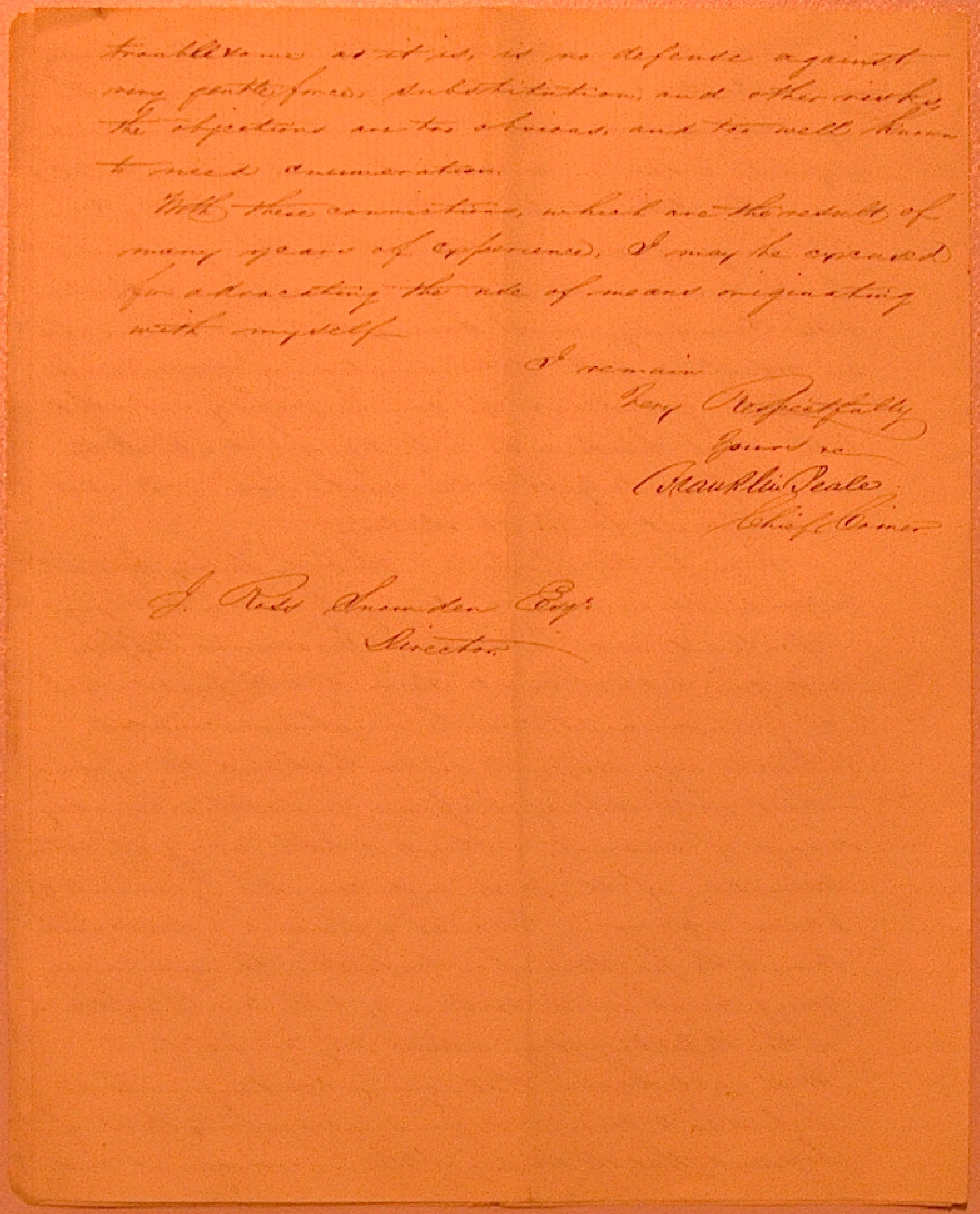
They consist of Metallic Cans, of suitable capacity according to the required amounts to be held, ordinarily $5000 in Gold, with Rims constructed to receive dovetailed catches which fit in cavities or "Slots" made to fit the above mentioned dovetailed catches, in such a manner, as when one Can is fitted upon another, and the catches inserted in the slots, the turning of the Can (placed upon the other) a portion of a revolution, prevents their separation, whilst the handles, which are moveable to a limited extent, vertically, fall into cavities made to receive them, and thus prevent the turning of the Cans, two, ten or more cans, thus set upon another and the whole covered by a top Can secured by a good lock, prevents any one, and all of the Cans from being opened, without the use of the key, and removal of the covers, when they can be released, one by one.

The construction of these Safety Cans, though difficult of description by writing, is simple and it, appears to me, not liable to depredation or abstraction of contents, without visible results.

I am under the conviction that a Balance of the accurate and delicate construction, requisite to weigh to the required minuteness, could not be maintained in good order, in a room so much exposed to dust, and other deteriorating influences, as the Melting Room. The foregoing views relate to the faithful guardianship of Bullion from the time of its reception to the return to the Treasury, and during those operations which are essential to the determination of its value, after which its guardianship can be properly entrusted to the weigh clerk, who will transfer it to the Melter and Refiner, subject to the checks now in use, which are sufficient for its protection.

I am further of opinion, that the Safety bands will be found serviceable in saving labour in the Paying Department, and Assistant Treasurer's Office, and give additional security to the funds in each of given amount can be weighed or counted, delivered, and received under lock and seal, if required, without the possibility of a piece being abstracted, or any change of amount, without visible injury, or the entire destruction of the band, and counted by amounts of $10.000 or $20.000 in Gold, at a glance, or in less amounts down to the fractions of a draft, thus saving labour and giving much more certainty to the counting of the funds of the Department in which they are used.

It is well known that many contingencies, and liabilities to error, and frauds, accompany the use of bags, and that the sealing of them, is inconvenient, and

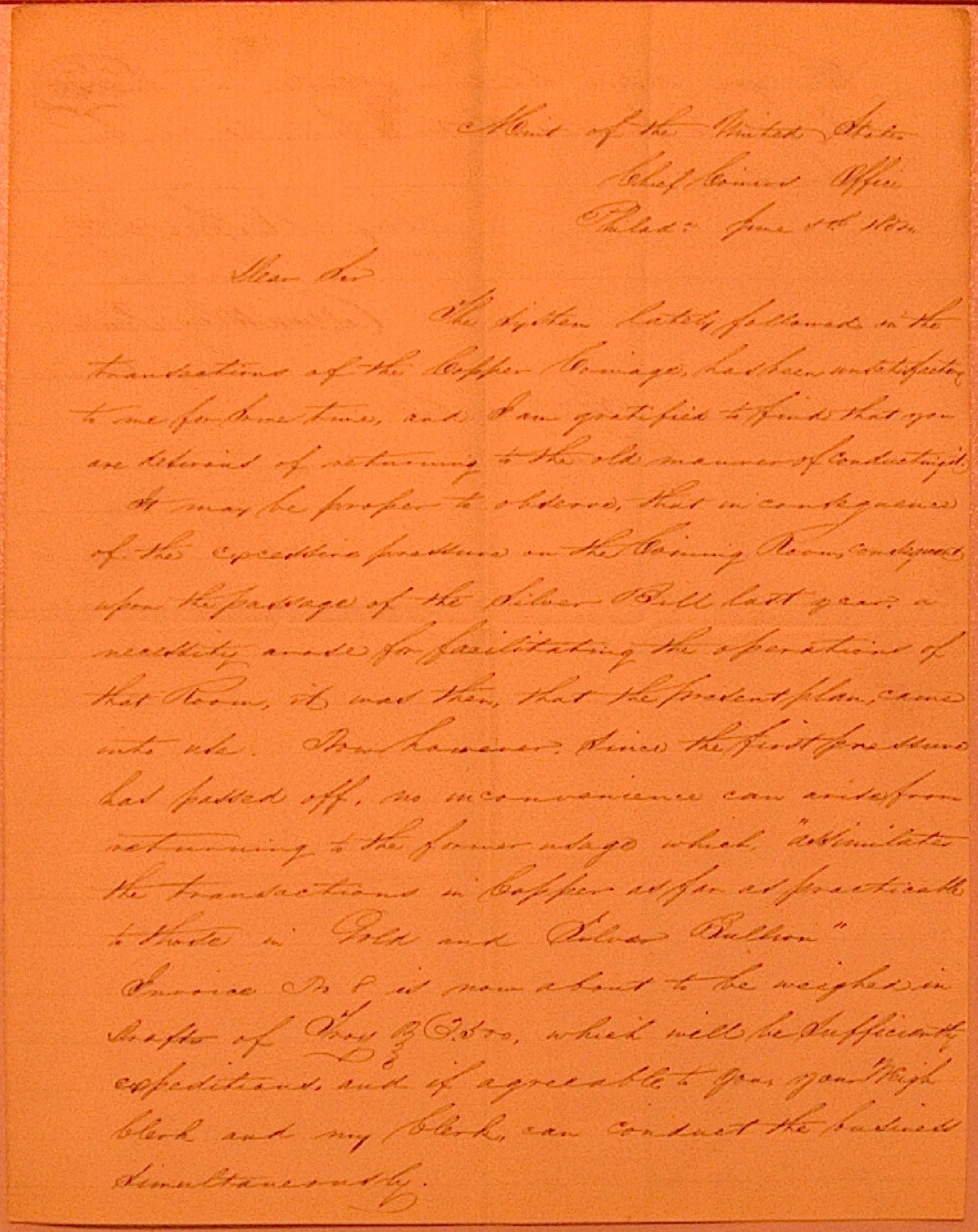


troublesome as it is, is no defence against very gentle force; substitution, and other risks; the objections are too obvious, and too well known to need enumeration.

With these convictions, which are the result of many years of experience, I may be excused for advocating the use of means originating with myself.

I remain
Very Respectfully
Yours &c
Franklin Peale
Chief Coiner

J. Ross Snowden Esqr.
Director



Mint of the United States
Chief Coiner's Office
Philad^a June 8th 1854

Dear Sir

The system lately followed in the transactions of the Copper Coinage, has been unsatisfactory to me for some time, and I am gratified to find that you are desirous of returning to the old manner of conducting it.

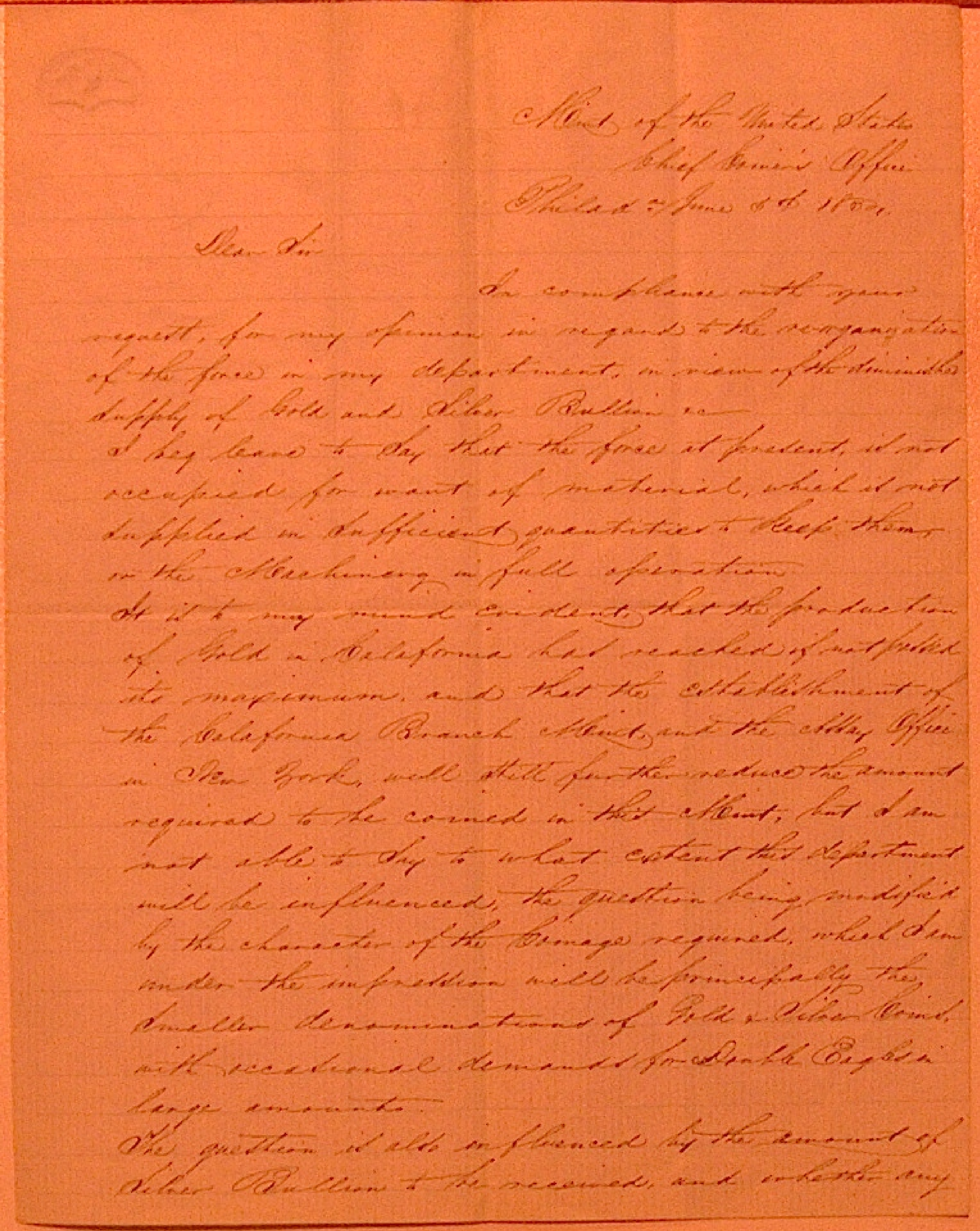
It may be proper to observe, that in consequence of the excessive pressure in the Coining Room, consequent upon the passage of the Silver Bill last year, a necessity arose for facilitating the operations of that Room, it was then, that the present plan came into use. Now however, since the first pressure had passed off, no inconvenience can arise from returning to the former usage which "assimilates the transactions in Copper as far as practicable to those in Gold and Silver Bullion"

Invoice No 8 is now about to be weighed in Drafts of Troy lb 250, which will be sufficiently expeditious, and if agreeable to you your Weigh Clerk and my Clerk, can conduct the business simultaneously.

When you desire Cents in return, or when the Invoice is finished the same formality can be pursued

Very Respectfully
Yours &c
Franklin Peale
Chief Coiner

Daniel Sturgeon Esqr
Treasurer



Mint of the United States
Chief Coiner's Office
Philad^a June 8th 1861.

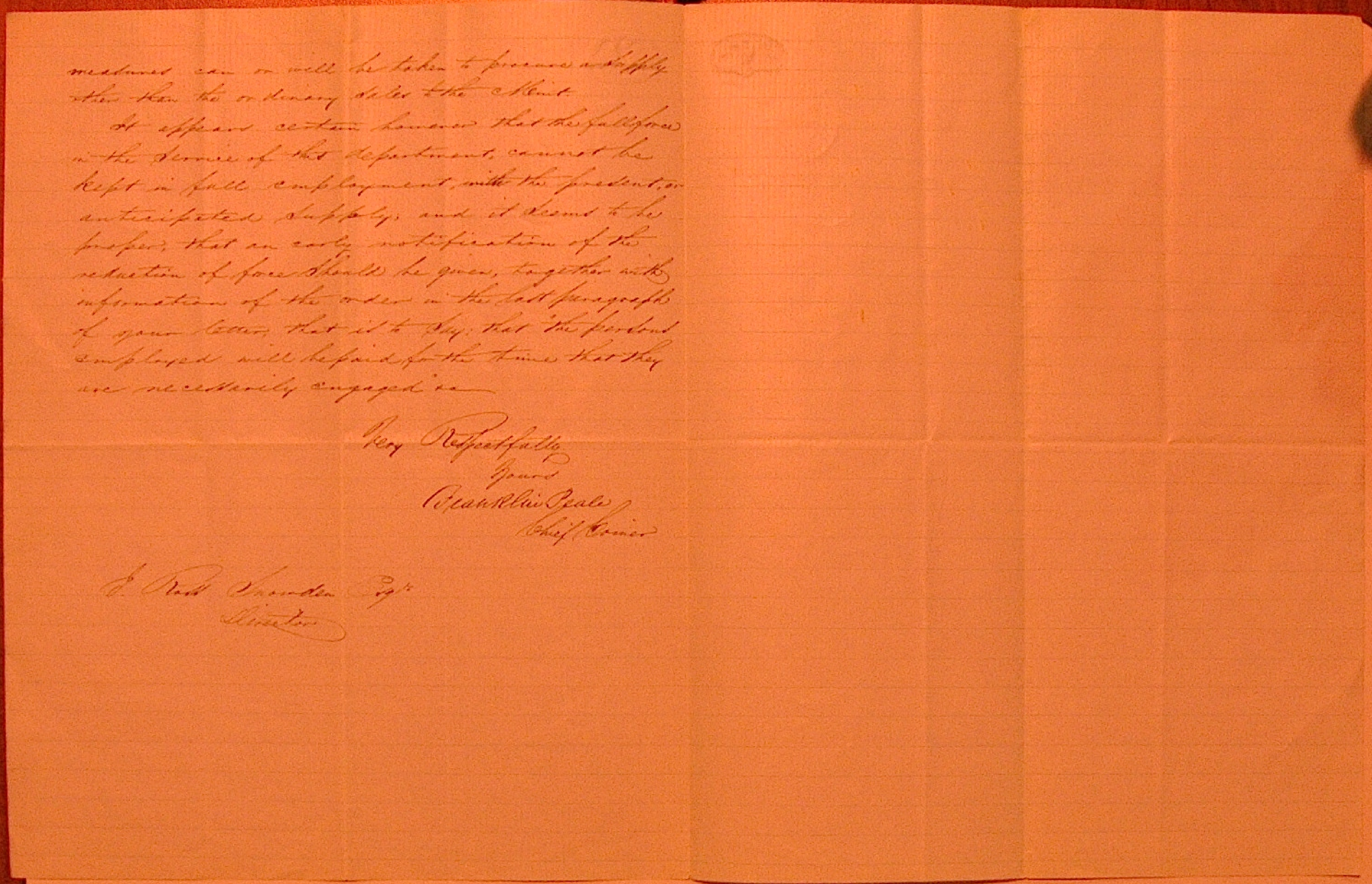
Dear Sir

In compliance with your request, for my opinion in regard to the reorganization of the force in my department, in view of the diminished supply of Gold and Silver Bullion &c

I beg leave to say that the force at present, is not occupied for want of material, which is not supplied in sufficient quantities to keep them or the Machinery in full operation.

It is to my mind evident, that the production of Gold in California has reached if not passed its maximum, and that the establishment of the California Branch Mint, and the Assay Office in New York, will still further reduce the amount required to be coined in this Mint, but I am not able to say to what extent this department will be influenced, the question being modified by the character of the Coinage required, which I am under the impression will be principally the smaller denominations of Gold & Silver Coins, with occasional demands for Double Eagles in large amounts.

The question is also influenced by the amount of Silver Bullion to be received, and whether any



measures can as well be taken to procure a supply other than the ordinary dealers to the Mint.

It appears certain however that the full force in the service of this department, cannot be kept in full employment, with the present, or anticipated supply; and it seems to be proper, that an early notification of the reduction of force should be given, together with information of the order in the last paragraph of your letter, that is to say, that "the persons employed will be paid for the time that they are necessarily engaged in"

Very Respectfully
Yours
Franklin Peale
Chief Coiner

J. Ross Snowden Esqr
Director

Mint of the United States
Chief Coiner's Office
Philad^a June 13th 1854

Dear Sir

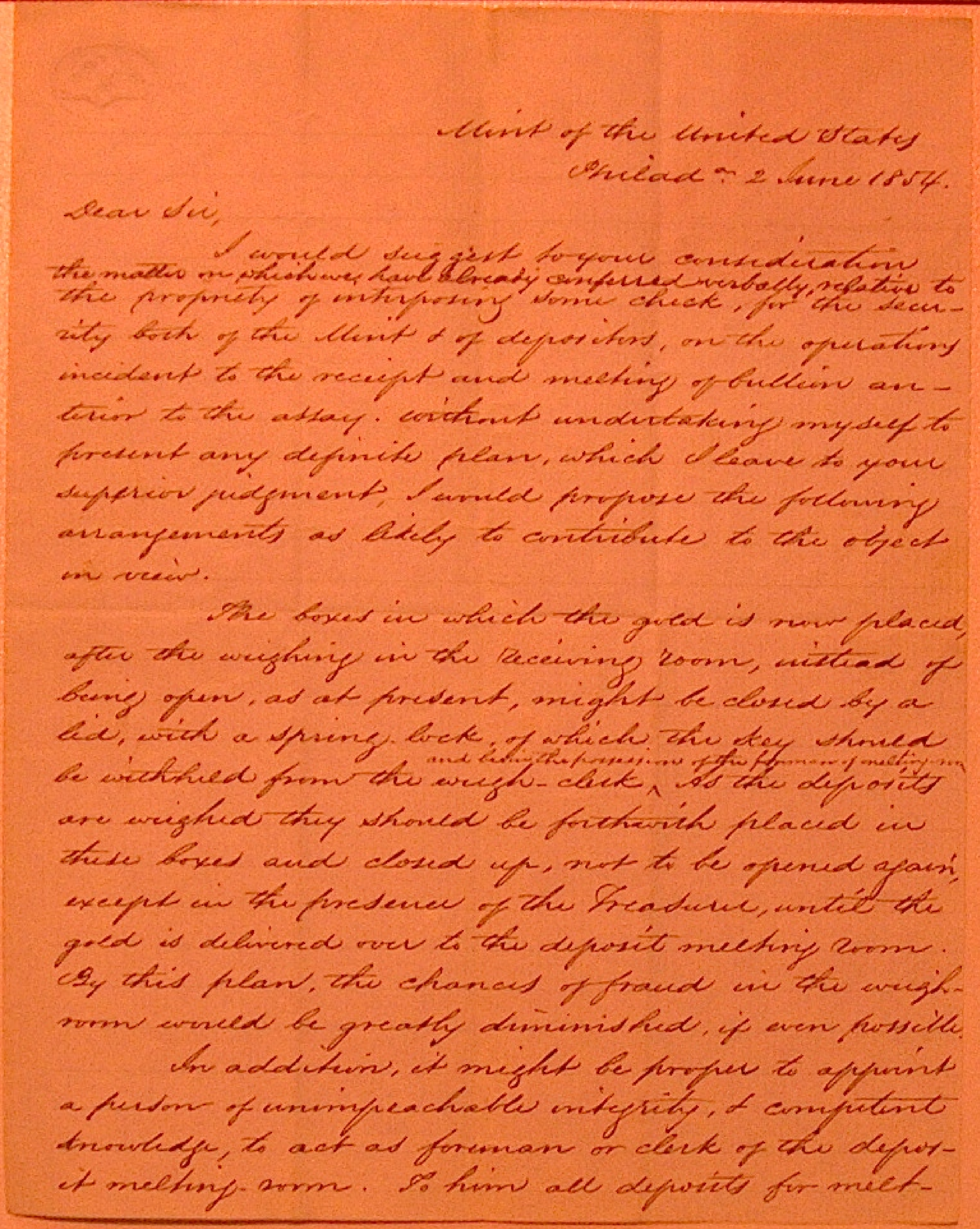
In my communication of yesterday, I alluded to a difficulty in the use of a Balance in the Melting Room, it may be proper to observe in addition that I do not perceive any security will be added to the operations of the Department by its use, for the following reasons. Its use under the attending circumstances would not be as accurate as those to which the Bullion had been previously subjected, and would only verify approximately the previous weighings, and would not check under any circumstances, any inaccuracy, if the weight corresponded nearly to that marked on the deposit, or to its accompanying paper label.

Again, it is a matter of some importance to ask if a less responsible person in charge of such a Scale might not find by previous weighing, that he could subtract small portions from heavy masses, and attribute the loss of those portions, if observed to losses in Melting? There is an objection to the transfer of Gold Dust, from one vessel to another, unnecessarily, because such transfers cannot be made without loss, or the risk of loss. And finally it appears to me better, that the operatives in the Melting Room, should know nothing of the weights of the parcels delivered to them, but should be kept in doubt or ignorance, until the final weighings by the parties, charged with that duty shall state, that the returns are satisfactory, or question as to the cause, if anything unusual or unsatisfactory appears.

The result to which I have arrived from these considerations, as stated, is that the use of a Balance in the Melting Room, is likely to induce, if it has any action, that which we are so desirous to secure from recurrence.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Servt
Franklin Peale
Chief Coiner

J. Ross Snowden Esqr.
Director



Mint of the United States
Philada. 2 June 1854.

Dear Sir,

I would suggest to your consideration the matter on which we have already conferred verbally, relative to the propriety of interposing some check, for the security both of the Mint & of depositors, on the operations incident to the receipt and melting of bullion anterior to the assay. without undertaking myself to present any definite plan, which I leave to your superior judgment, I would propose the following arrangements as likely to contribute to the object in view.

The boxes in which the gold is now placed, after the weighing in the receiving room, instead of being open, as at present, might be closed by a lid, with a spring lock, of which the key should be withheld from the weigh-clerk, and being the possession of the foreman of melting rm. As the deposits are weighed they should be forthwith placed in these boxes and closed up, not to be opened again, except in the presence of the Treasurer, until the gold is delivered over to the deposit melting room. By this plan, the chances of fraud in the weigh-room would be greatly diminished, if even possible.

In addition, it might be proper to appoint a person of unimpeachable integrity, & competent knowledge, to act as foreman or clerk of the deposit melting-room. To him all deposits for melting should be delivered, and it should be his duty to verify the weights before melting, to supervise and keep guard over the workmen in their various operations, and to weigh the deposits after melting. He should have a book in which all the particulars of his operations are recorded, and such remarks as to the condition of the deposit as may be useful for subsequent explanations, if necessary. The weights after melting, thus found, being verified by the weigh-clerk, must be considered as correct.

I would ask that whatever measures may be deemed expedient with a view to the objects contemplated may be adopted as early as possible, for reasons on which it is unnecessary to enlarge.

very respectfully yours

Dan'l Sturgeon
Treasurer

Hon. Jas. R. Snowden
Director of the Mint.

Notes on Coinage, By F Peale C.C.

Mint of the U. States
Chief Coiners Office
Nov. 21st 1853.

At this particular period, which may be considered an epoch in the Monetary affairs of our Country, it is very desirable that some fixed principle should be adopted in the Coinage, with reference to the proportionate number of pieces of different denominations. If any such principle exists, at all events there can be no impropriety in endeavoring to throw such light as we possess, into that is an all obscure atmosphere, in the hope that a ray may fall upon a path that will lead us towards our destination, which is, without doubt, that of supplying a Currency of Solid precious Metals, the only safe basis of financial prosperity.

Congress has wisely, at its last Session, done away the folly that previously existed, of a double Legal tender, at fixed ratios of Gold and Silver, by demonetizing the latter, except to the limited extent of Five Dollars, thus rendering the first the Currency of the Country, and adapting the latter, protected by a Moderate Seniorage, to its true object and destination, as the change and means of payment for all the small transactions of ordinary life.

Our Country has now there is little doubt an abundance of Gold, both in Coin, Bars, and other forms of Bullion, for all desirable purposes of a solid basis, including that of a legitimate Metalic Currency, and the supply is still on the increase;

Silver seems to present no difficulty, as to a supply for the lesser purposes already defined, although no special means has yet been taken, to add to it, but which can be done readily when the necessity shall arise.

Before proceeding with the immediate subject under consideration, a few words will be devoted to the coinage of small Gold pieces.

Peculiar circumstances, whose influence has been powerfull, but it is hoped, transient, have made it necessary to coin large quantities of Gold Dollars;

A dispassionate view of this coin and its history will in a candid and just spirit be appreciated.

It is not a recent invention, historical records, and our cabinets, show that pieces of approximate value have been issued by almost all Governments at some period of their career, and that they are now almost entirely abandoned. The reasons are obvious, but may be briefly stated.

The piece is too small for convenient handling and inspection in proportion to its value.

It is too liable and easy of counterfeit imitation in consequence of its light weight, and diminutive size; and too difficult of detection when even indifferently counterfeited, because not appreciable by the sensible tests (feeling of weight, the sight &c) and finally it will be unnecessary, when a sufficient supply of Silver change shall be spread abroad among the community.—

The quarter Eagle on the contrary, is of sufficient value and size, to authorize sufficient care in its reception and payment; it is entirely appreciable by the sensible tests, and admits of easy detection, when fraudulent attempts have been made at imitation or alteration.

The Half and quarter Eagle, have their places in our monetary system for certain natural reasons which may be illustrated thus. It is easy and simple to divide, and add, by halving and doubling &c. hence the hold that the Spanish currency of Reals has upon our affections, (to say nothing of the habit of its use) whereas a Decimal System, such as our money of account and currency requires some education;—

The first assessment being once passed, however, its advantages and facilities, are without bounds. Why; or how we should tolerate for one hour the stupid and false nomenclature of Shillings & Sixpences so common in some parts of the Union, is past comprehension or explanation, and will not be attempted.

The quarter Eagle, and the Three Dollar Gold pieces authorized by the late law, are incongruous, being too nearly of the same value to give any facility in purchases or exchange, and too liable to close in use. One or other will be abandoned, probably the latter, for the reasons above stated, that is, the Gold unit being the Eagle, doubled by the Twenty Dollar piece, and divided by the Half and quarter Eagle. Proportionate arrangements, amply sufficient for all practical purposes.—

With regard to the quantity, and proportions of Gold coin, it is unnecessary to speculate. There is probably an abundant supply, if not it is easy to coin any amount, that may be necessary with the means at our command.

Silver coin appears to present some need of elucidation, with this object the following views are presented.

The Silver Dollar remains at its weight, as enacted by the older Mint laws, for reasons that do not affect the condition of the Silver currency.

It is sufficient to say that under present circumstances it will not circulate or affect the currency in any material manner.

The Half Dollar may be considered the largest Silver piece or unit, for present purposes:

The following Table, giving the names, number of pieces of different denominations, in one Thousand Dollars value, and Ratio per cent, is first presented.

Names		No. of pieces	Value	Ratio percent
Half dollar	$ .50	2,000	$ 1000 — — —	16⅔
Quarter doll.	.25	4,000	1000 — — —	16⅔
Dime	.10	10,000	1000 — — —	16⅔
Half Dime	.05	20,000	1000 — — —	16⅔
Three Cent	.03	33,333⅓	1000 — — —	16⅔
Cent	.01	100,000	1000 — — —	16⅔

The general principle which appears to be applicable to this matter, is that two quarters are equivalent to one Half Dollar, and two Dimes and one Half Dime to one Quarter dollar, the whole being as presented in the following Table.

Half doll.	— — — — — — — — —
Quarter doll.	Two to one Half doll. — — — — —
Dime,	Two and one Half Dime to one quarter doll. —
Half dime	Two to one Dime & one to one quarter doll. —
Three Cent,	One to one Half dime and two cents — —
Cent,	Three to one three cent piece & two to one half dime

The Half cent, although a legalized Coin need not be included in this Table, because rarely used in money of account, and few are struck for occasional purposes only.

The following Table gives the result of the above proportions

Names	No. of Pieces	Value	Ratio percent
Half doll,	2,000	$1000	18.5
Quarter dolls, two to one Half doll.	4,000	1000	18.5
Dimes, two and one half to one quarter doll.	8,000	800	14.9
Half dimes, two one dime & one for one for each qr	20,000	1000	11.5
Three cents, one for one Half dime & two cents	20,000	600	11.1
Cents, three for one 3 ct & two for each ½ Dime	100,000	1000	18.5

The proportions exhibited in the Table above, are the exact equivalent values of the smaller to the larger pieces, but as some portion is usually retained in payment for purchases, it is evident that an indefinite excess of fractional pieces would exist.

It is also certain that the operations of trade, will draw some denominations of Coin, to one Geographical point, and thus destroy another of the true proportion. This condition of the circulation, will be counteracted in all probability by the fact, that the larger pieces of Coin, are those which are usually hoarded and are thereby withdrawn from circulation, no doubt to a large extent, and thus adding to the excess of the smaller denominations.

Some change will be developed in these proportionate Ratios, by the loss and destruction of the pieces of the smallest denominations, in consequence of their size and small value, time and the demands of Commerce or trade, will show, when and to what extent this contingency will require to be met, which can be done by occasional coinages in excess of the particular pieces in demand.

The operations of the Silver Smiths, will be checked to an indefinite extent, in their depredations upon our Coin, by the seniorage, but it is to be feared that the present premium on Silver is too high, to render it as effectual as is to be desired, if a further augmentation takes place of equal value, our law and our operations will be alike in vain.

The following Table exhibits the coinage at the Mint of the U. States, Philad. since the passage of the Law creating the three cent pieces, and the seigniorage upon the silver coin.

Denominations	No. of pieces	Value	Ratio
Half dollars	3,024.008	$1,512.004	20.1
Quarter dollars	14,942.020	3,735.505	48.7
Dimes	8,500.010	850.001	11.1
Half dimes	8,250.020	412.501	5.4
Three cents	35,510.900	1,065.327	14.0
Cents	5,701.300	57.013	0.7
Total	75,928.258	$7,632.351	100.

From the invaluable Work of Messrs Eckfeldt and Dubois, the following Comparative Tables have been abstracted, in illustration of the subject they present at a glance the results of the Mint operations of five of the great Nations of Europe, during long periods of time:

England 24 years

Denominations	No. of pieces	Value	Ratio
Crowns	1,849.905	£ 462.476	4.1
Half Crowns	31,438.434	3,929.804	35.3
Shillings	101,645.280	5,082.264	45.7
Sixpences	58,324.595	1,458.115	13.1
Four pences	10,371.058	172,850	1.6
3.2 & 1 Pennies (Not Calculated)		2.170	
		£11,108.579	99.8

France 37 years

Denominations	No. of pieces	Value	Ratio
Five francs	645.209.090	francs 3.226.045.450	96.3
Two francs	28.528.814	57.057.628	1.7
One franc	51.359.424	51.359.424	1.5
Half franc	45.068.176	22.534.088	0.6
Quarter franc	14.461.928	3.615.482	0.1
		3.364.612.062	100.2

Spain 20 years

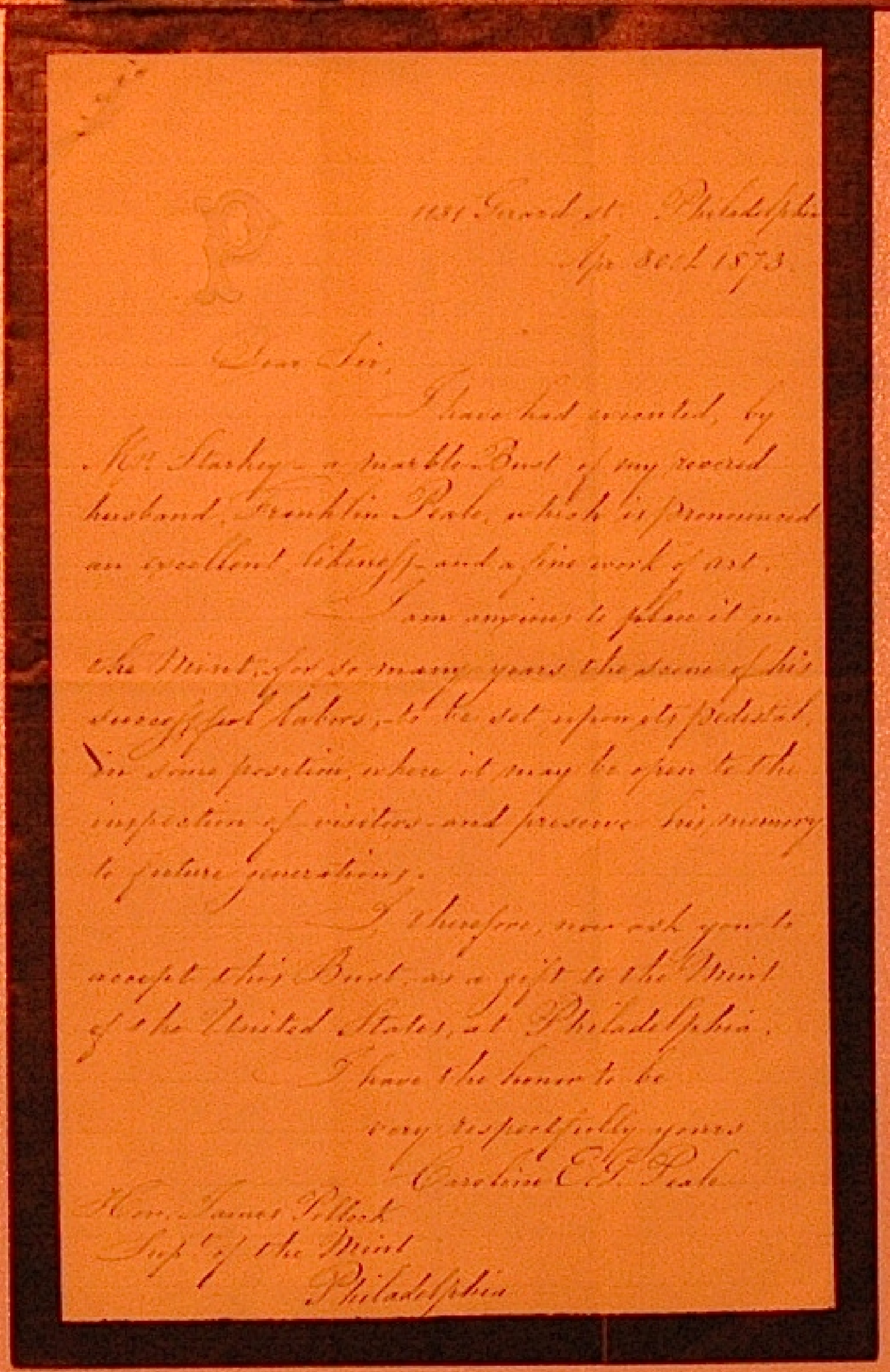
Denominations	No. of pieces	Value	Ratio
Dollars	580.183	580.183	28.5
Half dollars	119.036	59.518	2.9
Pistareens		1,348,926	66.3
Half pistareens		86.485	1.8
Reals		7.472	0.3
		2,082.584	99.8

Prussia 20 years

Denominations	No. of pieces	Value	Ratio
Two Thalers	975.045	Thalers 1,950.090	5.
Thalers	21,813.846	21,813.846	57.2
1/6 Thaler	29,124.630	4,854.105	12.1
Billon pieces		3,147.152	8.
Copper		752.273	1.9
		32,517.466	

Austria 15 years

Denominations	No. of pieces	Value	Ratio
Rix dollars (2 florins)	13,594.857	florins 27,189.714	10.4
Half dollars or florins (1 florin)			
Twenty Kreutzer pieces	101,168.998	50,581.998	19.3
Ten Kreutzer	2,998.600	974.652	0.4
Five Kreutzer	5,973.424	746.658	0.3
Three Kreutzer	14,799.070	1,109.931	0.4
Copper (26 years)		180,918,200	69.1
		261,821.288	99.9



1131 Girard St. Philadelphia
Apr 30th 1873.

Dear Sir,

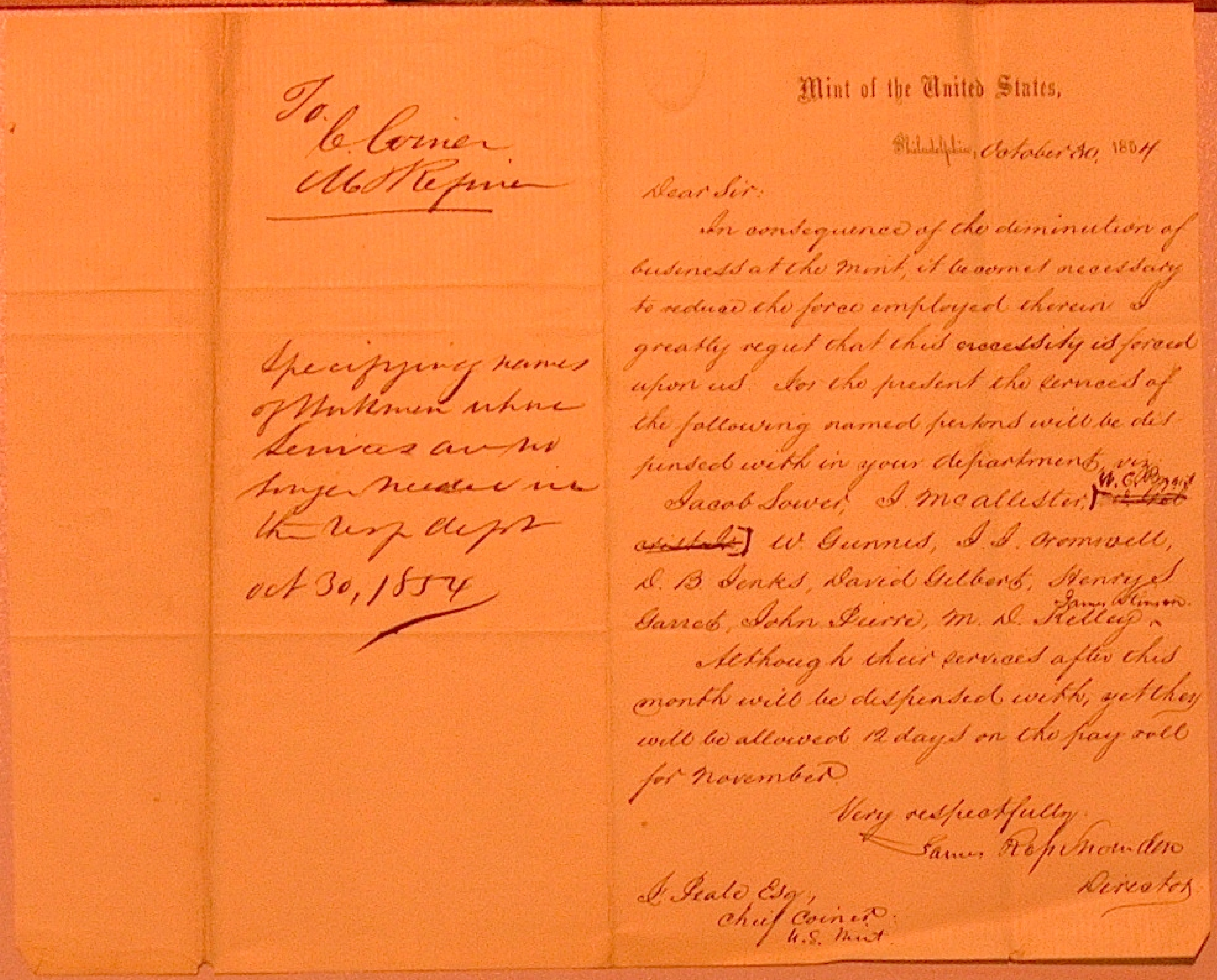
I have had executed, by Mr Starkey a marble Bust of my revered husband, Franklin Peale, which is pronounced an excellent likeness and a fine work of art.

I am anxious to place it in the Mint, for so many years the scene of his successful labors, to be set upon its pedestal in some position, where it may be open to the inspection of visitors and preserve his memory to future generations.

I therefore, now ask you to accept this Bust, as a gift to the Mint of the United States, at Philadelphia.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully yours
Caroline E. F. Peale

Hon. James Pollock
Supt of the Mint
Philadelphia



To. C. Coiner
McRepine

Specifying names
of Workmen whose
services are no
longer needed in
the Coy dept
oct 30, 1854

Mint of the United States,

Philadelphia, October 30, 1854

Dear Sir:

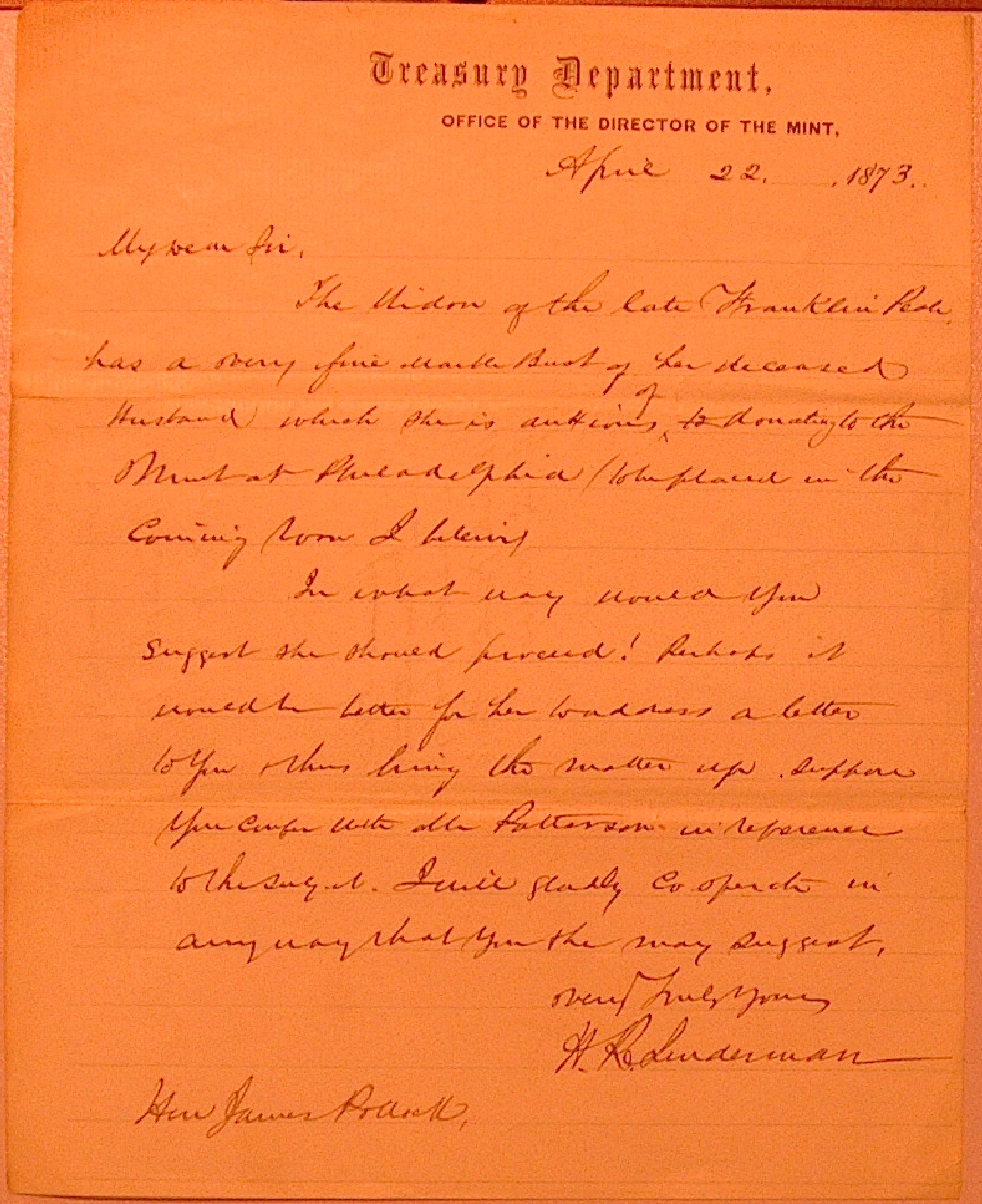
In consequence of the diminution of business at the Mint, it becomes necessary to reduce the force employed therein. I greatly regret that this necessity is forced upon us. For the present the services of the following named persons will be dispensed with in your department, viz.

Jacob Sower, J. McAllister, W. C. [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ W. Gunnis, J. J. Cromwell, D. B. Jenks, David Gilbert, Henry S Garret, John Durre, M. D. Kelley, James Hinson.

Although their services after this month will be dispensed with, yet they will be allowed 12 days on the pay roll for November.

Very respectfully
James Ross Snowden
Director

J. Peale Esq,
Chief Coiner
U.S. Mint



Treasury Department,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

April 22, 1873.

My dear Sir,

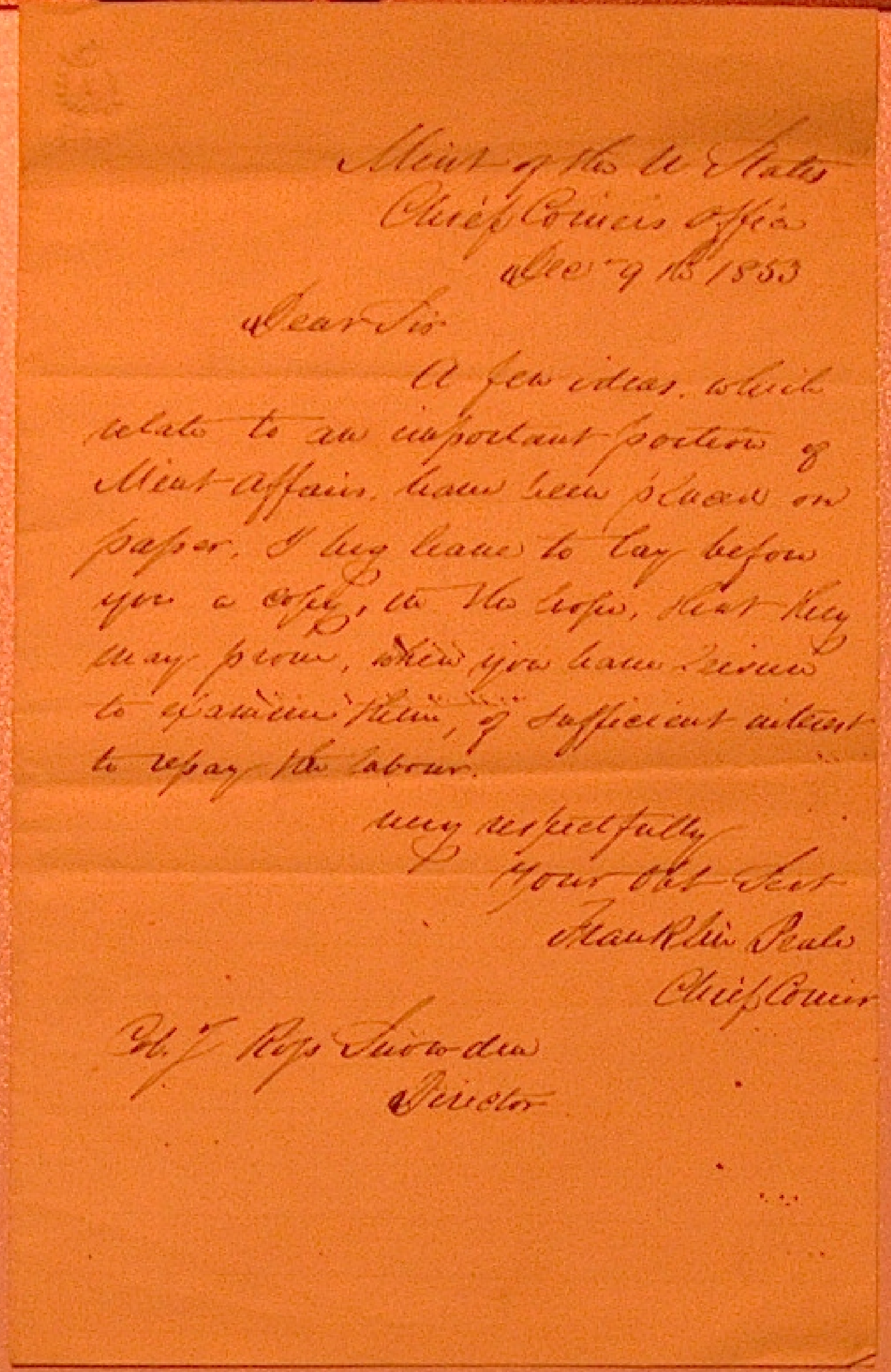
The Widow of the late Franklin Peale has a very fine Marble Bust of her deceased Husband which she is anxious ~~to~~ of donating to the Mint at Philadelphia (to be placed in the Coining Room I believe)

In what way would you suggest she should proceed? Perhaps it would be better for her to address a letter to you & thus bring the matter up. Suppose you confer with Mr Patterson in reference to the subject. I will gladly co-operate in any way that you the may suggest,

Very Truly Yours
H. R. Linderman

Hon James Pollock,

Recd Apl 28/73



Mint of the U States
Chief Coiner's Office
Dec 9th 1853

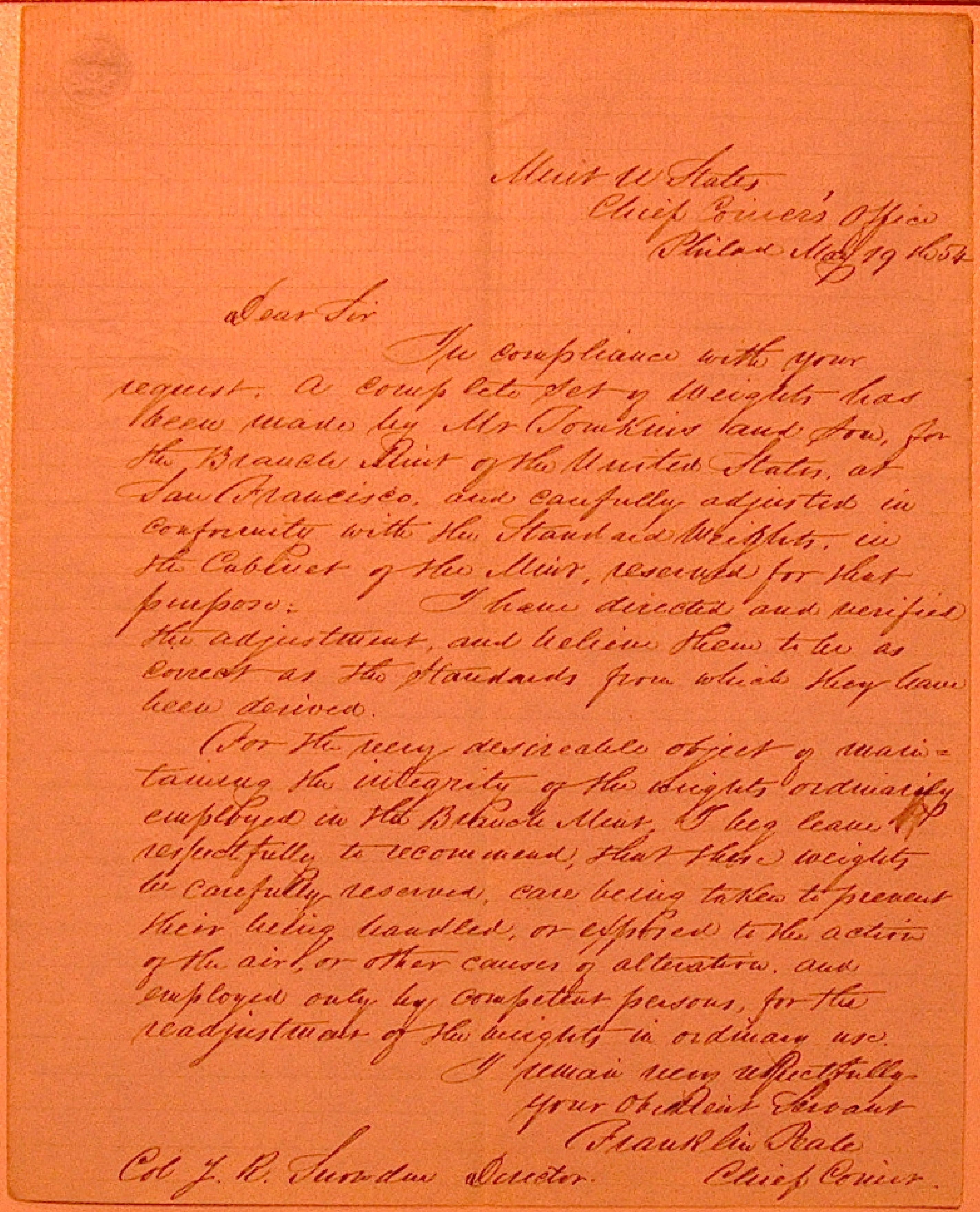
Dear Sir

A few ideas, which relate to an important portion of Mint Affairs, have been placed on paper. I beg leave to lay before you a copy, in the hope, that they may prove, when you have leisure to examine them, of sufficient interest to repay the labour.

Very respectfully
Your Obt Servt
Franklin Peale
Chief Coiner

Col. J. Ross Snowden
Director

Rec'd Apr 28/73



Mint U States
Chief Coiner's Office
Philad May 19 1854

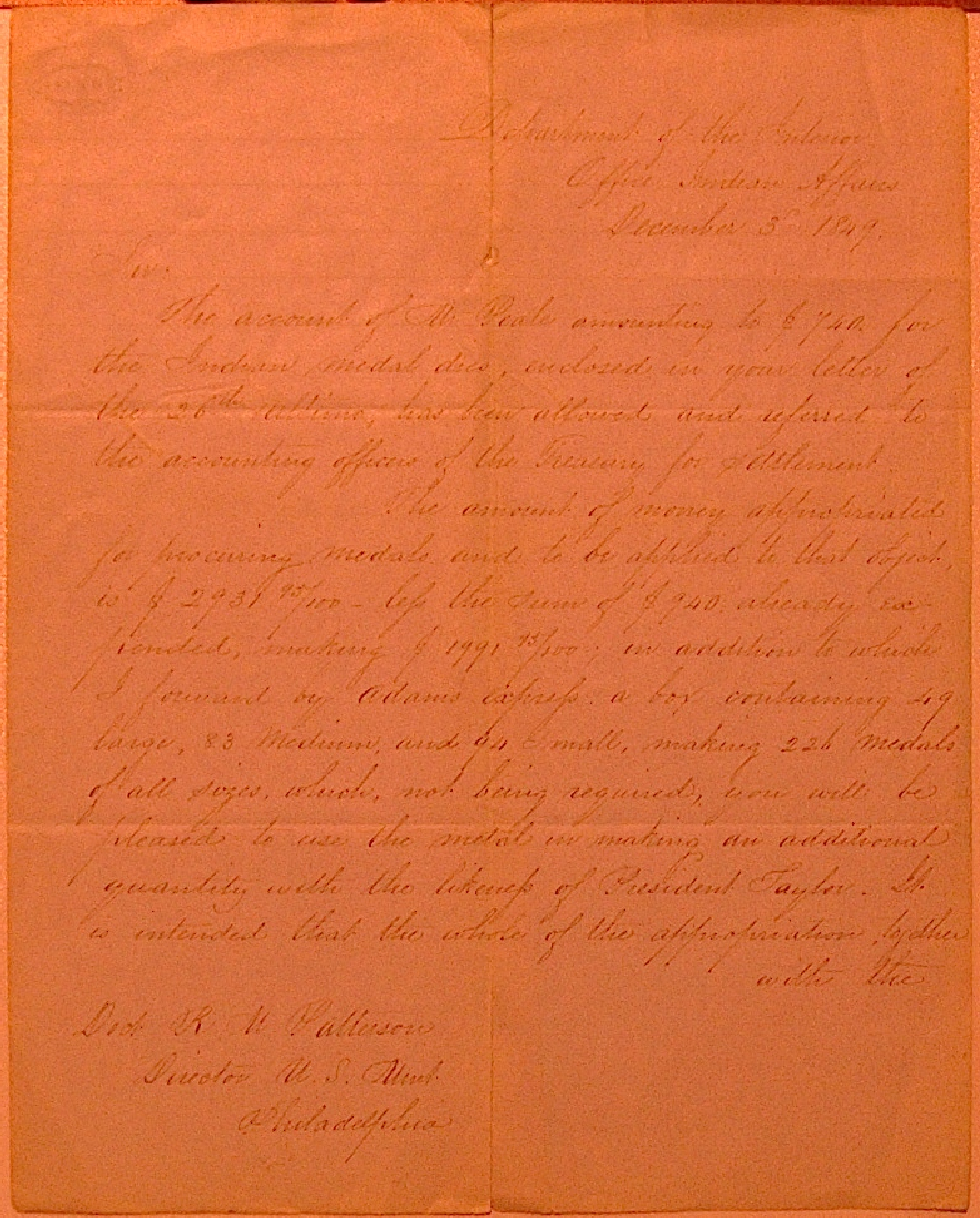
Dear Sir

In compliance with your request, a complete set of Weights has been made by Mr Tomkins and Son, for the Branch Mint of the United States, at San Francisco, and carefully adjusted in conformity with the Standard Weights, in the Cabinet of the Mint, reserved for that purpose: I have directed and verified the adjustment, and believe them to be as correct as the Standards from which they have been derived.

For the very desirable object of maintaining the integrity of the weights ordinarily employed in the Branch Mint, I beg leave to respectfully to recommend, that these weights be carefully reserved, care being taken to prevent their being handled, or exposed to the action of the air, or other causes of alteration, and employed only by competent persons, for the readjustment of the weights in ordinary use.

I remain very respectfully
your Obedient Servant
Franklin Peale
Chief Coiner.

Col J. R. Snowden Director.



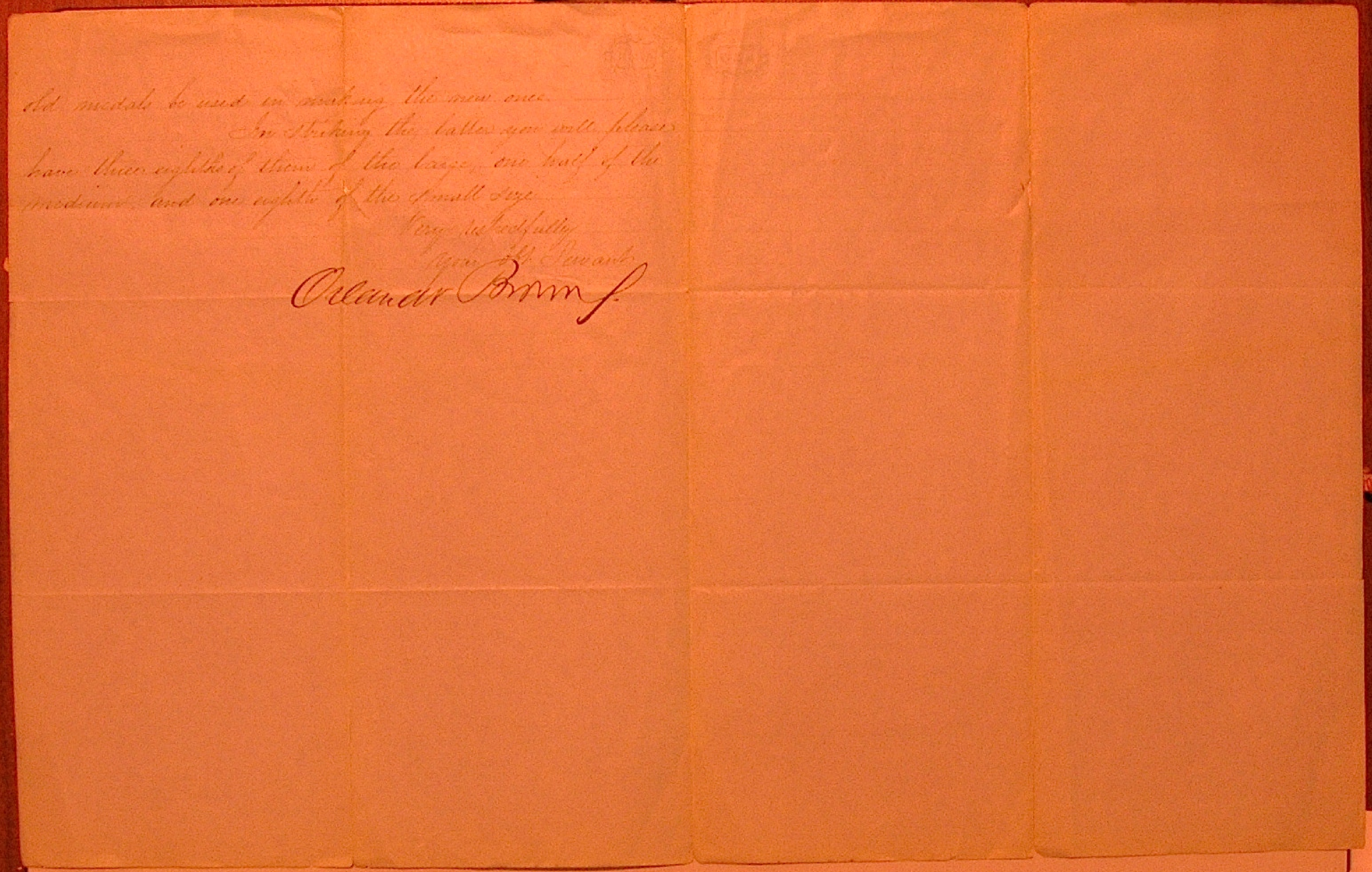
Department of the Interior
Office Indian Affairs
December 5th 1849.

Sir

The account of Mr Peale amounting to $740. for the Indian medal dies, enclosed in your letter of the 26th ultimo, has been allowed and referred to the accounting officers of the Treasury for settlement.

The amount of money appropriated for procuring medals and to be applied to that object, is $2931 95/100 - less the sum of $940 already expended, making $1991 95/100; in addition to which I forward by Adams Express a box containing 49 large, 83 Medium, and 94 Small, making 226 medals of all sizes, which, not being required, you will be pleased to use the metal in making an additional quantity with the likeness of President Taylor. It is intended that the whole of the appropriation together with the

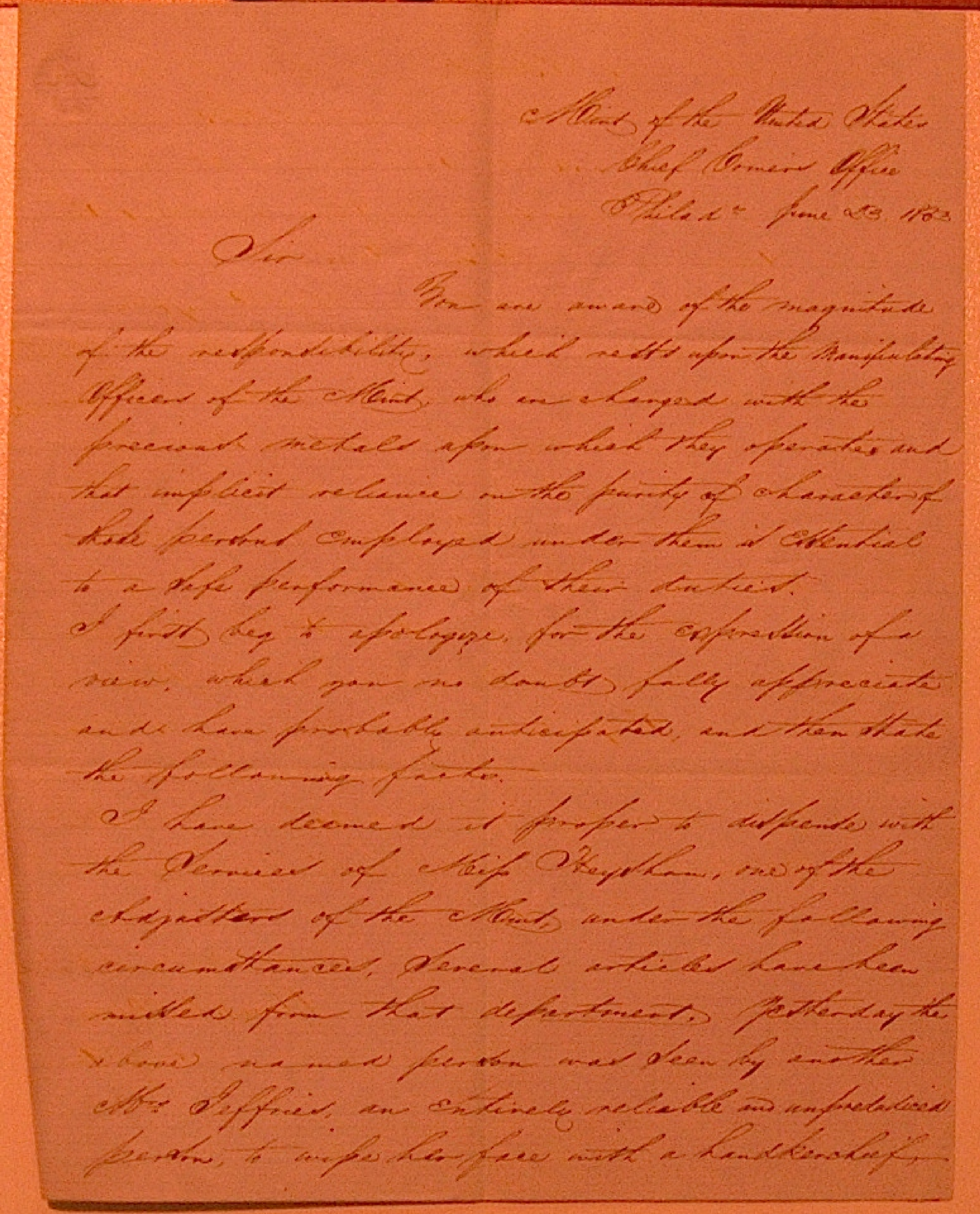
Doct. R. M. Patterson
Director U. S. Mint
Philadelphia



old medals be used in making the new ones.

In striking the latter you will please have three eighths of them of the large, one half of the medium and one eighth of the small size.

Very respectfully
Your obt Servant
Orlando Brown



Mint of the United States
Chief Coiner's Office
Philad^a June 23. 1862

Sir

You are aware of the magnitude of the responsibility, which rests upon the Manipulating Officers of the Mint, who are charged with the precious metals upon which they operate and that implicit reliance on the purity of character of those persons employed under them is essential to a safe performance of their duties.
I first beg to apologize, for the expression of a view, which you no doubt fully appreciate and have probably anticipated, and then state the following facts.

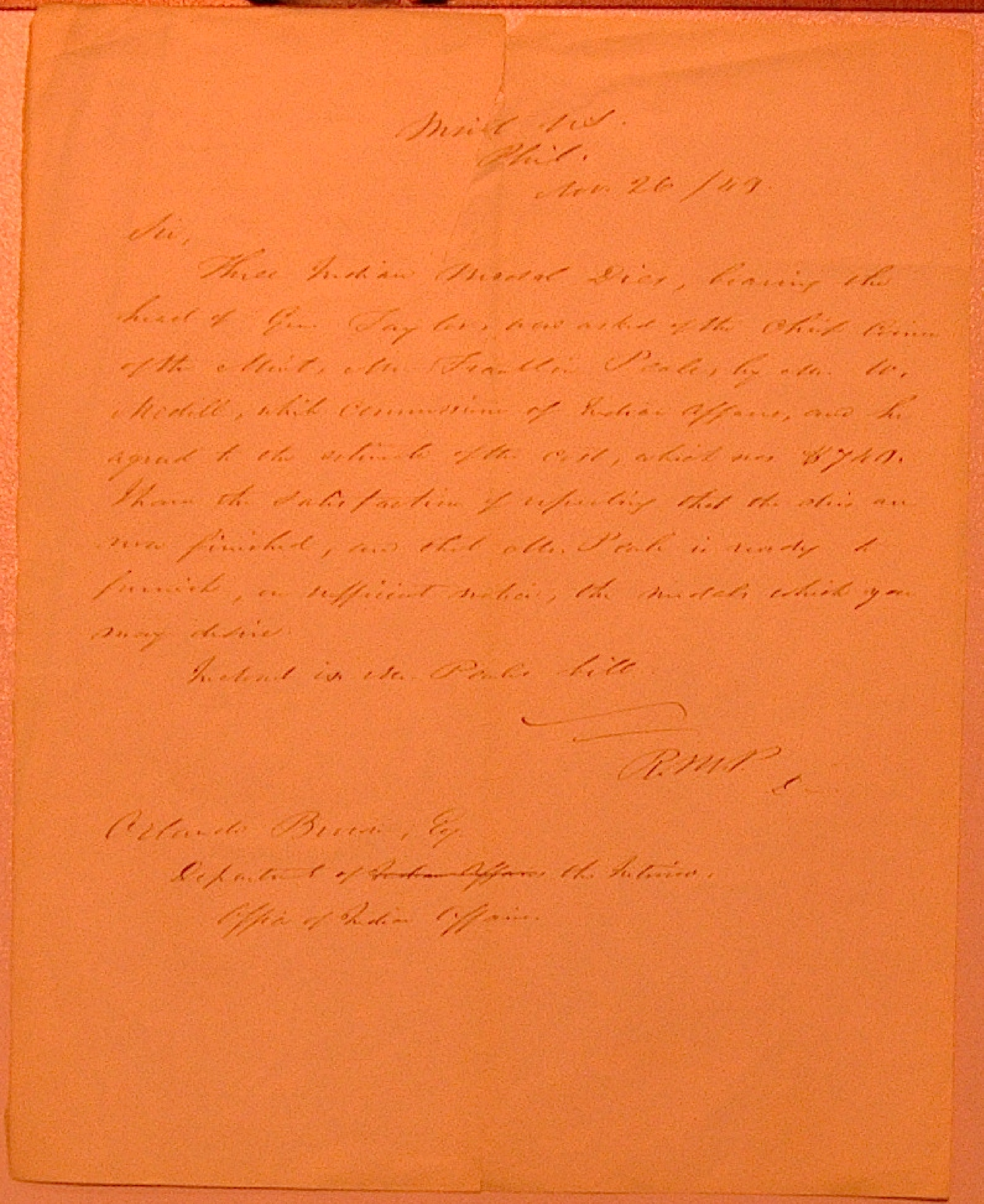
I have deemed it proper to dispense with the Services of Miss Heysham, one of the adjusters of the Mint, under the following circumstances. Several articles have been missed from that department. Yesterday the above named person was seen by another Mrs Jeffries, an entirely reliable and unprejudiced person, to wipe her face with a handkerchief upon which was distinctly marked the name of Julia B. Ruth, being aware that which had been mislaid. She deemed it, very properly her duty to inform of what she had seen. Miss Ross the acting foreman of the Room, requested Miss Heysham to produce the handkerchief in question, which request was not complied with, and movements not proper under the circumstances, became calculated to produce suspicion. — The prima facie evidence in this case is sufficient to lead to suspicion of improper conduct. I have deemed it proper to dispense with the services of Miss Heysham in consequence, as entire reliance upon moral conscienciousness, of all in our employ, is essential in this institution. I lay the facts before you as in duty bound.

I remain

Your obedient Servant

Franklin Peale

Chief Coiner



Mint U.S.
Phil.
Nov. 26 /49.

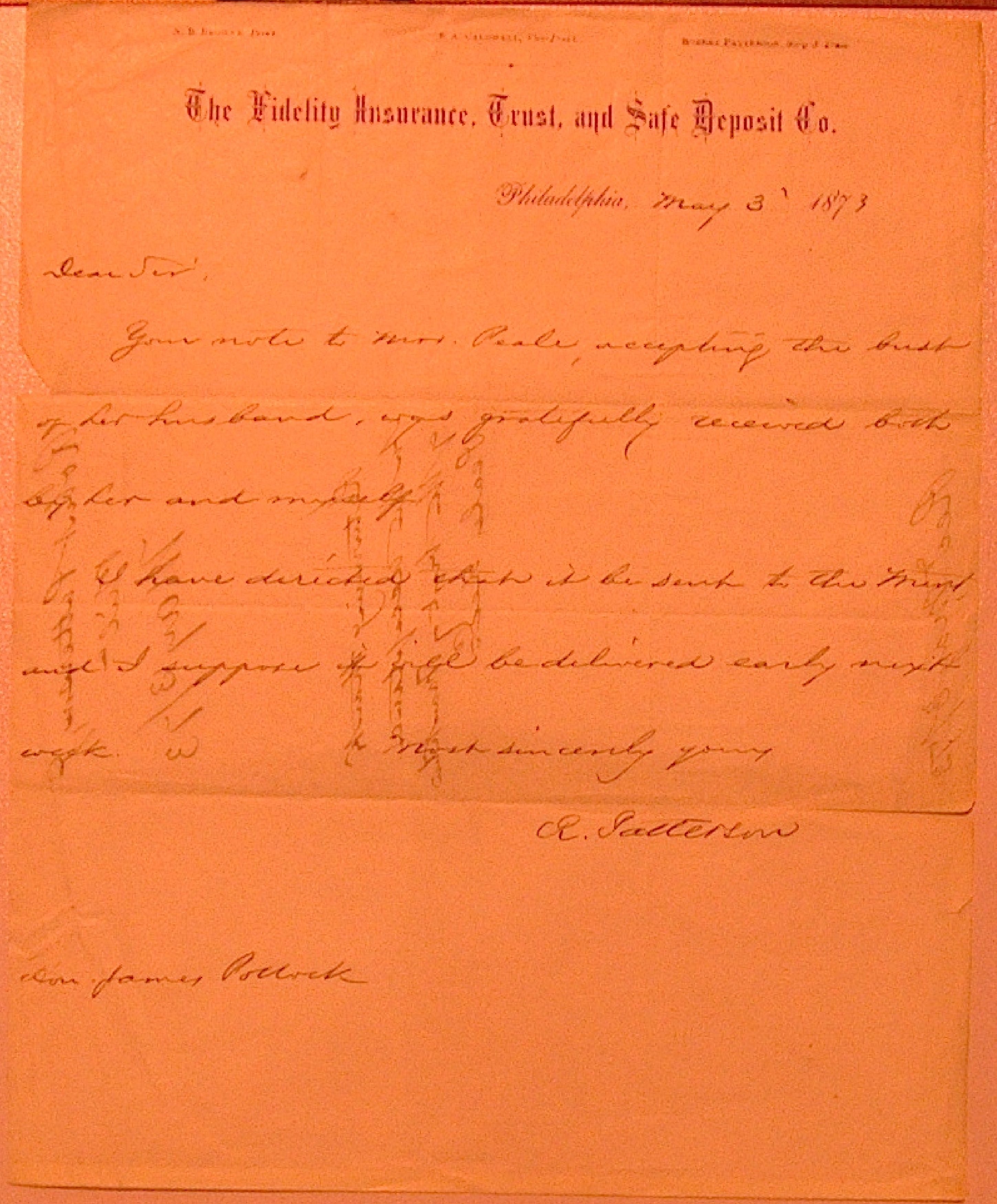
Sir,

Three Indian Medal Dies, bearing the head of Gen. Taylor, were asked of the Chief Coiner of the Mint, Mr. Franklin Peale, by Mr. Wm. Medill, while Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and he agreed to the estimate of the cost, which was $740. I have the satisfaction of reporting that the dies are now finished, and that Mr. Peale is ready to furnish, on sufficient notice, the medals which you may desire.

Inclosed is Mr. Peale's bill.

R.M.P.

Orlando Brown, Esq.
Department of ~~Indian Affairs~~ the Interior.
Office of Indian Affairs.



N. B. Browne, Pres't [illegible], Vice-Pres't Robert Patterson, Sec'y & Treas.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Co.

Philadelphia, May 3d 1873

Dear Sir,

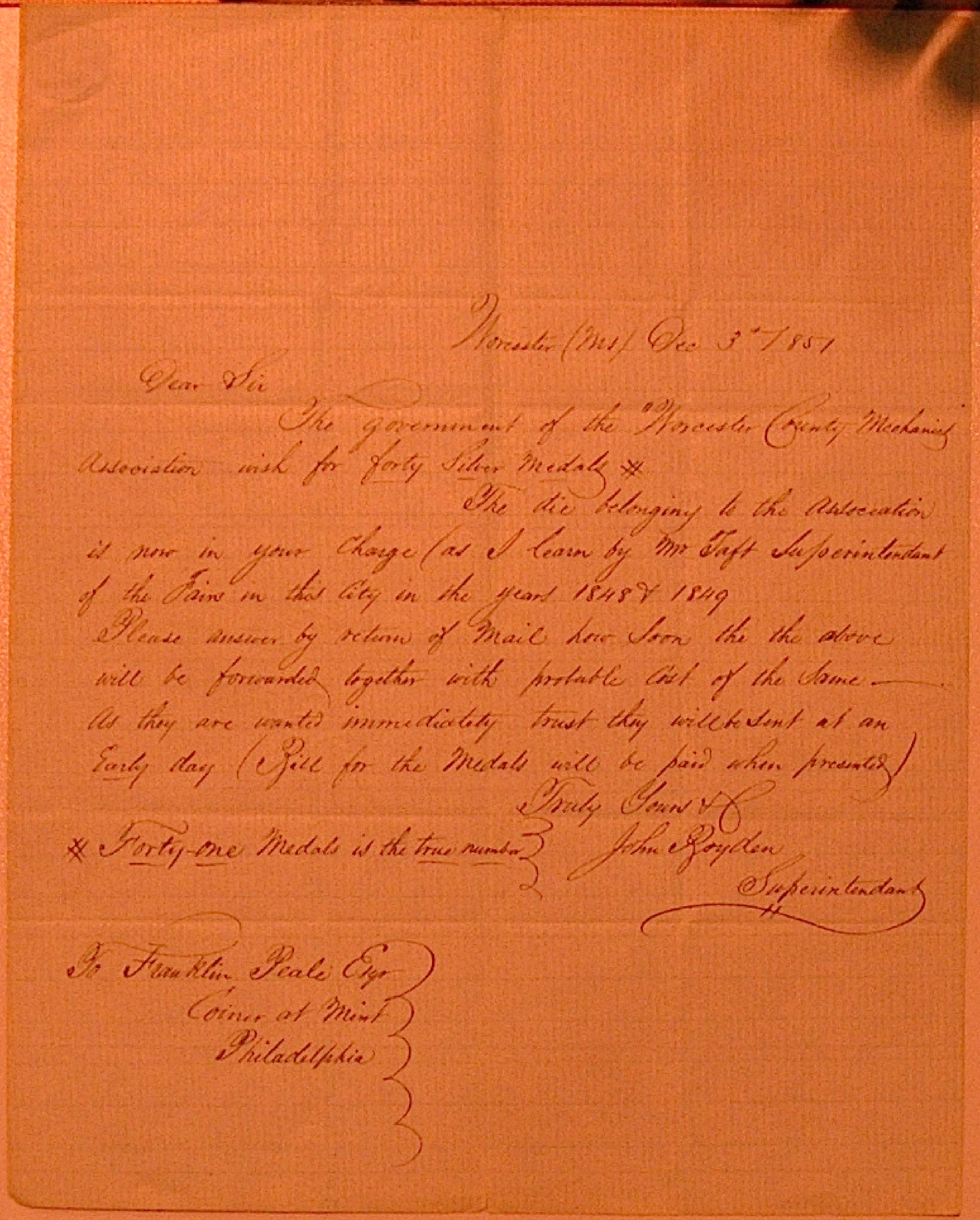
Your note to Mrs. Peale, accepting the bust of her husband, was gratefully received both by her and myself.

I have directed that it be sent to the Mint and I suppose it will be delivered early next week.

Most sincerely yours

R. Patterson

Hon. James Pollock



Worcester (Ms) Dec 3rd 1851

Dear Sir

The government of the "Worcester County Mechanics Association wish for Forty Silver Medals ✱

The die belonging to the Association is now in your charge (as I learn by Mr Taft Superintendant of the Fairs in this City in the years 1848 & 1849

Please answer by return of Mail how Soon the the above will be forwarded together with probable Cost of the Same —

As they are wanted immediately trust they will be sent at an Early day (Bill for the Medals will be paid when presented)

Truly Yours &c

John Boyden

Superintendant

✱ Forty-one Medals is the true number

To Franklin Peale Esqr

Coiner at Mint

Philadelphia

Treasury Department,
July 21, 1856.

Sir

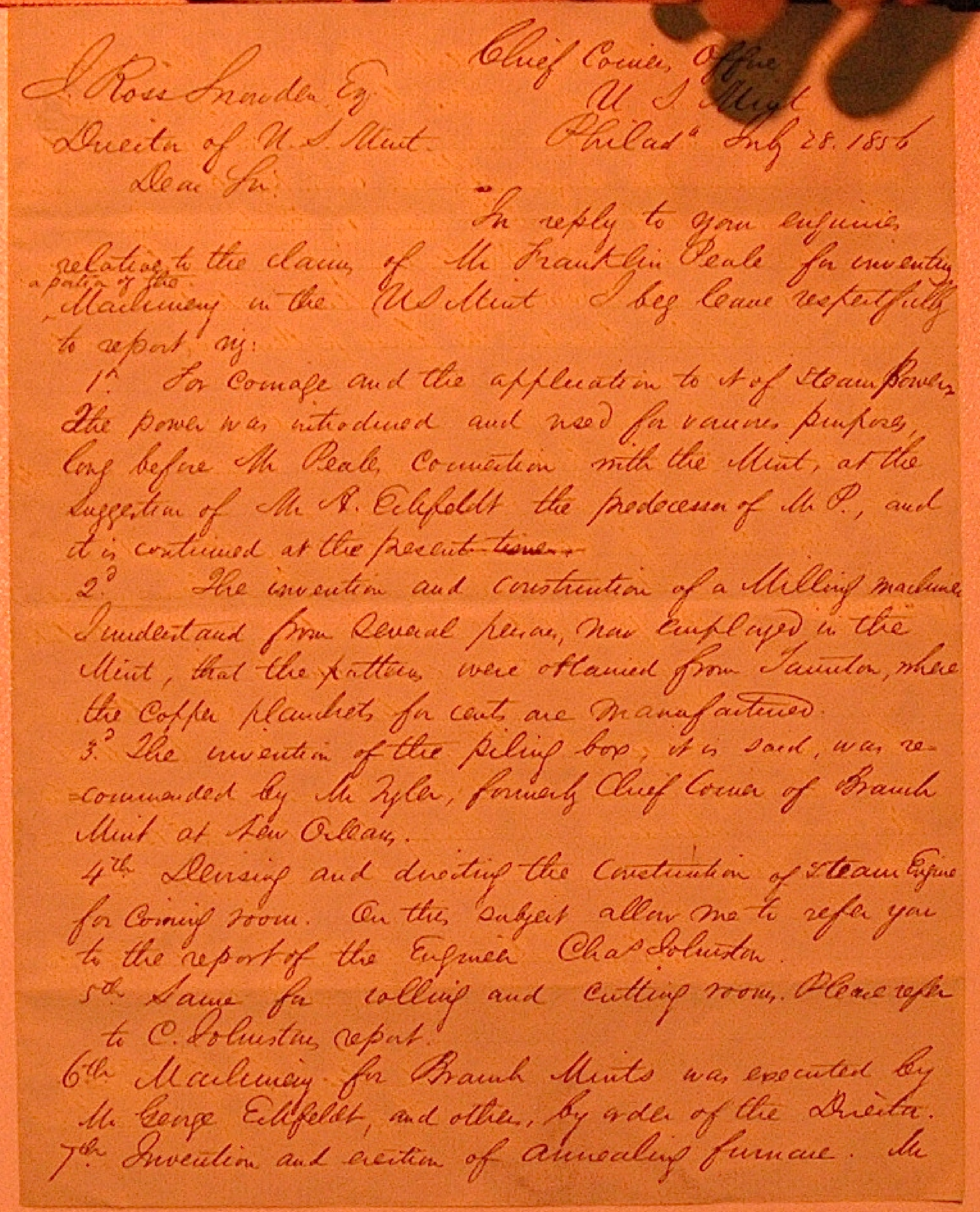
Enclosed is a printed copy, being document No. 186, of a report made in the Senate, on the 23d May 1856, by Mr. Wade of the Committee on Claims of that body, proposing to pay to Franklin Peale, the sum of $[illegible], for extra services performed by him while employed in different offices in the Mint.

I will thank you carefully to examine this report, and the documents printed with it, and to collect and transmit to me such information in relation to the several items of claim, set forth by Mr. Peale, as it may be important to the interests of the United States for me to have. In particular, you will please state 1st, the circumstances and understanding under which Mr. Peale, whilst assayer, was sent to Europe, and the information which was thereby obtained; 2d, whether Mr. Peale introduced the chemical and mechanical inventions and improvements which it is alleged he did; 3d, whether the experiments of Mr. Peale, leading to these improvements, or failing to produce any beneficial result, were made by him whilst receiving salary as an officer of the Mint, and by the workmen in the employ and materials belonging to it; 4th ~~whether~~ The exact time devoted by Mr. Peale to the duties of his office, during the time of his employment in the Mint; or if you cannot give the exact time, the nearest approximate estimate thereof; and 3rd. Whether Mr. Peale was, during his service in the Mint, engaged in other business in connection with it, in making dies, medals or otherwise, for which he received compensation from the parties, over and above his compensation as an Officer of the Mint.

I am Very Resp'y

James Guthrie
Secretary of the Treasury

J. Ross Snowden Esq.
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia
Pa.



J. Ross Snowden Esq
Director of U. S. Mint.
Dear Sir

Chief Coiner's Office
U. S. Mint
Philada Feby 28. 1856

In reply to your enquiries relating to the claims of Mr Franklin Peale for inventing a portion of the Machinery in the U S Mint I beg leave respectfully to report viz:

1st For Coinage and the application to it of Steam Power. The power was introduced and used for various purposes, long before Mr Peale's Connection with the Mint, at the suggestion of Mr A. Eckfeldt the predecessor of Mr P., and it is continued at the present ~~time~~.

2d The invention and construction of a Milling machine I understand from several persons, now employed in the Mint, that the patterns were obtained from Taunton, where the Copper planchets for cents are manufactured.

3d The invention of the piling box, it is said, was recommended by Mr Tyler, formerly Chief Coiner of Branch Mint at New Orleans.

4th Devising and directing the Construction of Steam Engine for Coining room. On this subject allow me to refer you to the report of the Engineer Chas Johnston.

5th Same for rolling and cutting room. Please refer to C. Johnston's report.

6th Machinery for Branch Mints was executed by Mr George Eckfeldt, and others, by order of the Director.

7th Invention and erection of annealing furnace. Mr

E. Weatherly, bricklayer, states the same to have been used for many years before Mr Peale's appointment. The furnaces now in use were ordered by the present Director.

8th Claim, the originality of the idea of the Counting board. Counting boards are said to have been used by Bankers & others in London Paris and Amsterdam for a number of years. Mr Tyler of New Orleans branch Mint, introduced them there and by his direction the first pattern were made of the boards now in use here.

9th Claim, the originality in design, and peculiarity of construction, of the balance used in Mint and branches. Please see Mr Wm Snyder's report.

10th The devices for ~~securing~~ recovering the gold and silver from waste or wash hands have been in use for some time in many of the principal manufactories in the U. States & in Europe. similar to those now in the Mint.

The above information has been obtained from persons engaged for a long time in the US Mint, and who are familiar with the manufacturing of the Machinery alluded to, as having been constructed during their employment, and previous to my appointment as Chief Coiner.

All of which is respectfully submitted by
Your obedt servt

Geo. K. Childs
Chief Coiner of U S Mint.

34th Congress, 1st *Session.* — SENATE. — Rep. Com. No. 185.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

May 23, 1856.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wade made the following

REPORT.

[To accompany Bill S. 331.]

The Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the memorial of Franklin Peale, report:

From 1833 to 1834, the memorialist was employed in the United States Mint at Philadelphia, occupying successively the positions of assistant assayer, melter and refiner, and chief coiner—all places of high trust and responsibility, and which appear to have been filled by Mr. Peale with great credit to himself and advantage to the government. During this period, as clearly appears from the papers in the case, Mr. Peale invented and brought into practical use many valuable improvements in the machinery and processes applicable to the refining and coining the precious metals.

The following are amongst the improvements introduced by Mr. Peale, for which compensation is claimed, viz:

First. The use of common salt in reducing silver from its solution in nitric acid.

John J. Morrell, foreman of the refinery, certifies that when Mr. Peale became melter and refiner, in 1836, in consequence of the necessity of precipitating silver by copper, the only process then in use, it was unhealthy and deleterious—so much so as to make it impossible to remain in the room and breathe the fumes without the risk of life. Soon after Mr. Peale came into the office he introduced improvements in the processes of refining, particularly the precipitation by salt and the recovery of fine silver by zinc and sulphuric acid, by which means the troubles above mentioned were entirely overcome and much greater facility given to the operation, both in regard to the economy and rapidity—which process still continues to be employed.

Prof. Booth, the present melter and refiner, says: "The improvement which you (Mr. Peale) justly claim, of precipitating the chloride by common salt, instead of by muriatic acid, which the chemist employs on a small scale, was a positive advance in the whole process, in economy of material and apparatus and in convenience of execution. By means of this improvement, I was enabled to employ wooden vessels instead of the more costly stoneware and porcelain, when the subsequent influx of California gold assimilated our operations to those of an ordinary manufacturing establishment, and demanded precisely such an improvement. By means of this improvement I have recovered a ton of silver in a single day, after its employment in refining gold.''

Second. Invention and construction of machinery.—Devising and directing the construction of a power-press for coinage, and the application to it of steam power; the invention and construction of a milling machine, moved by steam power, which is now in use at all the mints; the invention of a laying and piling box, &c.

On this head Mr. Bale, late treasurer of the mint, says: "An official service of several years, as treasurer of the mint, afforded me frequent opportunities to admire the perfection of the apparatus and machinery of that establishment. My own observations, and the concurrent testimony of my associates, left no doubt on my mind, that to [Mr. Peale] the country is mainly indebted for the perfection thus realized. I then learned and firmly believe that it was [his] inventive skill that planned and supervised the execution of nearly every part of the machinery which adorns the mint, among which I may refer, as examples, to the steam-coining presses, the milling machine, the rolling mills, the piling board, and the small and large engines.''

Mr. Eckert says: "As director of the mint I had ample opportunity of becoming familiar with his (Mr. Peale's) extraordinary inventive genius and the facility with which he overcome and surmounted all the mechanical difficulties as they would present themselves, in the practical application of his inventions and improvements. In the substitution of steam instead of hand power to the coining presses alone he has saved thousands upon thousands to the government, and it is but just that he should receive some compensation, especially as he has never availed himself of the patent laws.''

Judge Kane, chairman of the assay board of the mint, says: "I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Peale's improvements in the machinery alone, not to speak of the processes which he introduced, have saved the government hundreds of thousands of dollars.''

George Eckfeldt, foreman of the machine shop of the mint, states that Mr. Peale, while he held the office of melter and refiner, drew the plans and directed the construction of the first press used in the mint for coinage by steam; for the engine employed in propelling the coining and milling machines; for the steam milling machine, and laying and piling boxes, all original inventions; and that he furnished designs and drawings, and directed the construction of the machinery for the branch mints generally; and, finally, that most of the improvements referred to are entitled to the merit of original inventions.

From these and other statements before the committee, it is clearly apparent, that the mechanical skill and genius of Mr. Peale contributed largely to the state of perfection to which the mechanical operations of the United States mint has attained. When he entered the mint in 1833, its capacity for coining was about $3,000,000 per annum, and when he left it, in 1854, its capacity was equal to $60,000,000 per annum. It was, evidently, no part of Mr. Peale's duty, as melter and refiner, to make the drawings and superintend the construction of the engines and machinery of the mint and its branches, and much less was it any part of that duty to give the government the great benefit of his rare inventive genius, by the application of which the mint of the United States has attained the reputation of being the best appointed mint in the world.

It is believed to be shown, that many of the improvements introduced into the machinery of the mint were original inventions of Mr. Peale, and as such subject to be patented as his private property. But as these inventions were mainly useful in mint operations, his sense of honor did not permit him to appropriate to his exclusive private emolument the improvements required for the efficient operations of the mint, of which he was an officer, and with the honor and reputation of which he felt himself identified.

But as he has now retired from office, and is in need of the fruits of his labors now enjoyed by the United States for the support of his declining years, the committee are of opinion that it would not become a liberal and enlightened government to withhold a just and reasonable compensation for such long continued, valuable and meritorious services.

Mr. Peale submits the following estimate of the value of his inventions and services, for which no compensation has been received, viz:

For improvements and inventions in refining - - - -	$5,000
Apparatus in saving and concentrating sweep - - - -	5,000
Coining presses, mint machinery, &c. - - - - -	15,000
Services, not official, in making mint machinery and apparatus for branch mints - - - - - - - - -	2,500
Use of the above processes and machines at the branches and offices - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,500
Total - - - - - - - - - -	30,000

In submitting this estimate, Mr. Peale says: "This estimate is made under the acknowledged conviction that it is entirely optional with the government to withhold any recompense, and that no claim could be established by law. Nevertheless, it is confidently affirmed, that if I had, according to present usage, protected myself by securing the benefit the laws of the United States would have conferred, I should have demanded from four to ten times the amount, according to the circumstances and the exigencies of the particular case and time.''

The memorial and accompanying "memorandum'' of Mr. Peale, which are believed to present a fair and truthful statement of the grounds of the claim are hereto annexed.

Believing that the services of the memorialist, beyond the proper sphere of his official duties, have been of essential and paramount value to the United States, the committee think that he is equitably entitled to some remuneration. But in view of the fact that the improvements were carried out and perfected at the expense of the government, they are not prepared to recommend the allowance of the full amount of their value, as estimated by the claimant and other afficers of the mint. They have therefore come to the conclusion to report a bill, allowing the sum of $10,000 as a full compensation to the memorialist for all his inventions and extra official services in connexion with the United States mint and its branches.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the undersigned, Franklin Peale, of the city of Philadelphia, respectively showeth:

That from the year 1833 to the close of 1854 he was engaged in the service of the United States in the various capacities of assistant assayer, melter and refiner, and chief coiner of the mint.

That during the time of such official relation to the government he was the author of many original inventions and improvements in the machinery and processes applicable to the refining and coining of the precious metals, for a detailed statement whereof he refers to the memorandum hereunto annexed, which he asks to have received as a part of this memorial.

That these inventions and improvements were of such novelty and utility that he could have protected himself in the ownership thereof under the patent laws, but in view of his official relations he declined to do so, and consented to the gratuitous use thereof in the mint and branch mints of the United States. And although a change in his official relations has since taken place, which obviates the objections which might otherwise have been taken to his availing himself of his rights of patent, yet the lapse of time, and the public use of his inventions and improvements have, as he is advised, debarred him from adopting that course.

Your memorialist avers that these inventions and improvements and other extra official services performed by him were of great pecuniary value to the government, both directly and indirectly; that he has never received any compensation therefor, and that such compensation is justly due.

Wherefore your memorialist respectfully prays that an appropriation be made by your honorable body in such sum as you may deem adequate for his remuneration for the services thus gratuitously rendered to the government; such remuneration to be accepted by him in full for all further claims against the government or the public by reason of the inventions, improvements, or services in question.

And your memorialist will ever pray, &c.,

FRANKLIN PEALE.

Memorandum of the services of Franklin Peale, late chief coiner of the mint of the United States, which he deems extra official, of which the government has hitherto and now enjoys the benefit, and for which he has received no compensation.

Mr. Peale was employed on a special mission to Europe "connected with the affairs of the mint," with the title of assistant assayer. His instructions were dated May, 1833. He returned from his mission in 1835, and reported in full in writing, accompanied by drawings, on all the numerous and important matters that were deputed to him, and much more, and subsequently aided in introducing into practice all and every art and process deemed of value in the various departments of the mint. For these services no further compensation was ever or is now asked or expected. But other services, not connected with the foregoing, extra official in character, and for which he has received no compensation, were subsequently rendered by him, and will be as briefly as possible stated as follows:

Whilst melter and refiner of the mint he introduced the new and most important process, still practiced in the mint and its branches, &c., of reducing silver from its solution in nitric acid by precipitation with chloride of sodium and its recovery by zinc and sulphuric acid.

The general principles of this process were communicated to him and practiced in the refinery of P. N. Johnson, of London, but the use of salt was proposed by Mr. Peale, and employed with great advantage in economy and otherwise over muriatic acid, which had been previously employed.

This process was entirely unknown and not included in the instructions above referred to. It was the acquisition of private and unofficial friendly relations, and partly original with Mr. Peale. It possessed the advantages of freedom from noxious vapors, and the return of pure silver, so useful in mint operations, over the famed sulphuric acid process, for a knowledge of which a fee of 50,000 francs was asked by the principal refiner of Paris, and for which an appropriation of 10,000 francs was subsequently made and transmitted to Mr. Peale, but not used, and therefore saved to the government.

A full description, with illustrative drawings of the sulphuric acid process, are embodied in the report of Mr. Peale.

The zinc process, so comparatively valued, and put in practice by Mr. Peale in 1835–'36, continues still in use in the various refineries of the mint and its branches, &c., an undoubted proof of its applicability and value.

Whilst melter and refiner, Mr. Peale devised and directed the construction of a power press for coinage, and applied steam to its propulsion by means of an engine constructed by him, which engine remains to this day a model of perfection of workmanship and efficiency.

1 The press referred to has been improved and perfected during the long series of years that have since elapsed, until its efficiency is such as to place the presses of the mints of the United States far above those of the most advanced governments of the world, and they are now in use in all the establishments of the Union, and in other or others in South America.

Patents for the various improvements in the operative parts, and general design, would have secured to the inventor the benefit of his labors; no such protection has ever been sought, and the parent mint, as well as all others, have the sole benefit.

2 It may not be improper at this point to state, that the buildings, machinery, and apparatus of the branch mints at New Orleans, Char-

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lotte, and Dahlonega, have been constructed and put in operation, in a great measure, under the advice or direction of Mr. Peale, although not embraced in any of the duties prescribed by law as appertaining to the chief coiner.

Whilst melter and refiner Mr. Peale invented a milling machine, moved by steam power, in place of the very imperfect and inefficient hand machines, the only ones previously known in the mint; which machines he improved and perfected, until their efficiency is now such as to remove all impediment to the most rapid execution of this previously tedious process—an idea of which may be given by the statement that eight hundred pieces of the smaller denomination of coins, per minute, do not by any means limit the capability of one machine.

For the purpose of meeting the necessity of rapid supply to the above mentioned machines, and for other purposes very important in the manipulation of coin during its preparation, Mr. Peale invented the laying or piling box, a machine by means of which, in almost momentary time, planchets and coins may be laid in roleaux or piles, affording great facility for the above purposes, and producing in its use an effect more like that of magic than an ordinary one of simple agitation.

The Commissioner of Patents, soon after its invention, on witnessing the operation of this machine, urged the inventor to patent it both in this country and Europe; but, in accordance with the principles which have always governed his action whilst in office, he refrained from so doing, has never received any pecuniary benefit from his inventions, and has in consequence lost the protection that the law of patents would have insured to him.

At a very early period, Mr. Peale became aware of the imperfect adaptation of the annealing furnaces of the mint, and from his knowledge of the forms of those used in the principal mints of Europe, and unsatisfactory trials of the best, he was induced to invent and erect others of entirely original forms, which have proved eminently successful, and are now in use in the various establishments of the government.

The counting-board, in its primitive form, was patented by the administrator of the late R. Tyler, of the New Orleans branch, and the right purchased for use by the mint. The above named coiner was familiar with the original counting machine of Mr. Peale, a model of which is now, or was lately preserved in the mint, made many years previously, which embraces the general principles of the machine.

The counting-board was subsequently, and to a very marked extent, improved by Mr. Peale, and all the fixtures in connexion with it are original with him. The facility and certainty with which it operates, have been of incalculable value to the mint; it is only necessary to refer to that period when the passage of the "silver bill" caused a coinage of the smaller denominations of silver money, entirely unprecedented in mint affairs; the whole coinage amounting in 1853 to sixty-nine and three-fourths millions of pieces, nearly the whole labor of counting this enormous number was performed by two or three females and one man; without the intervention of the

[illegible] 1853, [illegible]

counting tables, it would have required the labor of thirty-five or forty experienced counters to have met the exigencies of the service; in one day of twenty-two, out of twenty-four consecutive hours, eight hundred and fourteen thousand pieces were coined and counted, giving a striking illustration of the truth of the above statement.

Without the aid of the fixtures under notice, the enormous labor of the period referred to could not have been performed without a correspondently increased manual force, thereby increasing the expense and liability to error, and augmenting in an equal ratio the liability to another and greater evil, too obvious to need remark.

The balances for weighing the precious metals and other mint operations have received the devoted attention of Mr. Peale from the period of his first connexion with the mint; those of the best construction then known were unsatisfactory, and it was after years of laborious experience and careful study, that he was enabled to perfect them so as to give uniform and certain, as well as delicate results to the weighings, upon the integrity of which all the value of mint operations depends, both as it regards its interior relations and those to the community at large. His efforts in this department have proved that the operations on heavy masses in weight, and of course in value, can, and have been made more accurately than when divided into smaller amounts—a fact that cannot be over estimated when such enormous values are under manipulation; they amounted in the coining department alone, in one year, to ninety-four millions of dollars, in gold only; in the weighing of which economy of labor was all important, but to which may be added increased security from error.

The balances of the mint thus perfected were not only entirely satisfactory in use, but have served as models of construction; although original in design, and peculiar in detail, their use has been freely given to the mint and the public, a full description having been published by Mr. Peale in the July number of the Journal of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania for the year 1847.

The exigency caused by the influx of gold from California was required to be met; for this purpose Mr. Peale designed and executed, under his superintendence, a steam engine and rolling-mill of peculiar construction, adapted to their specific objects. The rolling-mill being new in design, dispensing entirely with the expensive gearing usually connected with them, and furnished with wheel work and dial plates for the regulation of the slips of rolled metal, giving greatly increased facility, as well as accuracy to this important operation.

The engine possesses novelties of form specially adapted to the object of its construction, and has been furnished with a "throttle-valve" of original form, divised by Mr. Peale, to control its speed during the irregularities inherent in the rolling operations; a desideratum that was never before accomplished, although the best mechanicians have long made it their study, and numerous patents have been granted by the office, for arrangements whose objects are those before stated.

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For the purpose of reducing to its minimum the inevitable "*wastage*" attendant on the working of the precious metals, Mr. Peale invented an apparatus for filtering and recovering the minute particles usually lost by floating away with the water and other media employed in the washing, cleaning, and whitening of the coin during preparation; and for the purpose of concentrating and recovering the precious metals from the "*sweep*" of the establishment.

No exact value estimate can be made of this apparatus. It is sufficient to state, as a striking and significant fact, that a trial of it, in an incomplete state, in December, 1851, gave a saving of $271 62 worth of metal, during a period of ten months, from the washing of the hands of the female "adjusters" of coin.

The operations of the year 1852 amounted to $91,297,460 in the chief coiner's department, the legal limit of "*wastage*" on which was $136,946 19, the actual wastage only $7,246 14. This extremely small ratio of loss may very justly, in a great measure, be attributed to the use of the apparatus referred to, and is cited in evidence of its value to the institution.

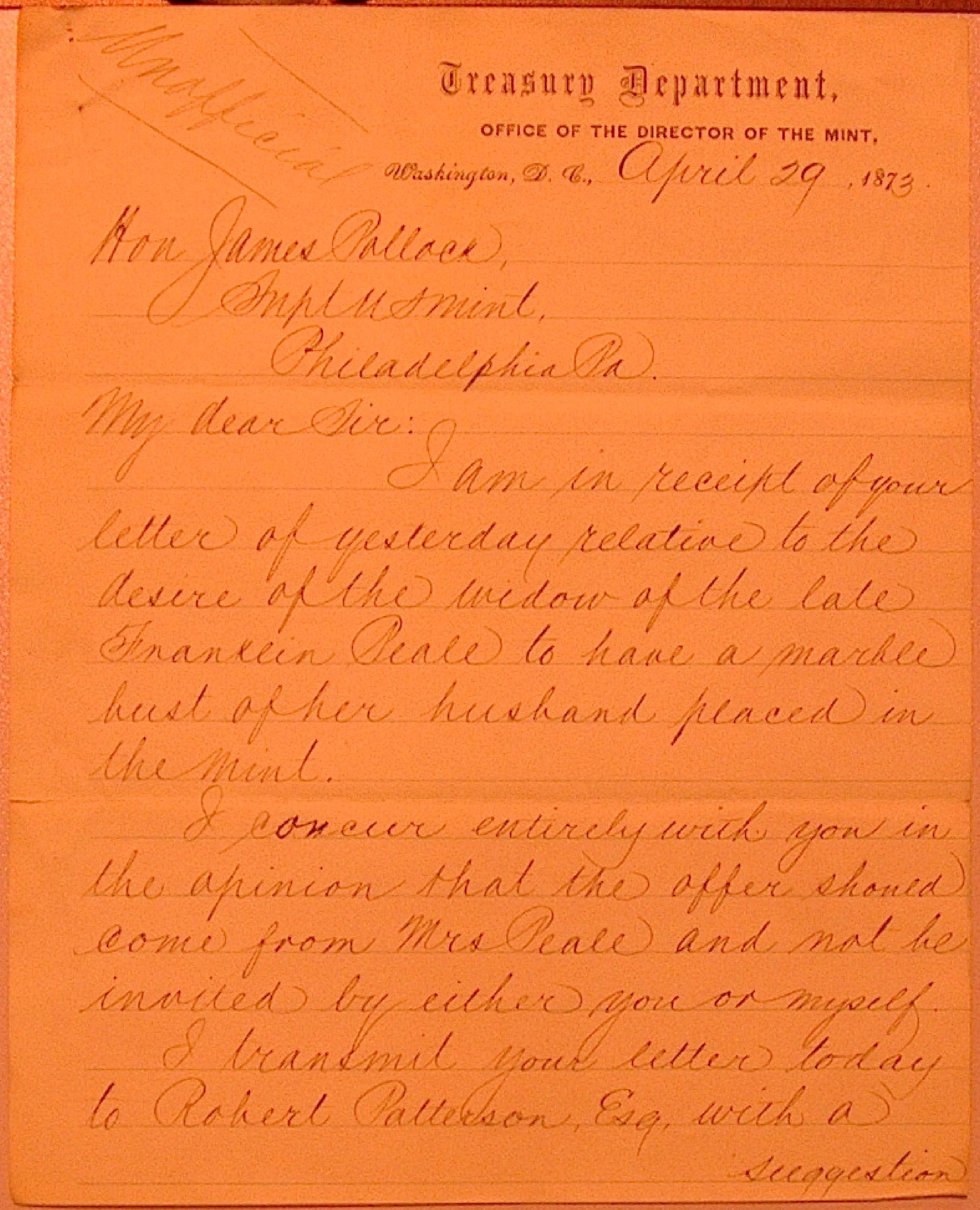
FRANKLIN PEALE.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, *ss:*

Sworn and subscribed before me, April 22, 1856.

JOHN THOMPSON, *Alderman.*

Report of Committee
on Claims U.S. Senate
on Mr. Peale's claim.
Transmitted to me by
the Secy of the Treasury
for Report.
Treas. Dept. Aug 29, 1856.



Unofficial

Treasury Department,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,

Washington, D. C., April 29, 1873.

Hon James Pollock,
Supt U S mint,
Philadelphia Pa.

My dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday relative to the desire of the widow of the late Franklin Peale to have a marble bust of her husband placed in the Mint.

I concur entirely with you in the opinion that the offer should come from Mrs Peale and not be invited by either you or myself.

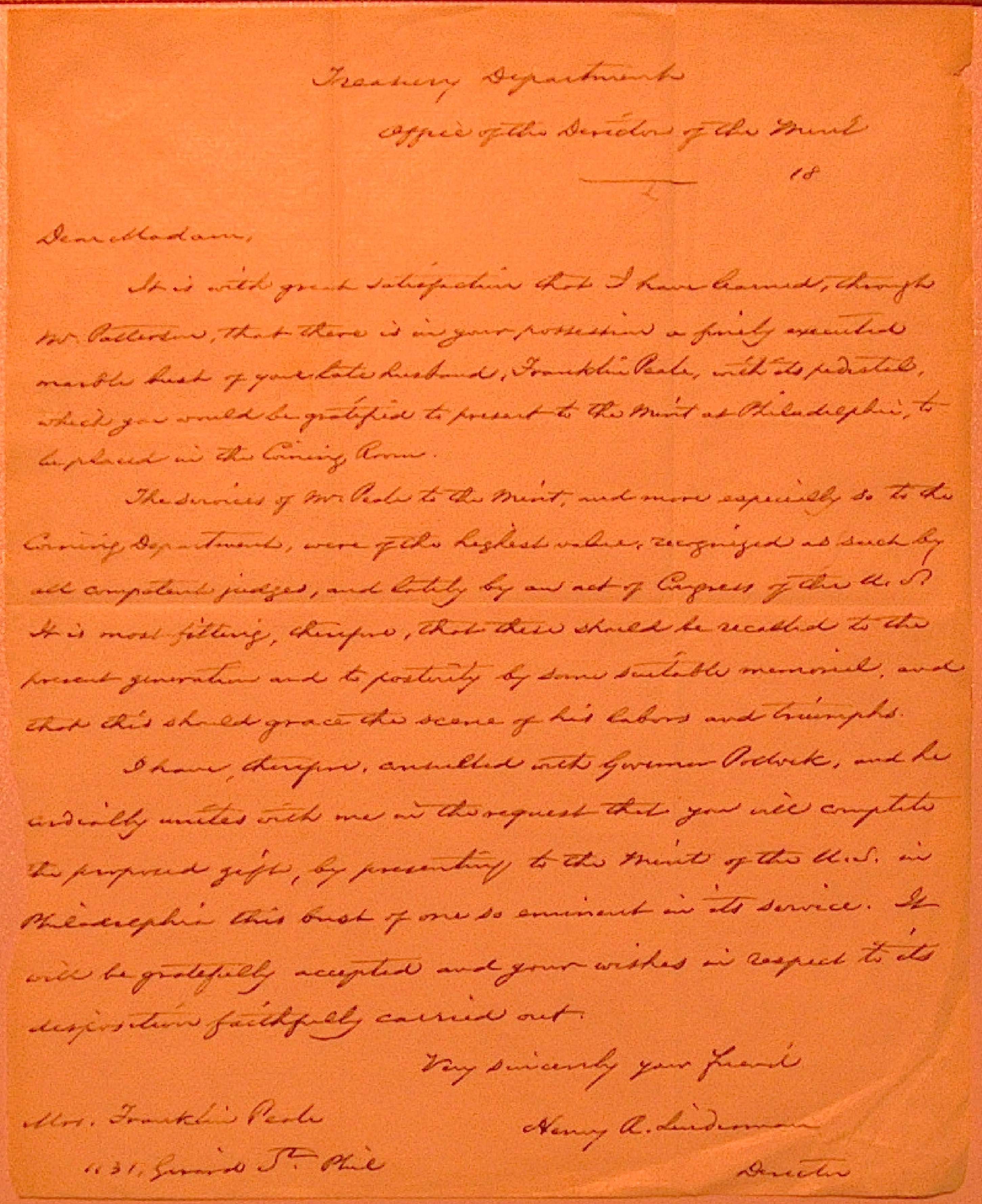
I transmit your letter today to Robert Patterson, Esq, with a

suggestion

suggestion that he will have Mrs Peale proceed in the matter as you have indicated.

I think the proper course to be pursued under the circumstances will be for Mrs Peale to address her letter offering the bust to the Mint to you as the Chief Officer of the institution where it is to be placed.

Very truly yours,
H. R. Linderman



Treasury Department

Office of the Director of the Mint

18

Dear Madam,

It is with great satisfaction that I have learned, through Mr. Patterson, that there is in your possession a finely executed marble bust of your late husband, Franklin Peale, with its pedestal, which you would be gratified to present to the Mint at Philadelphia, to be placed in the Coining Room.

The services of Mr. Peale to the Mint, and more especially so to the Coining Department, were of the highest value, recognized as such by all competent judges, and lately by an act of Congress of the U. S.

It is most fitting, therefore, that these should be recalled to the present generation and to posterity by some suitable memorial, and that this should grace the scene of his labors and triumphs.

I have, therefore, consulted with Governor Pollock, and he cordially unites with me in the request that you will complete the proposed gift, by presenting to the Mint of the U.S. in Philadelphia this bust of one so eminent in its service. It will be gratefully accepted and your wishes in respect to its disposition faithfully carried out.

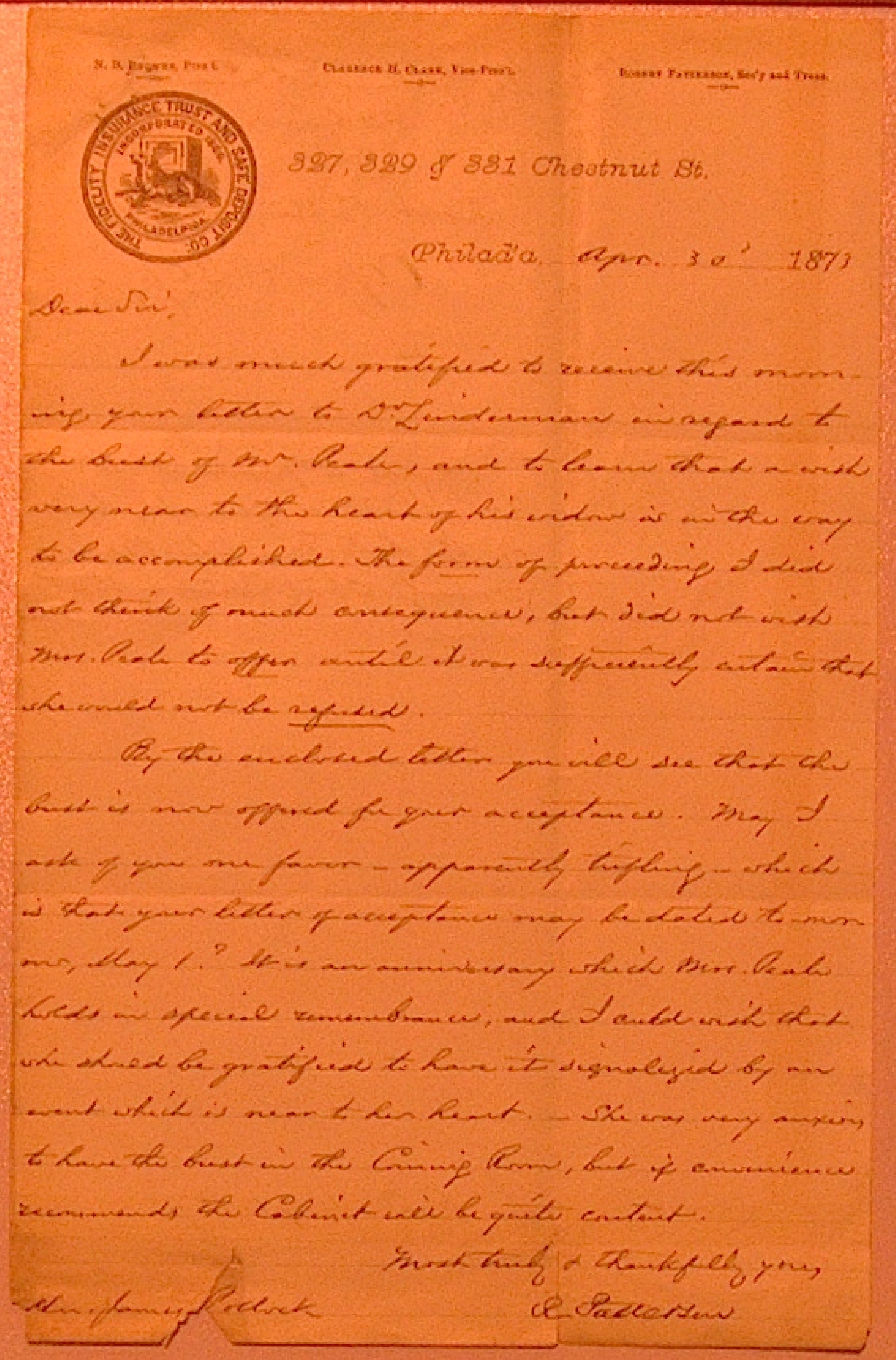
Very sincerely your friend

Henry R. Linderman

Director

Mrs. Franklin Peale

1131, Girard St. Phil



N. B. Browne, Pres't. Clarence H. Clark, Vice-Pres't. Robert Patterson, Sec'y and Treas.

The Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Co. Incorporated 1866. Philadelphia

327, 329 & 331 Chestnut St.

Philada. Apr. 30th 1873

Dear Sir,

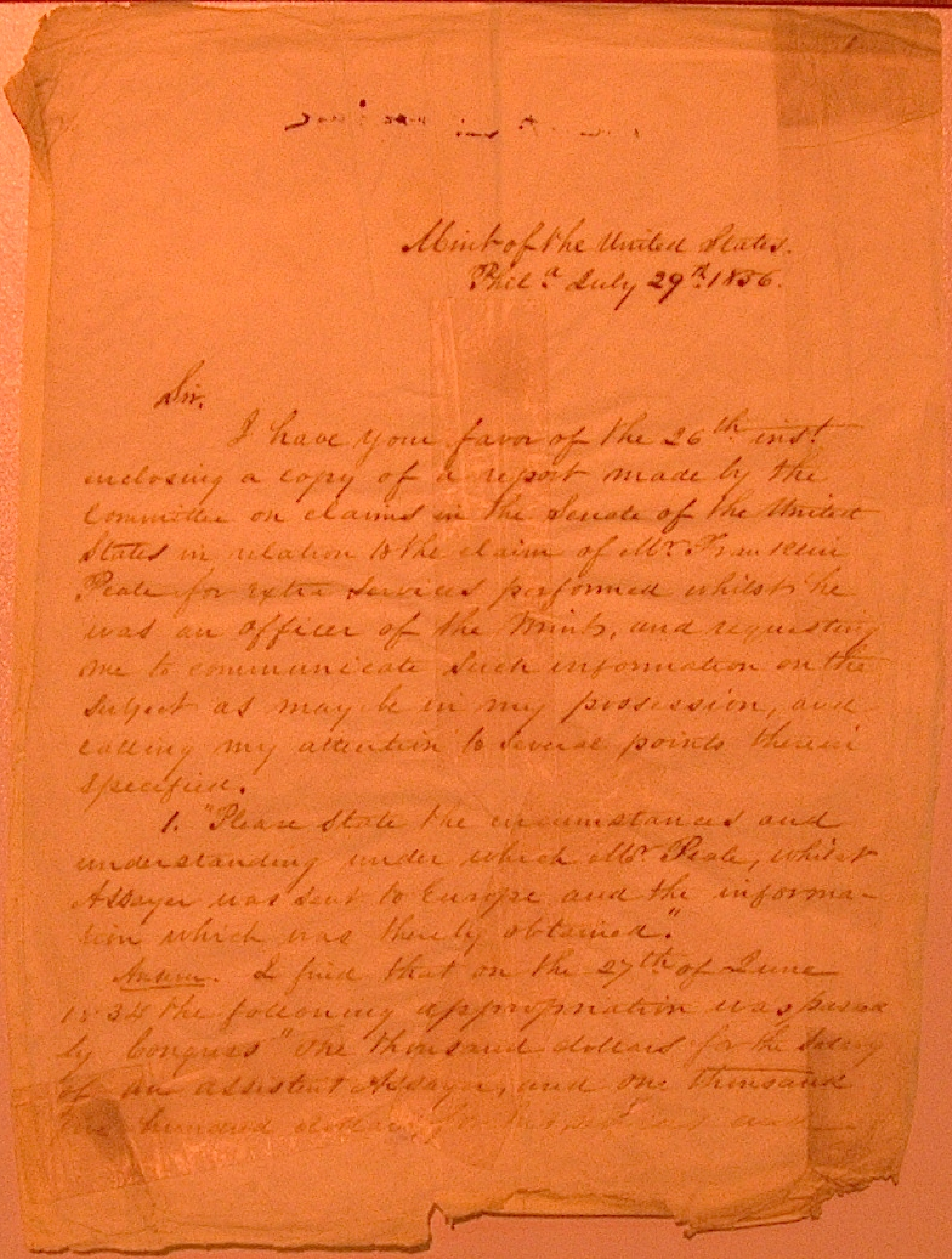
I was much gratified to receive this morning your letter to Dr Linderman in regard to the bust of Mr. Peale, and to learn that a wish very near to the heart of his widow is in the way to be accomplished. The form of proceeding I did not think of much consequence, but did not wish Mrs. Peale to offer until it was sufficiently certain that she would not be refused.

By the enclosed letter you will see that the bust is now offered for your acceptance. May I ask of you one favor — apparently trifling — which is that your letter of acceptance may be dated tomorrow, May 1st? It is an anniversary which Mrs. Peale holds in special remembrance, and I could wish that she should be gratified to have it signalized by an event which is near to her heart. — She was very anxious to have the bust in the Coining Room, but if convenience recommends the Cabinet will be quite content.

Most truly & thankfully yours,

R. Patterson

Hon. James Pollock



Mint of the United States.
Phil.ª July 29th 1856.

Sir,

I have your favor of the 26th inst. enclosing a copy of a report made by the Committee on claims in the Senate of the United States in relation to the claim of Mr. Franklin Peale for extra services performed whilst he was an Officer of the Mint, and requesting me to communicate such information on the subject as may be in my possession, and calling my attention to several points therein specified.

1. "Please state the circumstances and understanding under which Mr. Peale, whilst Assayer was sent to Europe and the information which was thereby obtained."

Answer. I find that on the 27th of June 1834 the following appropriation was passed by Congress "One thousand dollars for the salary of an assistant Assayer, and one thousand two hundred dollars for the expenses and expenses during a visit to Europe on beha of the Mints in order to examine certain improv in the treatment of the precious metal."

The Office of Assistant Assayer was then first created, and Mr Franklin Peale was appointed and soon after proceeded to Europe to obtain the information which an examinati of the Mints of that Country would furnis After his return from Europe he made an elaborate report to the Director of the Mint. This report is dated June 17. 1835, and embrac a detailed statement, derived from printed documents, conversation with Mint officers an personal observation, showing the operations of European Mints, their machinery and apparatus and treatment of the precious metals. Mr. Peale also brought home with him several models of presses &c which were afterwards used in constructing the machinery of the Mint. One of the coining presses constructed from a model brought from England, is still used in the Mint; the others now in use are essentially the same with such modification and improvements as experience h shown to be advantageous.

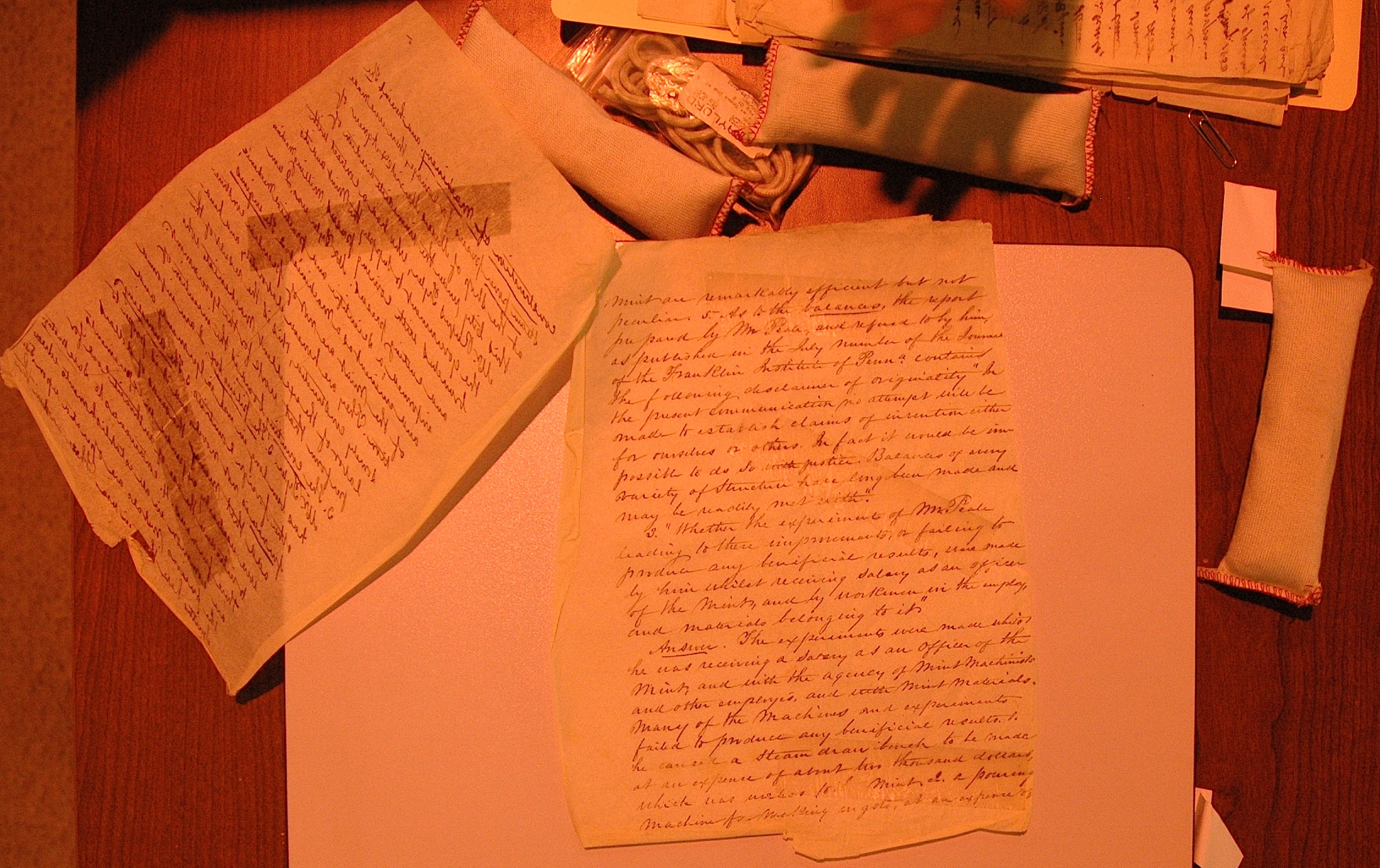
2. "Whether Mr. Peale introduced the chemi and mechanical inventions and imp ments which it is alleged he did".

Answer. The question of the invention of machinery is one often of difficult solution, and depends upon the evidence which may be adduced. In the case of the counting board "the general principles" of which Mr. Peale claims to be his, this was patented by the Administrator of Mr R. Tyler, formerly employed at the Mint and subsequently the Coiner of the branch at New Orleans. So also in regard to the Mint balances, the first of which were constructed under the superintendence of Mr Saxton then employed in the Mint, and now engaged in the office of weights and measures attached to the Coast Survey Department at Washington. I mention these examples to show that it is often difficult to determine the question of originality of design and execution, and this is more particularly the case where persons have been employed by the Government and the improvements are introduced in consequence of their official positions.

In view of the difficulty of ascertai ining
these facts and others, equally as impor tant
which arise in this case, I would suggest that,
if this claim is to be passed upon the a decision
of the Government, ~~that~~ a commission be Board
be granted to take the testimony of the the Ma
chemists of the Mint and other persons for the

purpose of ascertaining and reporting all the material facts in relation to the subject.

As to some other specifications of the claim, I may state that, 1. The use of salt and zinc, in the refining of the precious metals, I am informed, was introduced at the Mint in consequence of similar agents having been successfully employed in the extensive refinery of P.N. Johnson of London. It is but just to add that the great capacity of the refining apparatus of the Mint is mainly due to the ingenuity and capacity of Prof. R.S. McCulloh, who in 1849, when Melter & Refiner of the Mint, introduced the use of steam to heat the stone ware and porcelain vessels, in that department. I was at that time the Treasurer of the Mint and have some confidence in expressing the opinion that to this valuable improvement, in connexion with the increased machinery and apparatus authorized by the appropriation made by Congress on the 15th May 1850 we were indebted for the means of operating upon the great amounts of gold received from California. 2. As to the invention and construction of Machinery. and herein, 1. The Steam power presses for Coinage, there were made at the Shop of Messrs. Merrick & Agnew of this City under the immediate direction of Mr. Rufus Tyler, who had a contract with the Government to supply the Mint and its branches with coining presses, milling machines and cutting presses. Mr Tyler, was, I am informed, a Scientific and practical Mechanic, and eminent as a Machinist. 2. The engines of the Mint are not of peculiar construction. They are however elaborately and handsomely constructed, this is the result of the labor of the excellent Machinists who perform that work for the Government. 3. The counting board is the invention of Mr. Tyler. 3. The piling box, I am informed has been long in use in Germany and other foreign countries. 3. The annealing furnace is not novel, and it is proper to add that many thousands of dollars were uselessly expended in experiments to introduce the use of anthracite coal for these furnaces. 4. contrivances to save wastage are common in all establishments where the precious metals are operated upon. Silver Smiths have them in use. Those used in the



Mint are remarkably efficient but not peculiar. 5. As to the *balances*, the report prepared by Mr Peale, and referred to by him, as published in the July number of the Journal of the Franklin Institute of Penna. contains the following disclaimer of originality" In the present communication no attempt will be made to establish claims of invention either for ourselves or others. In fact it would be impossible to do so with justice. Balances of every variety of structure have long been made and may be readily met with."

3. "Whether the experiments of Mr Peale leading to these improvements, or failing to produce any beneficial results, were made by him whilst receiving salary as an officer of the Mint, and by workmen in the employ, and materials belonging to it."

Answer. The experiments were made whilst he was receiving a salary as an Officer of the Mint, and with the agency of Mint Machinists and other employees, and with Mint materials. Many of the Machines and experiments failed to produce any beneficial results. 1. he caused a steam draw bench to be made at an expense of about two thousand dollars, which was useless to the Mint. 2. a pouring Machine for making ingots, at an expense of

Seven or eight thousand dollars, which was never used and a loss to the Government. 3. A Lathe for turning chilled rolls, at an expense of two or three thousand dollars, which was unhandy and useless. These machines and some others were made before I became Director, and finding them useless and in fact incumbrances to the institution I caused them to be sold at auction as old iron. 4. The experiments to anneal with anthracite coal, were made at a loss of several thousand dollars to the Mint. They were in progress when I entered on my official duties, but on ascertaining the fact that the furnaces were destroyed and the experiment had failed I directed that no further outlays should be made and that wood, as heretofore, should be used.

4. "The exact time devoted by Mr. Peale to the duties of his Office during the time of his engagement in the Mint, or if you cannot give the exact time, the nearest approximate estimate thereof."

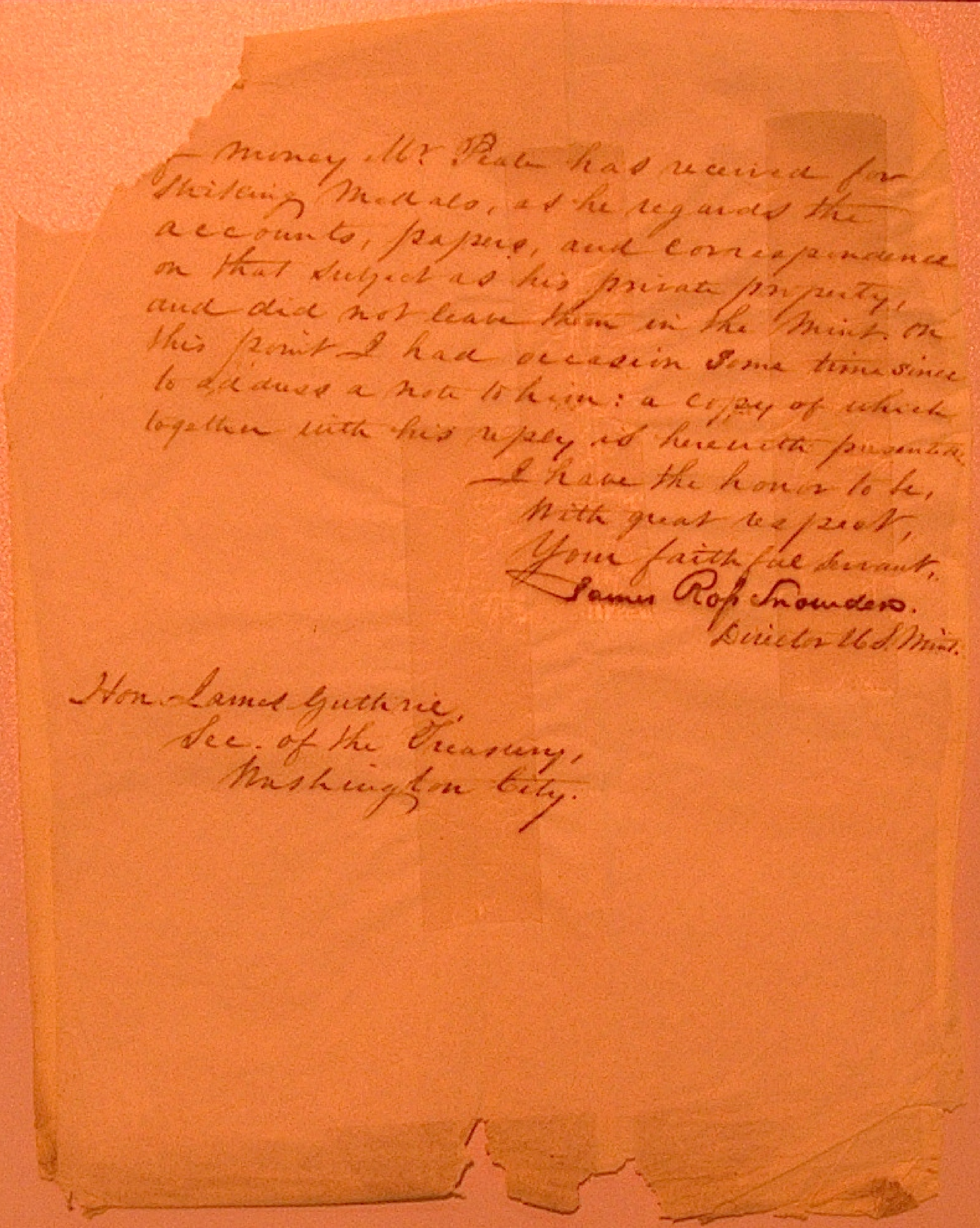
Answer. I cannot state the exact time, nor give a reliable estimate of it.

5. "Whether Mr. Peale was during his service in the Mint engaged in other business in connexion with it, in making Medals or

otherwise for which he received compensation from the parties over and above his compensation as an officer of the Mint."

Answer. From the time that Mr Peale was appointed Chief Coiner, up to the period when I became Director of the Mint, namely from April 1839 to June 1853, Mr Peale was engaged in making medals for which he received compensation over and above his salary as an officer. On the 30th of August 1853 I had the honor to call your attention to this subject and to present my objections to the practice of the chief Coiner and workmen receiving compensation for striking medals. Since that time, with your sanction, and acting under your instructions, Medals have been struck as heretofore but no compensation has been allowed to any officer or workmen employed in the Mint.

I [illegible] to state [illegible]



money Mr Peale has received for striking Medals, as he regards the accounts, papers, and correspondence on that subject as his private property, and did not leave them in the Mint. On this point I had occasion some time since to address a note to him: a copy of which together with his reply is herewith presented.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your faithful servant,
James Ross Snowden.
Director U.S. Mint.

Hon. James Guthrie,
Sec. of the Treasury,
Washington City.

Mint of the United States at Philadelphia, Pa.
COINER'S DEPARTMENT.

October 15th 1886

Hon Daniel M. Fox
Superintendent
Sir;

Miss Julia E. Dorff a Counter in this Department died after a short illness this morning.

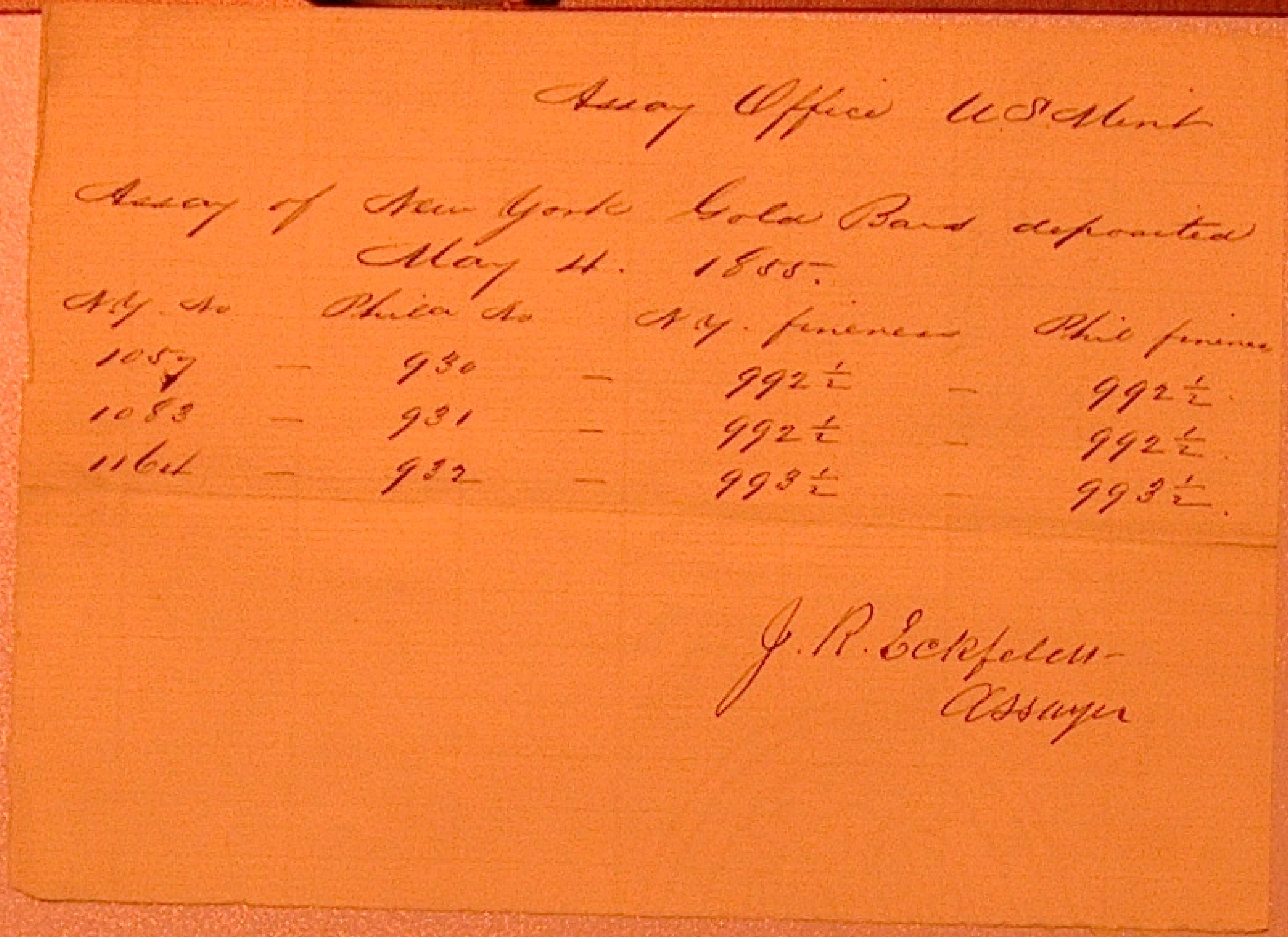
Miss Dorff was one of the oldest employes, having entered the Institution November 24th 1850 by appointment of Dr Robt M. Patterson then Director during the administration of President Fillmore, and she has always been faithful in the discharge of responsible duties during the 36 years of her long service.

Upon the recommendation of the late Franklin Peale Esq, when Coiner, females were first employed in adjusting blanks, and Miss

Mint of the United States at Philadelphia, Pa.,
COINER'S DEPARTMENT.
188

Dorff was among the number early engaged in that capacity in this mint.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servant
W. S. Steel
Coiner

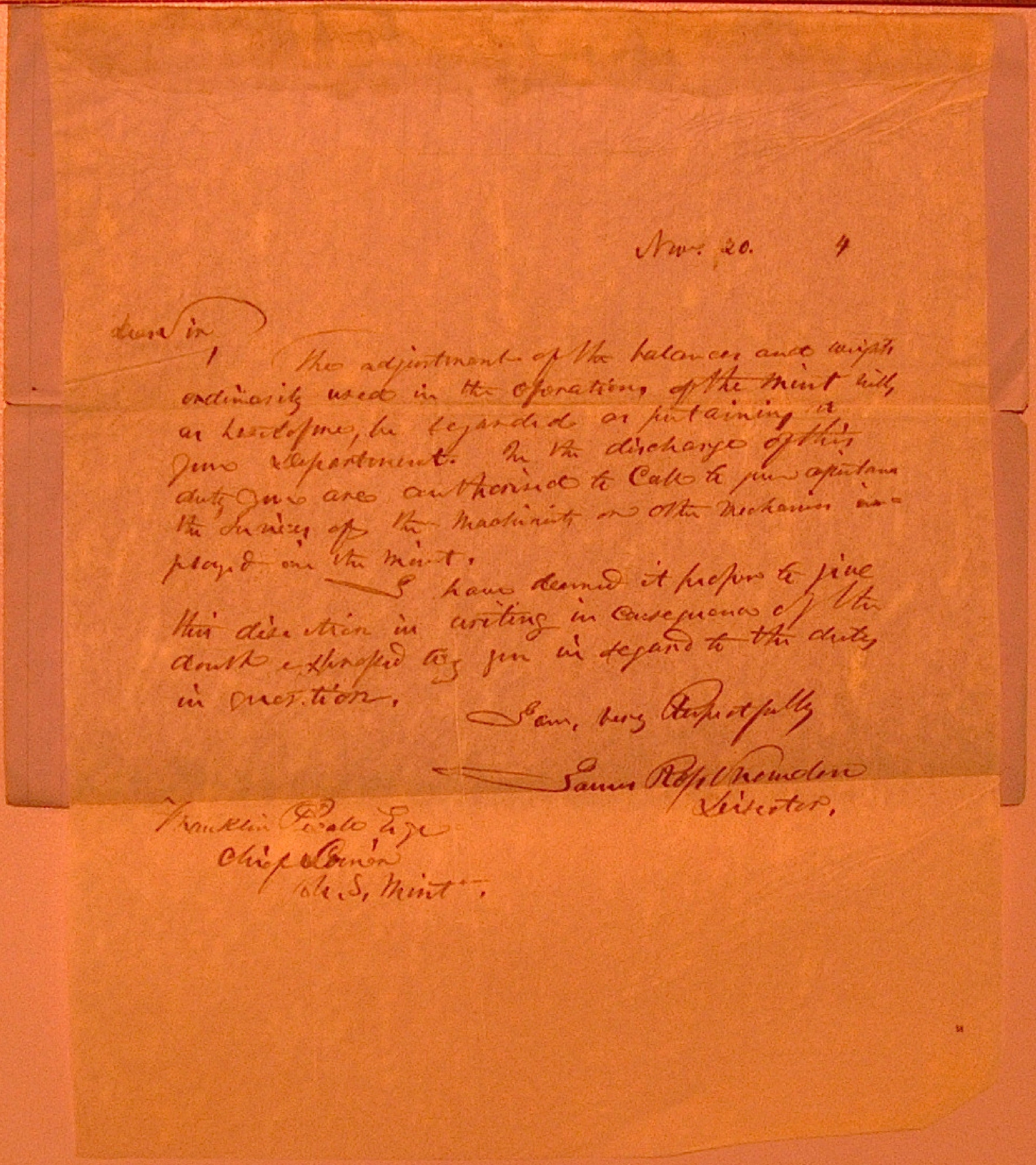


Assay Office U.S. Mint

Assay of New York Gold Bars deposited
May 4. 1885.

N.Y. No		Phila No		N.Y. fineness		Phil fineness
1057	–	930	–	992½	–	992½.
1083	–	931	–	992½	–	992½.
1164	–	932	–	993½	–	993½.

J. R. Eckfeldt
Assayer



Nov. 20. 4

Dear Sir,

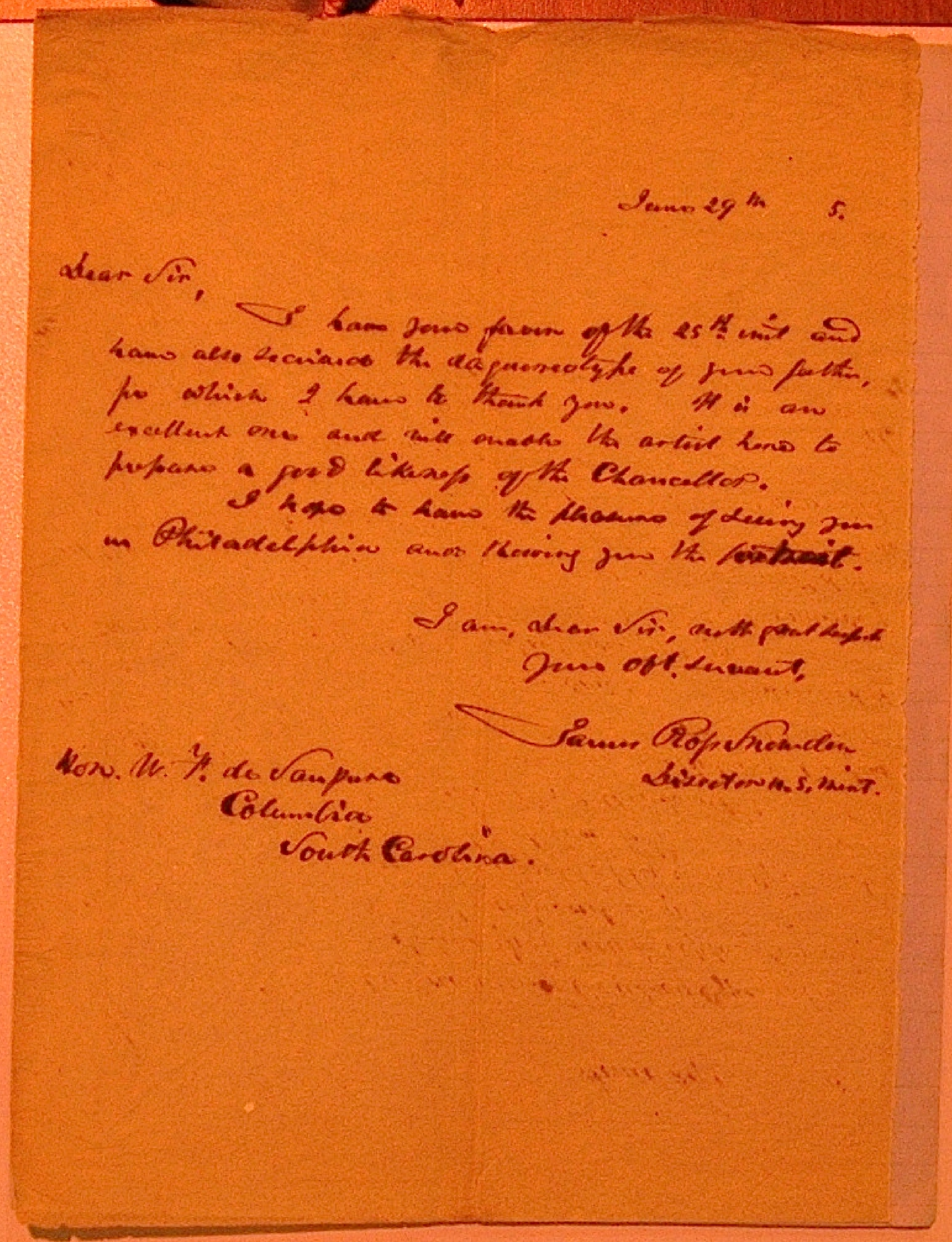
The adjustment of the balances and weights ordinarily used in the operations of the Mint will, as heretofore, be regarded as pertaining to your Department. In the discharge of this duty you are authorized to call to your assistance the services of the Machinist or other mechanics employed in the Mint.

I have deemed it proper to give this direction in writing in consequence of the doubt expressed by you in regard to the duty in question.

I am, very Respectfully

James Ross Snowden
Director.

Franklin Peale Esqr
Chief Coiner
U. S. Mint.



June 29th 5.

Dear Sir,

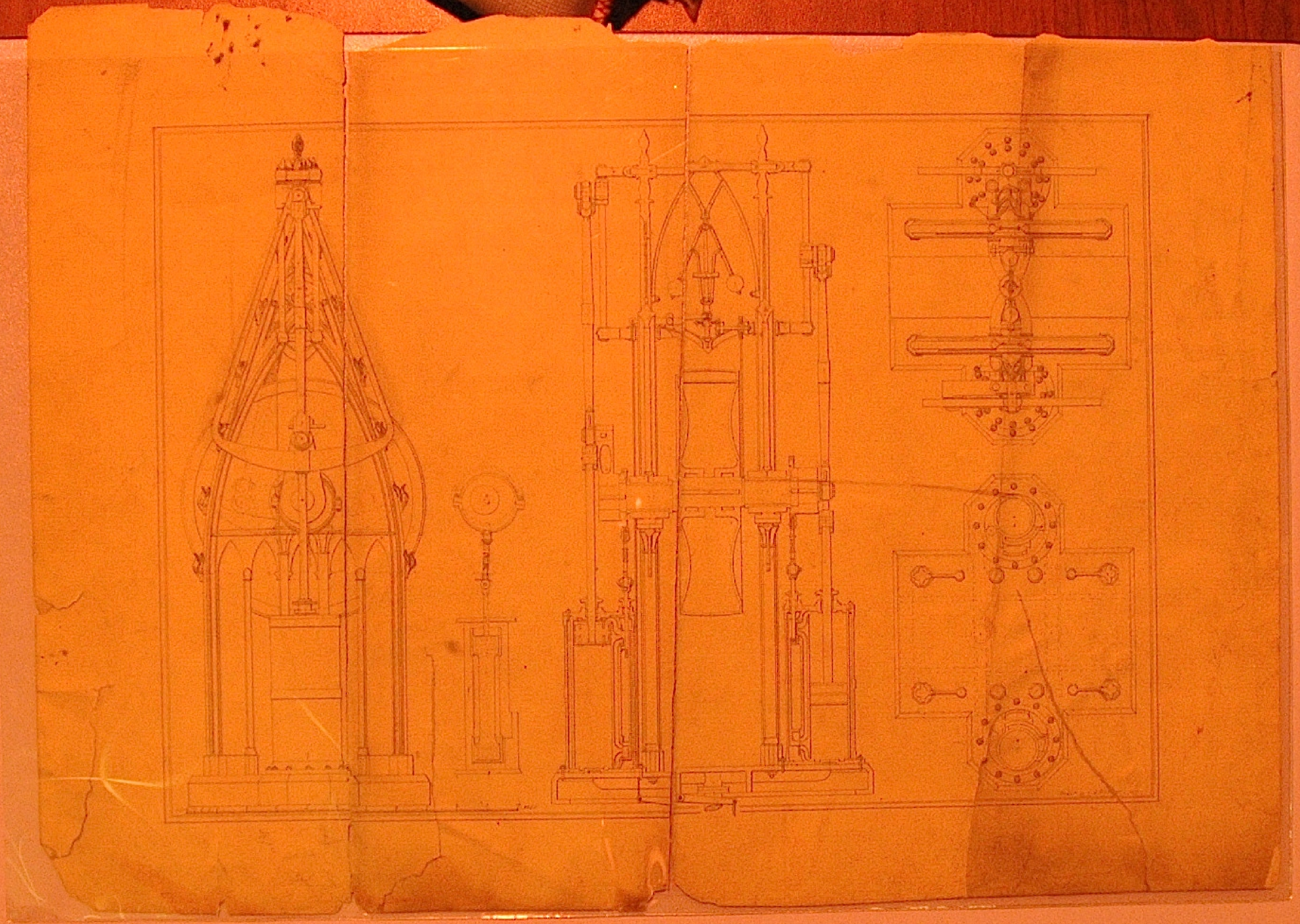
I have your favor of the 25th inst and have also received the daguerreotype of your father, for which I have to thank you. It is an excellent one and will enable the artist here to prepare a good likeness of the Chancellor.

I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you in Philadelphia and showing you the portrait.

I am, dear Sir, with great respect
Your obt. servant,

James Ross Snowden
Director U.S. Mint.

Hon. W. F. de Saussure
Columbia
South Carolina.



Chief Coiners Office
U. S. Mint
Philada July 28. 1856

J. Ross Snowden Esq
Director of U. S. Mint.
Dear Sir:

In reply to your enquiries relative to the claims of Mr Franklin Peale for inventing a portion of the Machinery in the U S Mint I beg leave respectfully to report viz:

1st For Coinage and the application to it of Steam Power. The power was introduced and used for various purposes long before Mr Peale's Connection with the Mint, at the suggestion of Mr A. Eckfeldt the predecessor of Mr P., and it is continued at the present ~~time~~.

2d The invention and construction of a Milling machine. I understand from several persons now employed in the Mint, that the patterns were obtained from Taunton, where the Copper planchets for cents are manufactured.

3d The invention of the piling box, it is said, was recommended by Mr Tyler, formerly Chief Coiner of Branch Mint at New Orleans.

4th Devising and directing the Construction of Steam Engine for Coining room. On this subject allow me to refer you to the report of the Engineer Chas Johnston.

5th Same for rolling and cutting rooms. Please refer to C. Johnstons report.

6th Machinery for Branch Mints was executed by Mr George Eckfeldt, and others, by order of the Director.

7th Invention and erection of annealing furnace. Mr